

美国政府解密档案 (中国关系)

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告

(1790 - 1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China, 1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理 程换文 审订

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Lope -R. 2 May 3.1835.

Canton april 20. 1034-

To His Excellence of the Desident Washington

Thave had the honor to be Cousal of the U. States at Basavia, Juce the year 1825, and should how be glad to lookange that situation, to become Consulat Canha, should it accord with your reens to appoint me to the last men honed Office -

Jam aware there is a person new holding the appointment, butashe had not been in Chura for many years, and as Thank keen to ld, will not where there, Thave thought it would not be decined wiedows, or presumplieses, hus to Solicit the Office; and The g to accompany the application by some remacks and sugges hous applicable to the present and future, probable, Commercial and prolineal per ilint the American bade to China and American Celicent resident in Can ton.

Juse the korn political with ujerence to positions, Umericans maybe deaven into, or preed to take by acts of Butish subjects, and the incasures of the Butish Commissioners about to be placed ty in Bulik tower uncultuchina, to tion to the interests of trade, right be a be to funish aggression in for or terriff done to the the bues of China, by in bjects of the Rung of Great Bulain -In gue h Carl Judia Companys trade is a belished from, and after the 21 th of this month, a firet, and from that time is to be fice to Butish Subject, and bessels-The Political functions of the Companys Facting in Churca well then case, and the Dell called the China FradeBill provides for the afe from I want of these Commessioners with Political and Sudiceal Powers to represent the lovernment, and becale the Laws of England whom Butish Ludgects in China - The judicial Courts will probably, he he ld a bankon or on board a ship of War estationed at Lutin . The providing

providing this Court indicates that Butish a byce to shall be mid by Butest cand whatever are me they have be a realed of and I'm for this the deler mer in a hor of that Somer mont herer again to jure up to the whench Authorities one of all su bjects for rea! ir francishment - Just firstern ga fairs must soon lead to Collisions be haven the hor packes and even heally wrings ome important questions to an issue, jor el deem if morally certain that confict between the acoust of Butish bessels, and the Churese at Whampea, Camerthe prevented among to freela humber of Lactors as we requeste to he an probably 120 to 150 free hadees an which Class of oexcle there is generally but too little discipline or Command Certainly, far less than in american herchant wessels, or in Companys thefis, where haval harshal Saw was in jorce; and may holdacters, la longue to american be iscis four heedless by the Cuplish a liftays, and hud

luces in precale the har hours hade and de lixe at widen I in Conina -There will be at It ham his to hum defilen beraud allarch, unemady, from 2000 to 2200 Butish cacures and Trung a truck they let lorde often under the had in flucace of drack, which they be had for a irifling Boll, or in lechange for any tinge to ment Ic Stolen from the This. There will be about Oro American Sactors at It hamped at the Same perceds -The expected Commissioners being to pre contations of the tower ment of England (holas here to fore agent and In heredled in the Companys Frade) well per bably a esume, and maintain higher juounded in the descentered that may occur with the Chinese anthorities, than has been here to fore, and thus difficulties may grow- up, for they, the Commissioners, will be influenced more by the spiret of assumed light, and hahonal honor, than would be coperled from the agents

of a trading bon pany, the off in for fular with the English people Ihud under the hear State of a ffaces whatever hay occur whis reasonable to suffer that the Commissionery well feel safe in the protection of their lover uncut; and hat hahmal feelings well for with themin a word, what was be fore deemed in En gland, only the boun parcels wad up to leverts, well infuture be no house, and the hations honor hous the to tien lace of luen at the expense of One or have paid loss of the Jea Frade -In the eventofa conflect, between the hor hateons, the chear Canual be doubtful, the Charces well subuntater a show of fax comade, and lette fight to the terms dichated, and beggir the when of hade - How far the Uncercian trade to China maybe affected by these changes it is difficult to an hicharte as the Churche, term and view all freigners as Burkareaus, the Unionicans may be weened and heated astaglishmen he case of restrictions; Juane li and du lese grout

fully queut hosh likes .. The new Order, y English affairs in there in a les, is or picoler to produce fierd wangen hat must, here or less affect Unicrican In levests, as well as English, all or nearly all observing factous, acquain had with the Criptish and bhinese chains ter, their brate, views to by residence nece, africe with he in this opinion Firell act icom have to a Hempthe freduct particulars, fie it would be useless, but Incle mentine to Luggest, that American In lever to would probably be more or less served by a Consul with some reculear power and instructions to meet the expected charges and exegences growing ent of them, and with official Towers from the Umerican Grarmoneulls present himse if to the Chinese authorities, as its representative and for the Care and protection of a viner can alexant and their right, & property ; and thow that they are distinct from others who hade withis Country -These to harromany powers to

he used only in case of the most decided he cossity - c said, for ther, of the Universal Lover uneal be ful come by the pecsenter as suffer led a brue it would lead to perceal Euccess to any insiderine designs of another party to morbe the American, as a party on their side, a facust the phinede, as has been attempted, accelosore, or my knowledge, and more than once, and if lorces by the Chinese, or the current of arcumstances, to become a party in a thruggle, even should it be only of a diplomatie nature, buch an agent would perhably weet a horse ficial influence in favor of Unerican interest, both for the present and future, bo the on. managements with the English Junctionaries here, and the Chinese Government, and always Rech American interests at leist on a parallel with the English, or higher With out Such a Representative, may not concercan In leveste suffer be here the hor functies; may not the Churce after suffering Castejahon

Castega hor and de feat, by British arms, give England a preference in the terms of habe -Germit me to ald that I think il cannot be don bled by any person, who is acquainted with the base of this part of Chana, day the hor or three Oronness around Can bon, that a propa lakon of lighty to a hundred hullion of Souls, would be plunged who the despest dishers. be your the power of language to describe, were the foreign trade to be stopped for The ir muceyears This my openion that one on In one American citational bessels, would prove use ful in China, in hang respects, for many purposes, especially. huder the new arrangements, as they will have a controlling influence whom Churese and others, parkintarly afor te American beamen and assist the Consul in his du hes on enforcing the land of the U. Thates and mainsaining hentrality-A Consul in China wash

officially was grised, and Cannot be heat and from the Chancese . lover a montilven. if des ned, but itis my opinion, duch and is to be defrecated - this a case of difficulties ite quering force to correct them, without an armor hahmal bessel in Chena, day Junton, the Consul would be we specient, or would have to de kend when British or other freeign are for addistance wenter our the laws perlaining to his office and perceken -On case Incu of War are Stochoued a's suggested above permit me here commend that he Commanders have particular instructions to and and assist the Consul in performing his dukes in executing the land-From information Thave. received Thave no doubt there will be vegrous efforts, made by the English to open trade with the pails of Church horth of Canton, and if with Luccess a Considerable part of the Sea and some other trade well be deverted from Canhon in to the horse harhurat channel

c hannels of these Ports, where and around which much lea, dell und Cardia are jur Inect; and where are condunced many wineles of import of next on lie, that on now perced through leanton by the certicities igetend and afterwards destributed to the distant Consumers, bus thened with great additional charges and profets made by the Hougan other his hands of Canton - Scannot doubt but there attempts now making to spen the how ther is ports will eventually be in ecessful, and within a short period of time, and if they are, the whole trade of China will be greatly in created and in proved, bother In ports and le ports-The Churese in habiting the Coast horth of bankon are in many respect for superior bothose of Canton and in mediately arrund. They are for more moral, industrious, fragal, and have carried their agricultural auto very high, enjoying all the comforts of condice heifte, in habiting a prolifice Loll and with considerable commerced the

and surrounded by the less led wied ait with the most valuable Kinds of fish we great They are also comparadisely yen per from prejudice a facult foreigners. and readily, easily, receive throwledge and desure brade, of this we have he most sahofactory evidence by late bryages-Among this people, it is Intended to carry hade die et a light the bessels; and Inope in American-The authore his alloantra will do their utmost to prevent this Course, shinulated with the Knowledge that if once opened the bade of 6 auton declines. I believe events well grow out of the changes in the position of English affairs in China, that will lead to their taking prossession of and forhypy me or more Island supon this Coast for concentrating trade there. Thank ven lured thus to suggest buefly some le adrug pounts, sou ching Okere and the interests of american have in that quarter, with the hope is may tend to some measures on the pail

of lover ament to Leave every advantage that circumstances may admit ofor re gune - Much is to be done and probably within a short period of home, but it is in prossible to anticipate precisely, what com to well develope, so what will be heir They require watching, and let he tratehman have the powers from Irvarmont and wisely use them as ice gencies may require for the american Inducets in this quarter-For some information whom the subject and the bread of some very In fleenhal Persons, both in England and withour They to refer you to some le hers be of ell chargoribants and others, published during the discussion " for the Cast on Irabhacter in Varleament the desseon of 1833-In these pupers taval officers with hadwallessels are becomented as hesiciators, hest suited to respect to with the Chinese, Ochen Chinese, and Seamese, and other from the Godown ments The value and we lout of the Chona

Chura have is boo well turan to need a Remark from me that I may be greatly technical at the first howlhourd wast now problemencal -They you will excuse me for hus addressing you, without would ken, and permet he to and, that I shall lem and in Chura, mucht Heave whether or and That behonored with the appointment Isolicis, and I need not day, hat I shall wer he happy and prow loder we my halve Country to be almost of my ever ab liky-Væmen Jour Ceceller cys hot obedient der vant. (Signe) John Shillaber a true Copin The Thill ale

8/0

- Duplicate.

His Executively.

The President of the

Musted States, of

whothe Increea.

Thattengha City.

du,

Drawe had the hours to be Consul of the A. Frates at Balanca Surce The year 1825, and then ld now be glad to cee hange that situation to become Consul at ban low, should il accord with your record to appoint me to the last he whould office -Hum aware there is a jerson now holding the appointment, but us he had not been in brund for many years, and as I have been Litt will not return their, Inave thought it would not be dee med minidical or protion placed that to solver the office, and they to accompany the application by some remarks and suggestioned, applicable I the resent and fulure, probable, commerceal and political position of the american brade to Chena, and Mucercean

Concrean citizent resident in bunton. Dute the term teletical with reference in facilitati dimerciand may be drawn to to or pered to take by wets of Butish on igentiqued the hecasures of the minhou l'immussioners, about to be , would by the Butish Government in chema, i woth to the interests of trade, rights be also in humesh aggressions upon is wrongs done to the hatives of tima, by subjects of the Thing of weat Bulace You we trotably we are In I the linglish, East Budea Company! in ale is a to les hed, from and after the 21 - of this month, april, and from , hat have who be free to Brokish In heats and vessels - The political peachins of the Companys Factory in thema well then cease, and the in called the Chena Trade Bill! provides for the appointment of these Burnessioners with Solcheal and indical Powers, to represent the government, and execute the Jaws of Cupland whom British Subjects in China - The judicial trusts will probably

probably he held in ban longoron board a Ship of I an stationed at Sur time The providing this Court indicates that Buchish subjects the the ac ned by British Laws, whatever crinic they may be accused of and Junfor it is the determination of that lower unent never again to que who to the Chinese authorities one of its subjects for break or punishment. The sposition of affairs must soon lead to collisions be hoeen the two parker, and eventually brung some important questions han issue for I deem I morally certain that conflicts be tween the Crews of Buch's to bessels and the Church at Whampoa Cannot be prevented among to great a number of sailors as we requisite to hian probably 120 to 150 face to aders, in which class of ressels, there is generally; but loo little this expline or command; certainly for told than in American herchant destates or in tom harry theps, where famal markal law was in fice,he wy not law low, he long ung. to Muerican

Municipal we sold for hee dless by the turuch in affrays, and thus implicable the nation, its made and citizens resident in Chica There well be at whamper a he mice defetem her and charch unually from 2000 to 2200 British inclus, and I may almost say let live often under the head influence of anck, which may be had for a infline? cost, or in cochange for my implements se, theten from the The list There will be about for . Imerican Sactor's at thankon ach The Jame percods -The expected Commissioners vering representatives of the lover unent o the graind our had here to fore agents for, and interested withe Companys Frade Twell probably assume and maintain higher frounds in the descussions that may occur with the Chenese Untrouties, than has there here to fore, and thus difficulties may grow we for they, the Commessioners well be influenced more by the spirit of add a med reght, and hahonal hour

honor than could be expected from the agents of a trading Company, itself un propular with the English people. I won from the new state of a fair. Whatever may occur, it is reason able to suffice that the commissioners will fail safe in the protection of their forementment, and that habonal feelings will go with them; in a wird, what was he fore decemed in England only the Companys trading interests, will in fisher be national, and the habons honor must be taken care of won at the repease of one or more years loss of the Sea I rade.

The the went of a con liet, he howen
the how nations, the issue cannot be doubtful,
the blunese well submit after a show
of gaseonade and little fight, to the
terms die taled, and be g futue return
of trade. I stow far the american
trade to blund may be affected by
these changes, it is difficult to
anticipate, as the Chinese term and
new all foreigners as Barbarcans, the
aniericans may be viewed, and realed

us Englishinen in case of restrictions, quarrels and in blequeal hoshlikes in The new order of English affair to this quactor, is to peoled to produce great sian ges, that must more ir less affect, Purcein Be herests, as well as English, all or recaring all observing persons acquainted with the Chiglish and Chinese Character, Hen made, recort de by resedence nece, ague with me in this opinion - Juell not wenture to allowfil to fredict hachenland, for it would be useless, but duck were here to Luggest that american In love is would probably be more or less Lerned, by a Contact with some peculiar princes and instructions to meet the is receled changes, and exegonous from goul of them, and with Official Sower how the Unercone Governmen. to necent hundely to the Chinese Mutherities, as its referedenta hoe and for me care and protection of chue near delizens and their lights, and property sun then that they are distinct from where who trade to this Country These Extraordinary powers to be used only in case of the most decided he cossity. · tud

e And puther of the Uncercan Government he judicionsty to presented. as luggested above, it would tout to pre ven I su ceces to any in sections descind of another facty, to woole the ancicaus, as a justy on their side against he Chinese, as had been afterfled, here to face, In my Kun ledge; and more than once, and if friend by the Chinese or the Corrent of Pricum Stances to be come a party ne a struggle, even should ithe only of a diplomatic hature, such an agent could probably weeld a beneficial influence in favor of it merican interest, both for the present and future, both in ha wa gener to with the English Tunchonaries here and the Chinese Government, and a livery 1 Rech Il in cucan in leverts, atteast on a parallel with the English, or higher- Without Vucha-Refresentative may not there rican he torests suffer between the hor parker, may not the Chinese after enforcing cash gation and de feat by Butish arms give England a preference withe torms of trade -Ser me 1

Sernal medo add that Ithink it Chunothe doubted by any feedow, who I acquemited with the trade of this justo, China, Lay, the two or three Provinces around Canton, the la population of lighty to a hundred inclients of Souls would be planged to to the despect distress, beyon & the , hour of language to describe, were lie freign trade to be stopped for one 11 mice years -This my opinion that one or more American etahinal wesself would firme useful in China in hany redicale, for many purposes, expecially under the new Urranfomen Is, as they will have a controlling influence in jon Chancese and wheir, particularly wien American Scamon, and assest the Vender whis dukes in cuforcing the land of the U. States and maintaining hen wately c I condul in China is not officially recognised, and cament is partaid from the Churche Government, even if desuca, but it is my opinion Jack and I to he defrecated

de pre sated, thus in case of difficulties requiring piece to concel them, without an armed ha houal Resselin China, Day Suchen, the bouded would be in efficient, or would have is deficued whom British or other freign and for assistance, in Enforcing the laws perhacing to his office and beschin. In case men of than aic & la houed as suggested whome freemed me to recommend that the born in anders have particular in structions to aid and assert the Consul, in free for many fus du hos 'in executing the laws-From woor maker In ane received Thrue no doubt there will he vegovous efforts made by the English to open trade with the parts of China worth of Canton, and of with success, a considerable part of the Sea and dome other trade will be diverted from ban for with the more natural channel of mode Ports, where and around which, much Jea, Lilk and Casser are produced. and where are condumed many ar heles of import of great natice; that are now forced through banton luci

by the restrictive systems and afterward distributed to the distant Consument builleaid with great additional Charges, and profits made by the House und other muchants of banks I Carried doubt out these attempts asser he a king to open the withern ports will locu heally be successful and within a short period of time, and if they are the whole trade of thema will be greatly in one ased and unproved both in Justices and Ceports The Chinese whating the Cast houth of Contou, are in heavy les pech jar du percoi la Mode of l'auton, and ine mediately risund. Trouve for more moral, industrious, Jugal and have carried their agreeactural and very high, enjoying all the comforts of a Circlised people in habeling a prolifice soil, and with considerable commerce and in rounded by waters redundans with the most valuable Kinds of just in freat barechy. They are also comparahoely free from prepudice afamilt pregners and readily experty receive Knowledge

and delice trade to this we name the most sales jackey pordence ligeates brya jacs -- Ine suigther people ites intended is carry trade due el lu luques herces, and Inope in Etmerican The the thou her at ban low heice do there a healt in prevent thes tours Show lated with the Know ic dge, mas your opened, the irade of bandon de clines. The lieve event, will grow out of the changes in the position ; English affairs in Chena, that will lead to their taking prodession of, and fartifying one or have illands upon thes to alt for concentrating Trade There I have benkered thees to buggest briefly some leading points huching China, and the interests. of Riveriean trade in that quarter, with the hope, it may lead to some measures on the part of lover mucul, to be core every advan lage, that Cucumstances may admit of require - Much is to be done and probably within a short reced 04.

of home, but it is un fredelle to authoritaine precessely what events with develope or what will be their effect -They re give watching and tel Hover winent, and low ely use them as evegencees may require for the Unerican wherests in this quarter. For some information a from the subject, and the wews of Some very influenteal feedout, both in lighand and in China, They to refer you hadome to how to of ele e Hayor banks and others, in blished shoping the discussions whom the East India Charter in Parleament, the desserie of 1833 In these papers "haval officers with hahonal bessels are to commenced as negociatous best suited to negociate with the Chinese Cochin Chance and deamede, and other dencitar Franciscuts-The value and celent of the Chena Trade is ho well known h accd a remark from me; that it may he matty celouded at the firsts horthward

hor thward unet not new publicultical. Thus addressing you without invitation and perinet me to add, that I shall Remanitublina and the Hearn whether or not I shall be housed with the apprountment I solice! and I need not Say that Tikall twee he happy and juiced to derve my native Country to the celeuto my every a wility Of lon ain Four Cecelloucys he out obe dient Ler vans Cauton 20 thaprel 1834

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

His Majesty's Ship Andromacke, H. D. Chads, Esquire, Captain, sailed from Plymouth February 7th, 1834, and anchored in Macao Roads on the 15th of July.

The right honorable lord Napier, chief superintendent of the British trade in China, left H. M. S. Andromache with the usual honors, and landed at Macao at 3 P. M. on the same day, being received by a saluto thirteen guns from the forts. [707]

His lordship and the second and thur superintendents arrived in Canton early in the morning of the 25th instant, and at daylight the British union jack was hoisted on the flag staff in front of the dwelling formerly inhabited by the supracargoes of the east India company.

We publish by authority His Majesty's commission to

We publish by authority His Majesty's commission to lord Napier, W. H. C. Plowden, and J. F. Davis, Esquires.

WILLIAM R.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover &c. To our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved William John, LORD NAPIER, and to our Trusty and Well beloved William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis, Esquires, GREETING! WHEREAS by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth year of our Reign, intituled "an act to regulate the Trade to China and India" it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for us by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the Trade of our sufjects to and from the said Dominions for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade, and by any such commission or warrant, as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one whom shall be styled the Chief superintendent) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintenments and officers as We shall, from time to time, deem expedient, Now WE reposing special confidence in the loyalty, integrity and Skill of you the Said William John, LOED NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis, do by these Presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in Us vested by the said act of Parliament, appoint you the said William John, LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis to be superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the Dominions of the emperor of Chin 1, for the propose of protecting and promoting such Trade. And we do hereby constitute and appoint you the said William John LORD NAPIER to be the Chief superintendent, and you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden to be the second superintendent, and you the said John Francis Davis to be the third superintendent, for the purposes as aforesaid. AND WE do hereby settle and appoint such gradation and subordination amongst you as such superintendents as aforesaid as is more particularly set forth and declared in the general tructions under our sign manual accompanying this G. Commission, or as shall be sellorth in any forther Instructions to be by Us addressed to You in the namer hereinafter mentioned. And in further pursuance and execution of the powers in Us vested in and by "e said act of Parliament, We do hereby appoint such officerate ast list you in the execution of your duties as such Superinteneents as are mentioned in the said general Instructions, or as shall be mentioned in such further Instructions as aforesaid. And in the event of the death of any or any one of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis while in the execution of this Our Commission, or of the incapacity, absence from the limits to which such Commission extends, or removal from office of any or any one of you, WE DO HELEBY declare Jur pleasure to be, and do direct and appoint that the said vacancy so created in the said Com mission shall be supplied on the spot provisionally and

until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in such general or further Instructions as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS you the said Willian Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis being resident at Canton, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of our United Kingdom, have been and are unable to signify unto us your acceptance of this our Commission and of the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, and whereas it may happen that at the time of the arrival of this our Commission at Canton, you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis or one of you may not be living or may not be resident at Canton aforesaid, or elsewhere within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or may decline to accept this our Commission or the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, or one of such offices, NOW WE do hereby declare our pleasure to be that in any such contingency as aforesaid, this our Commission and the offices hereby on you respectively conferred shall be executed by such persons as are in that behalf mentioned or referred to in the general Instruct-AND WE do ions accompanying this our Commission. further declare Our pleasure to be that any vacancy which may occur by the death, resignation, incapacity, absence from the limits to which the said Commission extends, or suspension or removal from office of any such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall also be supplied on the spot provisionally and until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in this behalf prescribed in such general or further instructions as aforesaid. AND WE do declare and direct that the offices of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis as such Superintendents as aforesaid, and the offices of such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall respectively be holden during the pleasure of Us, onr Heirs and Successors. And we do hereby authorize and empower you the said Superintendents upon sufficient cause to you appearing, but subject to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf contained in such general or further Instructions, to suspend from office provisionally, and until Our pleasure can be known, any such subordinate officer as aforesaid. AND WE do hereby straightly charge and require you, that in the execution of this your Commission, you do conform to and observe and such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to you for your guidance either in the general Instructions under our Signet and Sign Manual accompanying this your Commission, or in such further Instructions as shall from time to time be given to you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or in Our Privy Council, or by Usthrough one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

GIVEN at OUR COURT at BRIGHTON this tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command PALMERSTON.

LORD NAPIER,
WILLIAM HENRY CHICHBLEY PLOWDEN, Esquire,
and

John Francis Davis, Esquire, Commission.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Plowden, office of Second Superintendent devolves upon Mr. Davas in His Majestys Commission provided; and the of of Third Superintendent has been accepted by Sir Geo Best Robinson, Bart.

John Harvey Astell, Esq. is appointed Secretary H. M. Superintendents, and the Revd. Dr. Morrechinese Secretary and Interpreter, Capt. Cl. 1es 1 R. N. is Master Attendant, Mr. Colledge, Surgeon, Mr. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon. The Revd. G. Vachell is on his way to assume the duties of Chaplain the Establishment. The office of private ferretary to Right Honorable the Chief Superintendent is filled Alex Robt. Johnston, Esq.

THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices at the "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance 👊 They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerces,

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1834.

NO. 30

NOTICE.

CANTON REGISTER AND

CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscrip tion list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience and, cons quently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interest ed in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the celestial empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

Subscription to the Canton Register and 16 payable quarterly. General Price Current per ann.

for 6 mo. 10 in advance. do. do. 12 quarterly. do. to the Register per annum.

for 6 mo. 8 in advance. do. do.

do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do. under 25 do. cents 15 ea. do. do. do.

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE. Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and

Canton General Price Current, inclusive. 5each. Vessels for freight&c. Advertisement inserted once. for 3 mo.

do. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

do.

THE British ship MANGIES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or ge apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. passage apply to

FOR MANILA & BUMBAI.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton. Ist July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to on, 1st July, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co. Cinton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about 3 of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

Whampoa on the 1st of September pext. For freight DADABH & MANACEURE RUSTOMIKE. apply to

world the fine new hair P world, the fine new brig, RICHARD BELL, apti Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER &

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA. THE ALLALEVIE, (aptain Andree, will leave What poa on the 25th of September next. For height to DADABHOY & MANACKJEB RUSTOMSER apply to

NOTICE. HE subscriber having been appointed agent for Franch Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office of Hombay, prepared to receive applications for insurance on such the as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshin His

RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituent Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms heretofore. Russi. I. & C

NUTICE. HE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at place for the transaction of Commission Brain under the firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. in co nexion with the House of Russell & Sturgis of Manila.

JOHN W. PERIT.

GEO. R. RUSSEI RUSSELL STURGIS. HENRY P. STURGIS.

Agents.

Canton. May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE. HE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834. 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albien Pre Office, No. 6 Danish Hong,

orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at NOTICE. R. MARKWICK & Co's.

To Correspondents. " Enquirer" is informed that he should improve hand-writing:

CVULDU.

Arrived the British vessels, WATER WITCH, Herson, from Calcutta, PASCOA, Morgan, from Bonds STAKESBY, Corner, and CITY OF ABERDERN, Morgan from Java and Singapore.

In reply to the questions of an "enquirer," we this appropriation of the fees paid by vessels importing rig Canton is a subject well-deserving a strict scrutiny: scar ely hope for true information on the subject

any chinese source.

With reference to the square in the front factories, it was formerly railed round, and might have so until now, with the keys of the gates in the customerly railed round. europeans, if they had been more persevering in sea their own comfort, and preserving the few rights at them by the local government.

BIOGRAPHICAL S. RTCH OF KAOU TSUNG
Continued from No. 29, Page 115.

In the same year great works were undertaked fine the yellow river—which constantly threatened vastate the provinces fer dized by its waters—to Akoui, the same general who was illustrious by

THE CANTON REGISTER.

the Meaou-tsze, was also chosen to subdue the nd he succeeded. As the emperor advanced in age ame more rigid in performance of the ceremonies are a part of the duties of the sovereign; and when ies, which began to attack him, obliged him to omething of his carefulness, he justified himself by nations, some of which P. Amiot has given to us. applied more closely to state-affairs, and at the eighty he rose in the middle of the night in the weather to give audiences to, or transact business is ministers. The missionaries and european amers, who were sometimes summoned to these early ces, could not understand how an aged and infirm could sustain such fatigue; but the tartar exercises chase had hardened him to it.

greatest desire had always been to reign as long Ilustrious grandfather, Kang-he, who had occupied one sixty years. His wishes were satisfied; and he y fulfilled an oath which he had made to abdicate vn if he attained that period. This he did on the of the year ping-chin (the 8th of February 1796) ning in a public declaration the imperial seals to who gave to his reign the name of Kea-king, ex-

i supreme happiness. in-lung, although he had given over the reins of to his son, still received the ambassadors of the s and other foreign states. Preparations were made brating the new year, which, according to chinese ion, was the eighty-ninth year of his age; when, on d day of the first month (the 7th of february, 1799,) he ed, according to our way of reckoning, eighty-seven our months and three days. His posthumous title, 'leosistical name, and by which he will be known in is Kaou-tsung. Keen-lung is certainly one of the ustrious emperors in Chinese history. His long which equalled the revolution of a cycle, added the splendour which the reign of his grandfather ady clothed the Mantchow dynasty. He possessed haracter, a penetrating mind, uncommon activity, at uprightness; but, perhaps, was of less elevated and greatness of soul than his grand-father. He s people as a chinese sovereign should love them, that , he was careful to govern them with severity, and to n at all hazards peace and plenty amongst his sub-He visited the centre provinces six times in the of his reign, and each time for the purpose of useful directions, to construct dykes on the sea r to punish the malversation of the great officers, whom he showed himself inflexible. He regulated rse of the yellow river and of the yang-tsze-keang; es on his mother's or his own birthdays he accorded al remittance of all the taxes paid in money; and mes he remitted those paid in kind. The partial remitwhich he made in the different provinces in time of ts or inundations are not included, nor the distribumany thousand ounces of silver amongst the poor. ne peace which he knew so well to preserve in the ε was only broken by conquests abroad. The country Eleuths, the Hwuy-tsze (mahomedans) the great and Kin-chuen, were reunited to his vast empire. de, in the events which signalized his reign the and Dutch embassies may be numbered, although inese, who look upon these honors as their due, were asible of them than of the voluntary submission of the

en-lung joined to so many cares the cultivation ning, which had been his sole occupation before ended the throne. He busied himself much in polishing ive tongue by translating the best Chinese books, of he often wrote the prefaces. He caused the classics revised and published in chinese and mantchoo. He the description of the thirty two orts of chinese characters.

This translation was published in 1770, by the exertions of the conquest of the kingdom of the Elenths, ed on a monument erected in 1757 in the country of tartars; the memoir of the transmigration of the

Tourgouths, and the verses on the conquest of the Meaou-These three compositions have been translated by P. Amiot, and published, the two first in the first volume of memoirs concerning the chinese, and the third separately.

The same missionary has also given us a great number of rescripts, mandates, and explanatory ordinances, written by Keen-lung, and which are good data for the history of his reign. Sir George Staunton has inserted a testamentary ordinance, which was published by Keen-lung shortly after his abdication, at the end of his translation of the Mantchoo code. Some verses on tea, which this prince composed in 1746 during one of his hunting parties in Tartary, and which he caused to be written on porcelain cups of a new manufacture, have been much praised.

The collection of his poetical works, printed at Peking, contains twenty four small volumes. We also are endebted to him for an abridgement of the history of the Ming dynasty, and a collection of ancient and modern chinese memorials in more than 100 volumes, accompannied with explanations by a great number of artists and learned men. He had also undertaken to print a selection of what was best in chinese literature, and this selection was to contain one hundred and eighty thousand volumes. The emperor himself kept an exact record of the progress of this immense work, and in 1787 it was already far advanced. A magnificent edition of the Sung-keen-kang-moo, in Mantchoo, nor the new compilation of the mirror or universal dictionary of mantchoo and tartar words, with indices and supplements, where are gathered together all the new words invented by the emperor himself to express the ideas of which the tartars were destitute, and which they gained in studying the books of the chinese, and of the mongols, or of the tibetians. Most of these words were paragogically formed from corresponding chinese terms.

To conclude, the most known of the works of Keenlung is that which the greatest poet of the last age has praised in an epistle which commences with these lines:

Recois mes complimens, charmant roi de la chine, Ton trone est dout placé sur la donble colline.

it is the praise of the town of Moukden, composed in chinese and mantchoo, and very different in one of these languages to what it is in the other. In chinese it is a perpetual cento, a collection of the most difficult, far-fetched, and sublime expressions contained in the ancient poets: under this form the poem is unintelligible without the help of a commentary. In mantchoo, on the contrary, the style is simple, and although both the texts are original the tartar one is very easy to be understood, a fact which cannot be explained without going into a minute detail on the genius of the two languages.

Keen-lung having collected examples of the various ancient writings which had been preserved on monuments of stone or bronze, wished his poems to be written on these models, and as there were thirty two, he made thirty two editions of the chinese text in as many different characters, always accompanied with the text in modern characters. There is nothing to blame in this, for it is merely a sort of diplomatic and paleographic work, which, if it has not the authenticity of ancient monuments, exhibits at least the imitation and serves to initiate the understanding of the ancient writings. But from a childish spirit of imitation the emperor wished the mantchoo edition to be multiplied in the same manner, that it should not be inferior to the chinese edition, and they fabricated, by his particular order, thirty two sorts of mantchoo letters, analogous to the chinese characters, but composed in a way not at all agreeing with an alphabetical writing. The praise of moukden has been translated into french from the mantchoo by P. Amiot, and en riched with notes, where is found, amongst other things, the description of the thirty two orts of chinese characters. This translation was published in 1770, by the exertions of

neath his portrait which is at the beginning of the first volume of the memoirs concerning the chinese:

Occupé sans relache à tous les soins divers D'un government qu'on admiré, Le plus grand potentat qui soit dans l'univers Est le meilleur lettré qui soit dans son empire.

CHINA. BY PETER AUBER. This book is well called an outline; it is indeed nothing but a mere kernelless shell. We expected something better from the secretary to the court of directors, who has easy access to the minutes of the travelling supracargoes and the records of the factory. We consider he could command sufficient data for the formation of a clear and decided opinion on the China trade, and convey useful information to the British public on that new and unrestricted pursuit. Awant of leisure is not a sufficient excuse for a dearth of instruction, nor a lingering love of expired privileges for the suppression of intelligence and opinions which would encourage the adventurers in a new and unknown channel of commerce. What is the use of a book on China at the present time unless it conveys useful details to the public, and such as the public can understand! let no free trader read this outline, for it is written apparently to damp his enterprize, It is a mere compilation of praises of the east India company and its servants, mingled with extracts of letters from the court of directors and the consultations of the supracargoes, and dashed with a soft regret for the good things now lost. The emperor of China and his officers are described as great bugaboos with whom no one can have a chance of success unless he is one of the lads of leadenhall. We are, however, somewhat surprised that the court of directors, who seem always to have cherished the most profound respect for the laws of China, and who unceasingly impressed the careful observance of those laws of their servants, should themselves contravene those very laws by their orders in 1770 to the supracargoes to reside permanently in China. From that year,—the commencement of commercial pepotism-all records and opinions prove that the foreign trade has ret; ograded—not in extent but in character; privileges have been withdrawn, restrictions imposed, insults scattered, and slanders multiplied in ceaseless rotation.

In the same year the court seem to have learned and im-

In the same year the court seem to have learned and immitated some of the petty trickery of the Chinese, as is evidenced by the following instructions to Captain Skottowe.

A. D. 1760.
Mission from Court to Canton.

Frities at Canton, for the purpose was Captain Skottowe, commander of the Company's ship Royal George.

The Court determined to send out a special mission, in order to settle the differences which had arisen between the Chinese and supracargoes, who could not with propriety present any address from the court to the authoristic the attempt to trade with Limpo. The person chosen Royal George.

He was charged with a letter from the Court of Directors to the Isontock. In the hints drawn out for the conduct of that officer, he was not to be seen in the shops or purchasing china-ware. That in any goods he might wish to purchase, he was to send for the merchants and not to go after them, and never to appear in undress in the streets, or at home when he received visits

He was to be called Mr. Skottowe, not Captain, and it was to be given out that he was the brother to his Majesty's under secretary of state, who had the honour to write the king's letters.*

the honour to write the king's letters.*

The Court's address requested the liberation of Mr. Flint, who they stated was a British subject as well as a servant of the Company; and after exty. Leir mortification at their exclusion from Limpo, pointed out the extraction and grievances from which they desired relief, ciz.

18t. The 1950 tales.

1st. The 1950 tales.

2d. The six per cent. on imports, and the two per cent. on all silver paid

3d. To be allowed to pay their own duties, and not through the merchants who are styled securities, whom they charged with applying it to

their own purposes.

4th. That the Hoppo should always hear the representations of the supracargoes, and that an appeal might be made by them direct to the Isontock.

The result of the mission was in no way satisfactory, not one of the

who can help smiling at the cunning simplicity of these directions? it is indeed scarcely credible they could have been concected by the collective wisdom of four and twenty grave cyphering citizens of London.

The restriction of the foreign trade in 1757 to the port of Canton arose from other causes than the intrigues of the Canton officers; it was occasioned almost wholly by political motives, for the obstinate opposition of the people

· Captai nSkottowe's brother was employed under Government.

of Fuh-keen province was long amatter of great anxialarm to the new dynasty, even when all the rest empire was subdued, and is still in the remembrance. Peking cabinet; and to separate as far as possible from peans this—comparatively with the millions of their serfs—high-spirited and enterprizing race, was the ecause of the imperial restrictive regulations.

Having some knowledge of the east India contrade with China we consider that the "perils and ties of its origin, progress, and establishment" has much over-rated by Mr. Auber; its "perils" were nary, its "difficulties," by the aid of palmoil, soo come; as for its "cost," that the nation defrayed.

Mr. Auber observes, "if the results (of the free prove favorable, and it is fervently to be wished the country will owe them to herself; but, if adversals has herself alone to blame."

Aide toi et ciel l'aidera, is a true maxim in our e and it has been exemplified in a wonderful manner years; but we do not look for celestial aid here, on trary, we are, or ought to be prepared to encour effects of the "animis coelestibus irae," and to t Conciliation—that everlasting word in the letters court of directors—of the chinese authorities, unl mend their manners, can scarcely always be the du kings superintendents—nor the wish of the British the trade on any terms is not their motto; but if the is still further degraded and interrupted, it is not th but the ministers who should be blamed, for the not made the first board of superintendents as i in chinese estimation, and as efficient for the pr and promotion of the free trade, as they could an have done; the selection of a peer, and he a naval c wise; the appointment of members of the companys to be his colleagues is weak in the extreme. say that we have an enemy in the camp, but we trustful of the zeal and knowledge of the company's in their - to them - new and strange duties. only suppose that lord Napier has a very large d allowed him, in instification of such a bizarre pro as placing in power over the free trade menopposed. habit and inclination. It also appears, from the which inform the public of the acceptance of office third superintendent, that the simple fact of being a of the companys factory is sufficient for such envis motion; surely this is strange, when even the cour made the appointments to the committee a matte ticular selection, and by no means encouraged the mere seniority of employment in the factory was the members to the management of the company indeed, we believe the appointments and covenur supracargoes were renewed every year by the cot when so lately as 1830 the court, for the fourth or deemed it right to supersede their committee-and year to severely censure their new and selected p as well as other members of the factory: what is the but that, as the members of the china factory we incurring the severe displeasure of their employ can scarcely be, on that account, received into a ne with a good character! As the reception which government will give to this new board, in conseq this injudicious mixture of the offsets of trade an mercial monopoly-so well known to the chineserepresentative of the nation, must be soon app: forbear expressing our anticipations, which are, very hopeless of good, credit, or honor to the Br

There are many typographical and other errobook, mispellings and misquotings. Ning-po Limpo, and the great fire in the suburbs of Canton, factories were destroyed, is stated to have occurred instead of on the 1st of November, 1822. In the list dents of the select committee the name of Sir T. who held that office from January 1817 to 1820, is The author complains of the difficulty of first decyphletters and then spelling the names of Chinese towns

S. of the ladia house; and had there not been a of adherence, we should readily admit the difficulty; be distionary of Dr. Mortison is at as elbow, what nt the secretary of the Indiahouse from using the e within his reach? how poor a compliment is paid orrison, when a book is sent forth to the world, by the er of that house which defrayed the expenses of his laborious work, containing mispellings of racters for which the doctor had made an ortho-Chinese names of chinese characters will always, , be snelt differently by the alphabets of Europe, ance with the various pronunciations and powers owers; but for Englishmen that question for the and notil a better dictionary appears, is settled by Dr. Morrison.

PHIC . L SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANG-TSZE.

g-tsze named Mang-ko while living, and Menour oldest missionaries, is considered the first of philosophers after Confucius. He was born at the g of the fourth century before J. C. in the town in Sh n tung province. His father. Ke-kwang-ke, d from Mang-sun, whose ostentatious conduct ned by Confucius, was originally from the state t established in that of Tsin; he died shortly after of his son, whom he left in the guardianship of his

ang-she.

rudent and watchful mother, from the pains which in the education of her son, is quoted as a model induct of virtuous parents. Her dwelling was near a shop, and she perceived the little Mang-tsze, at the of the animals when being slaughtered, would run at the spectacle, and on his return try to imitate had seen. Fearing lest the heart of her son should rardened, and he be accustomed to blood, she went lished herself near a burying-place. The relations resting there often came to weep over their graves the customary libations. Mang ko soon took great in these ceremonies and amused himself in imita-This was a fresh subject of inquietude to Hangfeared that her son would only accustom himself ethat which was the most serious thing in the world r negligently. She hastened to change again her n, and to reside in the town opposite a school, lang ko found the best examples, by which he profited. This little anecdote would not have ed if it was not always in the mouths of the chinese overbial phrase: The mother of Mang-tsze selected purhood.

tsze was not slow in improving himself by the of the virtues of the Chinese system, which parable from the study of polite literature, say, he early commenced reading the clasfrom the progress he made in the knowledge righty-esteemed books he deserved to be enrolled mber of the disciples of Tsze-sze the grand-son ny follower of Confucious. When he was sufficientted in this moral philosophy, which the Chinese by of excellence, the doctrine, he went to offer his to the king of Tse, Seven-wang; but not having any employment, he repaired to Hwuy-wang, king or Wei; for at this epoch the country of Kae-fung-e province of Honan, formed a small state which d by each of these names. This prince gave e a good reception, but did not employ him, as opher desired, to put his lessons in practice. reaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat

(To be continued)

. Editor.

esent situation of affairs with the British Supergives the chinese an opportunity most suitable ius of the people, in perverting and misrepresenit takes place, and the want of publicity of their oment gives them the desired power.

What is wished at present is evident, namely: to represent the demands of the British as unreasonable, as just's relused! for the unicomation of the an eatan example.

Two days since a letter sent to the viceroy by the British superintendents was refused, and desired to be given to the hong merchants, which was not done; now most of the intelligent merchants, and even some of the hong, go about saying to their American and English friends that this letter was refused because it did not give the viceroy his proper titles on its superscription: whereas, the fact is, it was refused solely because it did not profess itself to be a PETITION Yours. but a letter.

DELTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Your Correspondent R. M. has, in your last number, offered some remarks to which I think some reply is due. The object which, it appears to me, your former correspondent wished to attain, was the collection of a sum of money, from foreigners, resident in China, which might be applied to the relief of sufferers in the vicinity by the late floods; such sum to be given as from the foreign residents collectively; and not, as R. M. proposes, to be distributed privately, by one or two individuals, to persons recommended by our native servants. This private charity might be exerted at any time, and without requiring the stimulus afforded by the visitation which called forth the suggestion of your correspondent, whom R. M, somewhat uncharitably, attacks on the score of "the principle of his letter not being christian."

It appears to me that, if charity be extended to our suffering fellow creatures, we should not be over nice or critical in the investigation of the motive whence such charity flows; but I can see nothing that requires reprehension in the wish to "raise the name of foreigners considerably among the Chinese;" and if the cause of charity can be served at the same time that this is effected, two good objects would be attained. Much has thus been done by the exertions of foreign medical men in this country; and perhaps, were the means greater, this might be pursued to a far greater extent, and with far more good, in every sense of the word, than could be hoped for from the plan proposed by R M. This plan would insure the proper direction of the funds that might be subscribed, and, I may safely add, do more real good than the distribution of \$50, here and there, whether by "commercial gentleman" or "missionaries."

In the October number for last year of that useful and unassuming publication the "Chinese Repository", I find it stated that the "foundling hospital," and that for "aged, infirm, or blind people," both in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, are supported by the fees paid by foreign ships bringing in rice, each of which pays 620 taels. Is it possible to find whether this (which must in the last year have amounted to an enormous sum) is applied to the purpose intended! Or, whether, like the consoo fund, the tax remains, while the amount is appropriated to other purposes, far different from the one to which it is nominally destined! Surely this large sum, if fairly applied, should serve to keep from the front of the factories (the only promenade which we are permitted) the horde of miserable, blind, and decrepid wretches who throng every evening, to the interruption and annoyance of all passers. Is not an inquiry into this subject worth making! The hong-merchants, who are always put forward whenever a question arises in relation to foreigners, might, I should think, answer this, if they could not remedy the evil; at present, it is among the many annoyances to which foreigners are exposed, from their utter unwillingness to make any attempt to I am, Sir improve their condition.

July 26th. 1834.

&c. &c. AN ENQUIRER

NUON BEGUSYNDIR

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1834.

NO. 31. 50 CEN

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or reapply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. passage apply to

FOR MANILA & BUMBAL.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, Ist July, 1831.

FOR CALCUTTA.

HE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampon on the 20th inst. For freight or pussage apply to 27. 1st July, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co. Cinton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt.
R. Millar, 423 tons but then baying about 3 of her R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BUMBAY.

THE LOWIEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE. apply to

OR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig. RICHARD BELL, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUITA.

THE ALLALEVIF, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight to DADABHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMIEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCULTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: 'To sail in all this month. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents
Insurance Office of Rombon Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co.

Agents.

NOTICE.

orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

MIE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong,

CAMUDIA.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, AURELIA and CALEDO' have arrived in the past week. The Bombay papers I not yet reached us.

We beg attention to the resolutions passed yester by the merchants at the office of the Superintendents.

The Canton community are invited to a confere with H. M. Superiodents on the 8th instant on the sub of the delivery and despatch of letters to and from Cau-

At a Meeting of British merchants held at the Superintendents office

At a Meeting of British merchants held at the Superintendents office
4th, day of August 1834.

It was unanimously agreed, First, regarding the Receipt of Le
1st Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to
charge of a Post Office.

2nd A Post Office is to be established at Macao, and Canton.
3rd Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick, or his Deputy, to receiv
Letters from British Ships arriving in China.

4th To defray the expence, and leave a fair remuneration to the
master, a postage must be levied on all Letters as follows.

5th That Five cents be charged on each ship letter
6th That Twenty cents be charged on Parcels not exceeding in weigh
1b., and Five cents additional, per 1b. the maximum to be one Dollar.

7th Newspapers, and parcels containing Newspapers, and Price Curr
to be delivered free.

to be delivered free.
Sth A Receipt will be given for all Letters and Packets, stating

8th A Receipt will be given for all Letters and Packets, stating name, and Hour of Receiving.
9th After selecting the Macao and Lintin Letters, those for Canton be immediately forwarded by a fast boat.
10th A printed form will be sent with each Ships Letters, stating Sname, number of Letters, date of arrival, at, and despatch from Macao. 8
11th The name of the Ship will be Stamped on each Letter and Polyth A communication will be made by the Superintendents to His jestys government at Home to instruct communders of all British Veclearing out from the Ports of the United Kingdom for China to de their Packets as above pointed out.
13th In cases of Vessels from India, and other Ports to the Eastwar the Cape of Good Home, communication will be made to the several given the cape of Good Home, communication will be made to the several given.

13th In cases of Vessels from India, and other Ports to the Eastwar the Cape of Good Hope, communication will be made to the several gorments that they may in like manner instruct the Commanders of Br Vessels obtaining Clearances from those Ports also to forward their Parto Macao immediately on arrival off that Port, or, should they be unal communicate with Macao that their Packets and Letters be delivered to fit the Ships Stationed at Lintin or Cap-ing-moon, the Commands which would immediately forward them to Canton to the Person apports receive them there. to receive them there.

14th Letters intrusted to the Commander of a Vessel to the address of Consignees, the Commander to have the option of delivering such Packet

Consignees, the Commander to have the option of delivering such place. Letters to the Post Master, or to send them to the Consignee direct. Secondly, regarding the despatch of Letters.

1st That the intended departure of all British Vessels either from Wipoa or Outside be made known to the Post Master, in order that a Pamay be made up for transmission by him to be delivered to the Capta Agent as most convenients.

may be made up for transmission by him to be derivered to the Captor Agent as most convenient;

Letters to and from Macao will be forwarded on Wednesdays Saturdays at the Charge of ten cents each, on deliverey;—Notice of the of departure to be advertiser at the Post Office.

With the view of taking into further consideration the carrying into the foregoing Resolutions, H. M. Superintendents will be ready to continue the Captor Community on Eviden per the 5th instant at, 12 O'C. with the Canton Community on Friday next the 5th instant at, 12 O'C J. H. ASTELL

To H. M. Superintender

The annexed extract of a letter from Canton touches on a point resp which the merchants who are about to engage in the trade to China much solicitude,—viz., the best means of protecting their interests on the It comes from a practical man long resident in Canton, whose sugge are, therefore, in every way entitled to attention:—

"CANTON Oct. "The members of the select committee expect to have the offer of tions here under the Consul: we hope not. As we are to commence system, let us commence it with new parties—not men who have be

ong accustomed to abuse and ill-treatment from the Chinese.

"If it be necessary to have a party to confer with the Hong mere and keep the Consul from degrading himself or his station, by conf with men of no official rank, why not form a Chamber of Commerce out resident merchants here, who might be chosen annually by the Coose would serve without pay? Their duty would be to meet the society of

to discuss immor points connected with trade, duties, &c, under to discuss innor points connected was crossed unless &c, under a fron the Consul when us. In the Consul was occasion to interfere spenty till after the Chamber had failed, a conference would be with the Vacaday, Happo, &c., widnow atom of the Hong merchants. The Hong merchants who have to think favourably of this plan. There is no need of a council of Consul. Let him have the sole responsibility." Trues 28 Febr.

eply to the question of "a beginner," we beg to say yet we are un-informed of the existence af any commerce in Canton.

otice, to which we have alluded in another place, door attention on Wednesday last; the subscribers once have not designated themselves as holding any nent from the court of directors of the east India

submit our own opinion with much deference to mercial community of Canton when we say that the ind of agency, for ships or goods, is trading.

he atter want of authentic information of the apent of agents for the east India company in Canton, pear at present discussing the propriety of the , and the probable effect on the free trade from the gradual of the territorial revenue of India by memtheir late committee of supracargoes.

a subject which requires some consideration; but rst blush the erection of a leadenhall street interest ia is suspicious. The free trade has avowed and remies; it will, however, prove itself a match for both ome government does its duty to the state, apart and led by private and particular interests. We shall y watch the progress of events at this interesting for the rest, the well known words-equal to the egraph of Nelson-"Shall we, who would not suflion to invade us, tamely stand to be devoured by ? - are rather too grandiloquent for the occasion; I be travestied more suitably thus:-- "we, who would our tea dear, are resolved to have our rupees

Mr Editor,

honorable company's committee have opened their on Bengal at Rupees 204. My letters from Bomounce the Berwickshire (the first large ship of the coming on here consigned to the two resident s of this finance committee: will you enquire amongst ercantile friends and inform me "if this is considered

August.

A BEGINNER.

were greatly surprised on Wednesday last at seeing thing up at the principal entrance gate to the occupied by lord Napier, the chief British supernt, stating that the "honorable company's treasury for bills on the supreme government, &c." That of any company should be hung forth to public om the residence of the present constituted British ies appears to us highly irregular. What will inese think of it! What conclusion can they ut that the new invented barbarian dish is a kind podrida in which their old friends are the most e and piquant ingredient. A sentry must not bé ; but we respectfully suggest that it would be to mark the principal entrance to the official resiof the superintendents so that it should be known rangers and natives; the companys arms should be d from the pediment of the verandah, and the gate not be the common entrance to all who dwell in the hong, they belong to the establishment. The death of the the young vigorous life of the new system cannot be oo apparent to the "Cantoneers." We consider the susn of this notice, where it is, a sad oversight; we do ibute any motives to the act; it arose very probably vant of thought and negligence; but it should oved directly. The wording of the notice we conlso wrong, there is no "the honorable company "now known in China: those may be words of colloquial parlance, but not of official notification of commercial transactions. The intimation would be made more correctly, thus: "Cash for bills on the supreme government of India will be received by A. B. C. D. Agents to the E. I. Company at. Canton."

Mr. Editor.

If would recommend your distant readers, before they peruse the letter of "an enquirer," in your last, to obtain, from such correspondent as "Dote," some knowledge of the public character of hong merchants, in there expracy of middlemen, or mediums of intercourse, between foreigners and the Chinese. I will not venture to pronounce an opinion on their commercial character, as which I know but little. But from all that I can learn of their official character, they are, like the generality of their feilow-countrymen, extremely treacherous, false, and deceifful. Few of the prejudices of ignorance respecting foreigners have been abandoned by them,—white a deeply browdishies of the English in particular, and opposition to all increases throw. pecting foreigners have been abandoned by them,—while a deeply rooted dislike of the English in particular, and opposition to all increase of knowledge, are implanted in the minds of several.—These a structure of knowledge, are implanted in the minds of several.—These a structure of the second of the suffering poor. To distribute his collections, in behalf of the suffering poor. To distribute money or vendible articles would be indeed not very difficult, were the opposition of hong merchants wholly removed. Hospitals and medical attendance are probably the best means of affording extensive relief. Money given away without knowledge of character is two often consumers. away without knowledge of character is too often an encouragment to the victous and deprayed.

With regard to the charges on rice ships, I find from a proclamation dated May 22d 1833, and published in a former number of your paper, that the legal items are the following being a portion of the Cumsha paid by all vessels.

For difference in scales, and carriage to Peking 63 per cent....
Fee to superintendent of grain. 39 198 116.424

629.272

The last item, I am told, is nominally for the purchase of grain for the government hospitals. It is less than a lifth part of the charges on rice ships; but as it is paid by all vessels entering the post the amount I think might suffice to feed a very large number of the blant that the beggars around us. By their numbers we may therefore pales that the money is not applied, equitably, to the purposes for which it is destined. A few enquiries, such as an enquirer recommends, would, I think bring to light many "deeds of darkness," astounding to the ears of those who believe that the Chinese government is "not practically oppressive."

Ourse Your's

With reference to one part of Omega's letter we give

publicity to the following paragraph.

BEGGARS in China are placed by the police under a headman, who receives from the magistrate a license and permission to act. A company of sturdy beggars exceeded, a short time since, their usual demands on the fishermen of a district on the coast; and the latter applied to the local magistrate for relief. The headman of the beggars was sent for, and his license taken fram him. His situation had been worth to him about a thousand dollars a year, obtained by monthly assessments on shops, &c; which the shopmen pay to prevent daily annoyance from the clamorous demands of all or any of the band of beggars, to whom the district they inhabit may be allotted, as the sphere of their professional vagrancy. To recover his license, the headman arranged to send a present of two hundred dollars to the magistrate, who, having secretly received the gift, sent for the offender, and publicly lectured him, forgiving him for the time, but threatening that if he exceeded his privilege in future, he should assuredly be dismissed. What a state of society is it, when a king's servant can be bribed by professional beggars!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Continued from No. 30 Page 120.

That which he taught concerning antiquity appeared, perhaps with some reason, inapplicable to the times and existing affairs. The men to whom was confided the administration of the different states into which China was then divided, were incapable of re-establishing quiet in the empire, continually disturbed by combinations, divisions and domestic wars. The military art was their only wisdom and science. Mang-tsze had much praised to them the government and virtues of Yaou and Shun, and the founders of the three first dynasties; but incessant wars broke out in all parts, and being renewed in every place where

he went, prevented the good effects of his teaching and are in front of each other; the charge is sounder towards it is placed; that the soldier impossibility of being of any use to any of these prayes, he returned to his own country, and in concert with Wanchang, and some others of his disciples, he employed himself in revising the book of odes, and the Shoo-king, following in that the example of Confacius, and applied himself to perform this work in the same spirit which that celebrated philosopher had directed. At this time he also composa work, in seven chapters, which bears his name. He died about the year 314 before J. C. at the age of eighty four.

Pro book of which we have just spoken is Mang-tsze's best title to fane: it is always letted up with the three moral works which contain the explanation of the doctrine of Confecius, and forms, with these works, what is called by way of eminence the Sze-shoo, or Four books. His work is larger than the three others put together: and it is equally worthy of esteem and of being studied Mang-tsze, after the fashion of a chinese author, has colleced the works of Confucius in explaining his principles, as Conficius had collected the works of Wan-wang, Woowang, and Chaou-kung; but at his death nobody was found worthy to collect his own. None of those who came after could be compared with him, not even Seun-tseu or Yangtseu. We cannot transcribe, even in abridging them, the pompous praises which this author, and a thousand others, striving to excel, have decreed to our philosopher. It will be enough to say that he has been, by unanimous consent honored with the title of Ya-shing, or the second saint, Confucius being regarded as the first. They also decreed to him, by an act of public authority, the title of the holy prince of the country of Tsoo, and the same honors as Confucius in the temple of learning. A portion of this renown, according to the Chinese custom, is reflected upon Mang-tsze's descendants who have obtained the degree of masters of the traditions in the classical books, in the imperial Hau-lin college.

The merit which has made Mang-tsze so famous is of no great value in the eyes of europeans; but he has others which, if his book was well-translated, might find favor for him. His style, less elevated and less concise than that of the prince of letters, is yet noble, and more florid and elegant- The form of dialogues which he has preserved in his philosophical discourses with the great ones of his time, allows of greater variety than can be expected in the apophthegms and maxims of Confucius. The character of their philosophy is also widely different. Confucius is always grave, even austere; he extols people of probity, of whom he draws an ideal protrait, and speaks of the vicious only with a cold indignation. Mang-tsze, with au equal love of virtue, seems to have more contempt for than horror of vice; he attacks it with the power of reason, and disdains not even to ridicule it. His way of argument approaches the irony attributed to Socrates. He contested nothing with his opponents, but when granting them their principles he deduced absurd consequences, which covered them with confusion. He was little cautious even with the great men and princes of his time, who often, under pretence of consulting him, only sought opportunities for boasting of their own conduct, or obtaining from him the praises which they believed they deserved. Nothing is sharper than the answers which he gave them on these occasions; and above all, nothing more opposed to the base and servile character which is a too general prejudice of the orientals, and particularly of the chinese. Mang-tsze differed widely from Aristippus: he is rather a Diogenes, but with more dignity and decency. We are sometimes inclined to blame Lis quickness, which bordered on severity; but his constant zeal for the public good excuses

The king of Wei, one of those princes whose perpetual dissentions and wars then desolated China, related, with complacency, to Mang-tsze, the pains which he took to make his people happy, and expressed his astonishment that his little kingdom was neither more flourishing nor more

populous than those of his neighbours.
"Prince," answered the philosopher, "you are fond of war; permit me thence to draw a comparison: two armies

and side is conqueel; half the soldie ansired paces; the other halt stop at fifty; last have good reason to laugh at the others farther than themselves? "No", answered the are not the less runaways for stopping at lifty

are covered with the same disgrace."
"Prince," Mang tsze quickly resumed, "co hoast of your pains-taking more than your you have all incurred the same reproaches, a you have right to deride the others." Then his biting interpellations: "Do you find" say king, "any difference in killing a man by a club Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel

(To be continued.)

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYL

President. . Rev. W. H. Medhurst. Treasurer. A. B. Young, Esq. Secretary. W. Young, sen. Esq. RULES.

Agreed to at the original meeting October 17th, 1832.

1. That an Asylum for the benefit of Orphan the decendants of Christian Parents, is highl and necessary, and that it be accordingly estab the name of the Parapattan Asylum.

II. That the object of the institution be to and educate such Orphans and other children left destitute in this part of India.

III. That the Institutions be fixed at Para that a Building sufficient to accommodate 20 erected or purchased for that purpose.

IV That the management of the Institution countrol of a committee, which for the firs consist of the following gentlemen; President, I Medhurst; Treasurer, A. B. Young, Esq. Se Young, sen. Esq; and J. Davidson, C. De Doering, H. K. Spencer, and J. Brown, Esq.

V. That Subcribers of 50 Rupees annually ed as members, and each entitled to vote in the of children.

ARABIAN TRADE TO CHINA CANI

When reviewing, in the first number of our Renaudot's "Ancient accounts of India and C Mohammedan travelers, who went to those painth century," we rather too hastily adopted of the learned translator, that the port of Canf travellers frequented, was the same as the mod called by the present Chinese Kwangchow fo enquiry has convinced us that this is not the c the port which they so highly celebrate is that near to the far-famed cities Hangchow and Nin keing. Before showing our reasons for this will quite the account which is given of C Mohammedan travellers.

"Canfu is the port for all the ships and ; Arabs who trade in China **** When a sl through the Gates of China, she, with a tide of into a fresh water gulf, and drops anchor in th of China, which is that of Canfu; and here they water both from springs and rivers, as they most of the other ports of China. The city is ad large squares, and supplied with all the neces fence against an enemy; and in most of the othe there are cities of strength fortified in the same n They say that in the kingdom of China there are handred cities which have jurisdiction over sevand have each a prince or governor, and an eunt tenant. Canfu is one of these cities, being the shipping, and presiding over twenty towns.

This description may apply with nearly equ ness to several ports on the Chinese coast. C. called Kwangchow, Fuhchow, in Fakeën, and in Chkeäng are all situated on rivers of respe

d fresh water guf's, except during freshes. Such e case, we must find some other circumstances to determine which of these places is designated

of the cities here mentioned bear names analogous of Canfu or Kankhou,* which is given by some The sound of Canfu has indeed ught to resemble that of Kwangchow foo, the midgeographers. sie, chow neing dropped; but this was not the name m at the period, or at any time previous; no arcan therefore be deduced from the name, in favor n being intended. Near to Hangchow, however, 30 miles distance from the city, in an easterly , we find a place called Kampoo, which the Arabs, no p in their language, would change to Kanfoo This place was formerly a sea-port; though its s nos filled up by sand. Hangchow being farther giver, vessels could not reach as far as that city, he sands which choked the passage. Here there-, the anchorage, and perhaps the ordinary residence Arabian merchants. And, by an error natural to ignerant of the language, they transferred the name leighbouring city, to which they carried their imand from which they received their exports as ms in later times, have transferred to this city, rupted form the name of the province of which e capital. This will account for much that is the greatness of Canfu, which cannot apply to Il sea-port town Kanpoo, nor even to Canton perhich was then and for a long time afterwards but moved from gross barbarism. ther circumstance that enables us in some degree

rmine the place meant is a detail of the progress bellion, which raged for several years and almost ed the Arabian trade with China. The account f it by one of our travelers agrees very well with contained in annals. The rebel attacked, and after siege took and pillaged Canfu, committing great er, and destroying all the mulberry trees. This last tance is mentioned by the Arabian: "because the carefully cultivate the mulberry for the sake of its erewith they subsist and propagate their silk worms. vastation is the cause why silk has failed, and that e which used to be driven with it, in the countries ie Arabs, has stagnated." This was about A. D. oth Hangchow and Canton withstood a long siege in finally taken and pillaged by the rebels. This e finally taken and pillaged by the rebels. may therefore apply equaly to both. But the lown of mulberry trees could be but of secondary ce in Canton, which has never been noted for its afactures; while in Hangchow it would, for a long casion obstruction to an extesive trade, by removchief source of its prosperity. It may be owing to this that we find Canton, about thirty years aftero much enriched by commerce, as to be able to from one of the usurpers a temporary indepena gift of foreign commodities to the value of five tels. The merchants who were driven by civil Hangchow, repaired to Canton, which latter city ly heard of for some time after its reduction by s in the year 877. It is therefore with a high probability that we suppose Hangchow and its ood to be the place denominated Canfu.

e do not depend merely on probability. We learn se records, that under the Tang dynasty, between rand ninth centuries, an officer was appointed to om Chinese works, states that "In A.D. 306, dalready an become anchorage for coasting vessels. dynasty of Tang about A. D. 720, it had an adn the time of Yuen, or the Mongol dynasty in councillor Yang Naeung, who resided at this port here a tribunal of commerce, to try and decide Terence arising among the merchants, who come for the purpose of selling their goods." Under

their months widen into gulf's, though none of them | the Sung dynasty, immediately preceding that of Yuen, we beyond sea, in the four quarters of the world." It unpoubdedly recovered its trade as soon as peace was restored. At the commencement of the Mongol dynasty, Marco Polo was in Chia, and made a long stay at Hangchow, which, having lately been the imperial residence, was then called Kinsae (Kingsze). He tells as that "at the distance of twenty five miles from this city, in a direction to the northward of east, lies the sea, near to which is a town named Ganpu, where there is an extremely fine port, frequented by all the ships that bring merch indise from India. The river that flows past the city of Kinsae forms this port at the place where it falls into the sea. Boats are continually employed in the conveyance of goods up and down, and those intended for exportation are there put on board of ships bound to various parts of India and of Kataia."

Kanpoo is now a walled town a little removed form its ancient site; it is one of the depôts for salute, so extensively manufactured on the east coast of Chekeang. The sea has receded here considerably; but Chapoo, a few miles to the eastward, is still the emperium of the Japanese trade. The following account of it is given by Mr. Gutzlaff, in one of his journals.

" On the 8th, we steered for Chapoo, the emporium of the Japan trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbor. After having rounded the first bol (head-land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination.*** To prevent all trouble, we resolved not to go on shore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities Chapoo. however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks, lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now timbling down, and has considerable breaks." For further details see the Canton Register, vol. 6, nos. 12 and 13, and the Chinese Repository, (Chinese Repisitory.) pp. 30, 31.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

THERM. BAR.

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night. noon.
                     WINDS.
              29:80 SEaSW. f. w. most pt. showers at times, lt. br.
$1 82 90
              29:85 SE. f. w. 1st &mid. cldy. with r. lat. pt. lt, br.
     82 90
              29:90 SE .--- do .--- thunder latter part.
243
     80 90
              29:95 S a SE. --do.-saltry, light breeze.
24 81 90
5 5 82 90
              29:95 SE. ----do-----do.---do.
              29:80 SW a SE. ----do. ---- light vble br.
○6 82 90
              29:80 SE a NW .----do.-----do.
     82 90
              29:80 SE.--do.-light breeze.
18 83 91
              29:80 SE .- do. - latter part cloudy
89 84 92
              29:70 SE a NW. f. w. 1st pt. mid. r. lat. uns. lt. br.
21 10 81 88
9 11 81 88
              29:70 Na SE. 1st. & mid. lt. & vbl. lat. h. s.t.l.h. r.
5 12 80 87
              29:70 N. f.w.1st & mid. l. cl. h. r. t. lt. br.
              29:65 NEa E. ft. pt. f. mid. & lat. cl. with rain, lt.br.
⊙13 78 84
14 79 88
              29:70 NE a SE. cloudy, vble at times, mod. breeze.
$ 15 77 82
$ 16 75 78
              29:80 SEaNE. ely with lt. r. at times 1st&mid. lt. br.
              29:30 SE. cldy mid & lt. pt. hy. r. mod. br.
              29:80 SE. rain throughout mod. breeze.
2417 76 78
9 18 75 78
              29:90 SE. constant rain first & mid. part mod. br.
              29:90 E a SE. fine weather throughout
ь 19 74 82
              29:95 SE a NW .-- do .- light & vble
O20 78 85
              29:80 SE. a NW ———do.———do.
@21 80 87
8 22 82 83
              29:75 SE a NW. sultry, latter pt. heavy squalls& r.
¥ 23 76 86
              29:70 NW. sultry, light breeze.
2124 82 89
              29:60 SEaNE. f.w. 1st& mid. lat. hy. squalls t. & 1.
$ 25 78 86
              29:60 Na SE. unset. d. with r. at times. lt. vble or.
              29:60 NaSE, clv. with frq. rain. t.&l light vble br.
ь 26 79 82
O27 78 85
              29:70 SEaNW. 1st pt. f. mid. &lat.unsetd. r. at tins.
328 80 86
              29:65 SE a NW. f. w. 1st & mid. lat. unset.d.lt. lr.
1 29 80 87
              29:60 Ea N. ——do.——latter unsettled with rain 29:60 Ea NW. —do—thunder li, in latter part
$ 30 82 87
24 31 80 87
              29:60 Ea NW. -do -lightg in latter part. m. 6 br
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"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commercial

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1834.

NO. 32.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship MANGLES, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. passage apply to

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, CHARLES FORBES, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage THOMAS DENT & Co. apply to Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, NERBUDDA, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to on, 1st July, 1834. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about 3 of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

PHE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE. apply to

OR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, RICHARD BELL, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, apply to

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLE-REAGH, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. DORABJEE HORMUZJEE. For freight apply to

Canton, 7th August, 1834.

No. 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents
Insurance Office of Bumbay on the Russell & Co. Agents. heretofore.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843 .-- 174 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Emm Pres Office, No. 6 Danish Hong,

NOTICE.

orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

The British vessels, GIPSEY, Highat, CL. 3 Ner. SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Crawford, and Step base Griffiths, have arrived this week from Bomba : And # American vessel GROTIUS, PAGE, from Batavia.

The operations of our press being, from various causes, interrupted and delayed on the last day of publishing, we were not sorry to avail of ourselves of that PY 6956 as a respite from our present melancholy task; and it impethat the memory of the distinguished dead, even in the deeting pages of the Register, would be celebrated in the report of his death by an abler chronicler, also made us pause. as it has now become our duty to narrate a great loss England in the death of a loyal and industrious son, consider that we cannot pay a better or more heartful tribute of respect to his name than by briefly detailing the course of his services.

Of the reverend ROBERT MORRISON, D. D. Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, in have now to lament the death, and record the ments.

The keenest grief felt by his nearest and best through for their loss-will have been long calmed by time. - and the most labored history of his life have been read with delighted before that loss will be repaired.

The reverend ROBERT MORRISON left England for China, by the way of America, on the 31st of annuary 1804 and on the 4th of September he arrived, in a timedical vessel, at Macao. He brought letters of introduction fig-the American secretary of state to Mr. Car ungton. and received, in consequence, many friendly attentions: and b was first domesticated in the factory of Messrs. Where ag Bull, American agents.

Sir Joseph Banks had also given Mr. Mo and a lette to Sir George Thomas Staumton, Bt., which led to a introduction to Mr. Roberts, then the chief of the longrate company's factory. The first sixteen months of tresidence, either at Canton or Macao, were a some irksome, and attended by many privations an a resulting but in the beginning of the year 1809 he mary 1 has fir wife, Miss Morton, eldest daugher of John Martin Es and on the same day, the 20th of February. as apted appointment in the company's factory. From his tie the life of Dr. Morrison may be called one of person ease and comfort, devoted only to severe and unrem ted literary labour. In conjunction with Dr. 利的 resident at Malacca, and second member of the Cha mission, he translated and published in he Chines the old and new testaments, the book of common prayand many other religious works. The first great off the mission was to form a Chinese distinct, and next, to translate the scriptures. Both of messe grants works have been accomplished by the two to the

the massion, the late Doctor Morrison and the history, the latter of whom departed this life some years G. The translation of the scriptures was a work common to irl: at : see two eminent missionaries; the translation and injure in of the dictionary was Doctor Morrison's own, nd ... monument of his fame.

16 Doctor Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst ; and he drew up and published a memoir of that sful embassy. In 1821, when the company's ships Canton river on account of what is generally called in tin affair," Dr. Morrison was the only member of any's factory who was acquainted with the Chinese PRUCES, all those who had studied it being absent in On this occasion, the advice of Dr. Morrison was "eatest use to the committee, and there can be no and that by his talents and exertions the affair was to a more speedy and creditable termination than I otherwise have been; and the company saved a m of money in demurrage.

1818 Doctor Morrison founded the Anglo-Chinese at Malacca. He devoted the sum of £1000 to the of the house, and £100 a year for the first five ommencing from the opening of the college, for the gement of the students and tutors. The foundatone of this useful institution was laid on the 11th of oer, 1818, by Major William Farquhar, the British in at Malacca, before that settlement was restored

be Dutch.

etailed account of this establishment appears in the report, and the transactions are published yearly. enevolent intentions of the munificent founder of this have, we believe, been fulfilled by its course of steady

15 1823 Doctor Morrison returned to England, after he more than completed his appointed task, and was saired with that distinction by the government and the whented to the king, and delivered a copy of the chinese when of the scriptures. In 1824 he married Miss orong, at Liverpool, and returned to China, under the spaces of the court of directors, in 1826.

In the frequent discussions which have occurred of late with the local authorities the services of Doctor errison can be best appreciated by those who profited most them, the different select committees of the company's

.....

second family encreased to five children, and his appeared to be strong until the summer of last year, it began to yield to the effects of climate; and was much benefited by the cold weather of the winter.

A la arrival of lord Napier, he accepted the office a nese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superentionts, and accompanied his lordship on his journey Macao to Canton, where he arrived very early on e morning of the 25th of July. He had been much moved to the weather, which was boisterous and rainy, the passage, and his illness was increased in conbut we believe his friends were not alarmed for his at 10 P. M. on the 1st instant, at his residence o. 6 in the Danish Hong.

His remains were followed from his residence to the er side by lord Napier and all the Europeans, Americans,

4 Asiatic British subjects in Canton.

orpse was forwarded to Macao, and followed to the a. Ly about forty European gentlemen on Tuesday t wag, and interred in the private protestant burial ground ... settlement; the service of the church of England was the reverend Mr. Stevens, Seamen's chaplain in the Canton.

... Low again another meritorious and important arvice Morrison is brought back vividly to our mind. to 1821, all protestants who died in Mag to were statistical attside the walls of the town, and their tombs left to the open field. In that year Mrs. Morrison died; Morrison's feelings of dignity for his pursuits, a Catholic settlement—and love for his lost partner,

-would not allow him to submit to such degradation. He proposed that a secluded and enclosed piece of ground should be purchased for a burying place for protestants; his proposition was adopted—there his first wife was the first buried, and in that spot he himself now rests from his labours.

Thus was lost to his country and his family a man honored and beloved by both. His zeal and love cannot be supplied to either. The attainment of a knowledge of the Chinese language is now an easy task, the difficulties of which to English students he first swept away; and a succession of Chinese scholars will now, doubtless, be maintained; but when shall we again meet with his sound solid knowledge? with a mind so thoroughly saturated with Chinese

It does not become us to dwell upon the sacred privacy of family sorrow. There his loss will never be repaired.

PUBLIC MEETING. Lord Napier 177

At a meeting of all British subjects, in Canton convened by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held yesterday at half past ten o'Clock A.M. in's the hall of the British Consulate, the Chief Superintendent,

the hong merchants was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the Consoo hall at one' o'Clock to day. You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but, perhaps, I may as well. now state to you that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Peking. My orders extend no farther than to the viceroy. I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants; and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests with China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which H. M. may honor me.

Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the Consoo house, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two-fold effect on yourselves, and be highly defrimental to your own interests. I do not profess to have much knowledge of China, further than what I have heard, and gained from books; but I appeal to your common sense whether if you once, by an overt act, acknowledge the authority of these hong merchants, such proceeding will not hereafter be quoted as a precedent, and entail serious consequences on the British trade with this empire. I call upon you to assist me in supporting the honor of the kings commission, and the dignity and influence of H. M. Superintendents, by refusing to attend this meeting; the least reflection must convince you that your attendance there will be pregnant with evil; and to prevent disastrous consequences, I request you will sign a letter, which I have drafted, and send it to the merchants by Mr. Morrison; this letter I will now read to you: (His lordship read the letter, and continued)

It may be that from your refusal to attend at the Consoo house, the trade may be stopped, and the viceroy may order me away; but as I have all the responsibility, I can only say that from this house I will not go unless driven out at the point of the bayonet. I shall be most happy to attend to any suggestion you may wish to offer; and I again invite you to come forward and sign your names to this letter.

His lordship having sat down, Mr. Davis, the second

superintendent, rose and said,

That he could have nothing to offer in addition to what Lord Napier had so ably and eloquently expressed. He did not presume on his own knowledge, although it had been his misfortune to have dwelt nearly twenty years in this country. But he appealed to all present whether experience did not dictate caution when any novel measure was originated by the hong merchants; had not exactions on and impediments to the trade always followed such manœuvres?

胸

THE CANTON REGISTER.

what good ever came of a meeting with the merchants? what F To benefit ever arose from an attendance at the Consoo house?

was it not there that the unfortunate Terranova signed his own death warrant? The Chinese, though they are not acquainted with the words, know well the force of the maxim, divide et impera. He therefore recommended maxim, divide et impera tunanimity, and felt confident that H. M. Superintendents would be supported by the merchants.

His Lordship and Mr. Davis were heard with deep

Attention, and often cheered while speaking.
These speeches are written from our reco These speeches are written from our recollection of what Miwas spoken, not from notes taken at the time; consequently, they are but weak and meagre semblances of vigorous and florid substances. The speech of lord Napier suffers miserably in our version. It was much longer, but connected, convincing and eloquent; delivered in a calm and dignified manner, yet with such a frank and honest earnestness, and sincerity of self-conviction, that the whole assembly were at once of his own opinion: and that is all an orator wants.

Lord Napier had prepared a letter and got it tsanslated in order to save the valuable time of the merchants, and he requested every gentleman to state his sentiments for and against the letter, or make such alterations as they liked.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Jardine proposed a few verbal alterations, and in a short time the following letterwas agreed to; which was read by lord Napier, and signed by all British subjects present.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

The British Merchants having severally received your notice of yesterday, requesting a general meeting of their body, to be held at the Consoo house as this day at one

Having taken the same request into consideration, the British Merchants are unanimously of opinion that such an attendance is altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, the specific object not having been duly expressed, and they further unanimously intimate and declare to you, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations proposed by the Superintendents of the British Trade.

Canton, the 11th of August, 1834.

[Signed.] Jardine, Matheson & Co. Thomas Dent & Co. 🛪 Dadabhoy Rustomjee. Fox, Rawson & Co. Whiteman & Co. Muncherjee Jamsetjee. Nassawanjee Jamsetjee. Nassawanjee Mucherjee. James Innes. Richard Turner & Co. W. Sprot Boyd. Charles Compton. John Mendez. C. A. Vertanes. Framjee Muncherjee. John Templeton & Co. R. Brown. Burjorjee Furdoonjee. Dhanjebhoy Muncherjee. Cowasjee Šapoorjee. Dorsubhoy Furdoonjee. Rustumjee Burjorjee. Ilbery & Co. Monackjee Rustoonjee. R. Thom.

John Slade. Joseph Cragg. N. Crooke. Bapoorjee Vickajee. Nanabhoy Framjee. Darabjee Hormasjee. Bomanjee Monarchjee. Jamonarjee Nasserwanjee. Jemsetjee Burjorjee. Bomanjee Jenserjee. Framjee Jensetjee. Eduljee Furduljee. Hormasjee Biromjee. Sarabjee Nassarwanjee. Dassubhoy Rustoomjee Sett. Dinear Derabjee. E. W. Brightman. R. Markwick & Co. C. Markwick. D. Kennedy. T. Sindry .. G. Melville. W. Allen. R. Miller.

The policy of lord Napier in calling a meeting of all British subjects on the occasion of the invitation from the porhong merchants to the British merchants to meet them at the Se Consoo house, and strongly advising the British not to attend to their invitation is, in our opinion, proper for the occasion. Had the British merchants met the half and half mandarin merchants, it would have been, in some degree, DOSP科技校。

an acknowledgment of the right of the hong to s. them, an unintentional and indirect denial of the average of H. M. Superintendents, and a partial assumption station and powers formerly vested in the select committee The unanimity with which lord Napier's advice was adouted is the best proof of its good policy, and of the total confidence placed in his lordships determination to protect and promote the British free trade with China. Wasever may be the immediate consequences, we trust the past and the free traders will be,

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

Mr. Editor,

Can you inform me if it is true that the secretary to it M. Superintendents is at present acting treasurer to the finance committee in Canton, and oblige.

8th of August, 1834.

A BEGIN . . R.

On the receipt of "A beginners" letter, we trans and a copy of it to Mr. Astell, thinking that gentleman owes answer would be the most satisfactory to all; to the most of going to press this morning we had not received any from Mr. Astell; the public are therefore left to di own conclusions

At the meeting beld at the office of H. M. Supering the state of the s on the 8th instant, when a committee was appointed the ise the post-office resolutions and report thereon to lord a member of the committee suggested that Mr. Aste . Shorte be added to it; but that gentleman promptly and controlly observed "he was secretary to H. M. Superintende C. and be could not conceive it to be his duty to join hin set to a committee whose business in no way concerned him truth of this remark was instantly felt and admitt is all present. Now we cannot understand how the built with the treasurer to the East India company's agents can be a cern the secretary to H. M. Superintendents. Westerner say that Mr. Astell is the treasurer, but we do say a finise the treasurer he should no longer be secretary. Visitable with reverence the saying, "Ye cannot serve two LESS to !."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Of the ships on Lloyd's books, about one-third are in the first cross that has been calculated that, in twenty-two years, the whole amount of the formal of England is either lost or broken up. That calculation is thus the taking all the ships that have been built during that period in England and it appears we have about 240,000 or 250,000 less tounage the lost of twenty one years ago: so that in twenty-two years it requires the lost of ships to be built equal to the existing tonnage to keep it up. per centage of loss of tonnage in the whole shipping of the covery much; the Newcastle Insurance Association costs, one year we about nine per cent, but that includes the averages, which amout half the sum. It has been calculated from Lloyd's books that ship and a half lost per day throughout the year, but this calculates for igners.—New Monthly Mag. for March.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINES PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Continued from No. 31 Page 123. "No" the prince replied .- "Is there any bety come and who kills with the sword, or by a cruel administration continued Mang-tsze. "No," again the prince to pixel. "What then!" Mang-tsze rejoined, your kitchens marilaw with provisions, your studs are filled with steeds, and have subjects, with pale and fleshless faces, are overwle and a misery, and are found dying of hunger in the with and by-ways. Is not this the rearing of animals to deveny my And what signifies it whether they perish by the by your own hardness of heart! If we hate those and saids animals which tear and devour each other, how many more should we detest a prince who, instead of by his large made liberality, showing himself the father of his people dreads not to breed animals to devour them? What a same of his people is he who treats them thus unpityingly the short cares less for them than for the beasts which he reads

The king of Tsee said one day, I have heard it released that the ancient king, Wan-wang, had a park seven harage in extent: is it true? — "Nothing is more true," A LARGE Mang-tsze. "It was" rejoined the prince, " A LARGE Mang-tsze.

"What then!" said Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's s, however, found the park too small."—The prince, "my park is only four leagues, and my people in of its extent. What is the reason of this dif-

rince," answered Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's park ed seven leagues, but it was open to all those who to gather herbs, cut wood, or who would catchets or hares. The prince held his park in common a people. Were they not right in thinking it too So soon as I had entered your estates, I informelf of that which was particularly forbidden, and I hat there is on this side of your frontiers an enclosure leagues, in which if a man kills a stag he is punished had murdered a man. This park of four leagues is, se a vast open ditch in the middle of your estates.

can easily quote from the conversations of Mangher passages which will enable us to appreciate his since they exhibit at the same time the recital of ticulars of his life and the expression of his characd which cannot be better or more faithfully drawn has done in his book.

he husband who has lost his wife, the wife deprived husband, the old man who is childless, the orphan is seen his parents die, those "said Mang-tsze to be prince, "are the most unfortunate beings in the They have none to whom they can disclose their

They have none to whom they can disclose their or who will listen to their complaints. Thus Wan-extending to all the benefits of a pious government, e first place to these four descriptions of unfortunate which is thus expressed in the book of edes: "The a escape the common distress, but what subjects for soin are these lonely ones, deprived of all help!" a noble maxim," the king exclaimed.—"Prince," ately rejoined Mang-tsze, "if you thinkit so beautiful, you not observe it?—Oking! one of your subjects, ang for the kingdom of Tsow, confided his wife and that a friend; but at his return he found that his children had fallen a prey to the pangs of cold and hunger: should he do?"—"Cast far away such a friend! ored the king of Tsee. "If the supreme judge was to manage his subordinates, what would you do?" Id discard him." And if the provinces contained your frontiers are not well-governed, what ought ho?"

is king looked to the right and left, and spoke of seeing else.

etime afterwards, Mang-tsze, addressing himself to e prince: "Ancient forests," he said, "do not make atness of a country: but the families devoted from o son to exercise the functions of the magistracy.! you have not near your person a single magistrate rder! those which you promoted yesterday you know ay from whence they came. "How can I," answered ", "know beforehand that they are not virtuous, and mem?—"In promoting a scholar to the highest functhe philosopher replied, "a king is constrained, as ve the first men of the state, one of his cousins the removed above his nearest kith and kin, does it not the utmost care? the courtiers who surround agree ing to him a man as being wise; but he ought not in atters to connect himself with them. .etc ites of his kingdom give him the same assurances, should not believe their testimony. But if all his report the same judgment, then he should himself him, and if he discovers the man to be really a should promote him to office. In the same manneris courtiers oppose themselves to his trusting er, he should not listen to them. " If all the magise of the same opinion, he should be deaf to their es. But if all the people join them, he should examine the man who is the object of these reand if he finds him unworthy of his employ, banish a word, if all the courtiers deem that a minister has

deserved death, the prince should not abandon himself to this opinion. If all the nobility partake in the same sentiment, the prince is still not to yield to it; but if the people pronounce such a man unworthy to live, then the prince himself should examine him, and, if he finds the accusation to be well-founded, pronounce death on the culprit; one may say, in this case, that the whole people have caused his death. It is by acting in this manner that one may become the father and mother of the people." Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Tea Plant.—Mr. Falconer, the Medical Officer in charge of the Botanical Garden at Suharunpore, has, we understand, been directed to select such spots in the Hills as he may deem eligible for the cultivation of the tea plant. Mr. Gordon (late of Mackintosh's House) has been also appointed on a salary of a thousand rupees a month, for the purpose of bringing round tea plants from China, and we believe obtaining as much further insight as possible into the manner of its culture. We rejoice to see that the attention of Government has been at last directed to a speculation likely to be most really beneficial to the trade of India. It will be indeed singular if the quondam tea monopolists should themselves hereafter appear as the strongest competitors in the very trade which their exclusive privileges rendered formerly the most profitable of their chartered rights.—Meerut Observe, June 12.

The cultivation of the tea plant and the knowledge of preparing its leaves, would be one of the best possible gifts to India. After the Chinese, we know of no people more likely to succeed in this tedious branch of manipulating industry than the patient inhabitants of Hindostan. We believe that little is yet known by Europeans of the culture of this plant, or of the mode and times of pruning the shrub, or gathering, drying and curling the leaves. There is a letter on this subject from a "constant reader," in our 26th number, to which we gladly refer our readers, as every dependence is to be placed on his zealous industry, and his extensive knowledge—compared with all other Europeans of the present time—of the districts where the teaplant is cultivated.

New Substance in Opium.—M. Pelletier has announced the discovery of a new crystalline substance in opium, which is isomeric with morphia, and which he calls paramorphia. This substance differs essentially from morphia in its chemical properties, although its composition is similar: it cannot be confounded with codein, nor any of the other crystalline bodies found in opium: its taste is analogous to that of pyrethrum. It is infinitely more soluble in æther and alcohol than narcotine is; it differs also from the last mentioned by its fusibility and crystallization.—It has a very marked action on the animal economy; and in very small dose it kills a dog in a few minntes. M. Magendie has shown that it acts upon the brain, and occasions convulsions.—Journal de Chimie Médicale.—The Englishman.

The King's Speech.—Turner, in his interesting History of the Anglo-Saxons, says—"In the year 993 we find this account of a Royal speech:—"The King says, in a charter which recites what had passed at one of the witenagemots 'I benignantly addressed to them salutary and pacific words. I admonished all—that those things which were worthy of the Creator and serviceable to the health of my soul, or to my Royal dignity, and which should prevail as proper for the English people, they might, with the Lord's assistance, discuss in common."—Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.

Cashmere Shawls.—The great mart for the wool of which the shawls are made is at Kilghet, which is said to be a dependency of Ladak, and situated 20 days' journey from the northern boundaries of Cashmere. There are two kinds of it; that which can be readily dyed is white; the other sort is of an ashy colour, which being with difficulty changed or at least improved by art, is generally woven of its natural hue. About two pounds of either are obtained from a single goat once a-year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water of their valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. At Kilghet the best raw wool is sold for about one rupee a pound. By the preparation and washing referred to it loses one-half, and the remainder being spun, three rupees' weight of the thread is considered worth one rupee. Shawls are made of various forms, sizes, and borders, which are wrought separately, with the view of adapting them to the different markets. Those sent to Turkey used to be of the softest and most delicate texture. Carpets and counterpanes are fabricated of the hair or coarser part of the wool.—Martin's History of the British Colonies.—Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.

DIED.—At Canton after a few days illness, on the 1st instant, at 10. P. M. the reverend HOBERT MORRISON D. D. Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to H. M. Superintendents.

At Macao, on the End instant, Captain MILES CORNER, of the British ship Stakesby, of a fever brought up from Bali, in spite of the advantage of every medical aid.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1834.

NO. 33. 50

The quantity of interesting matter has obliged us to remove our advertise-ments this week form the columns of the Register, but they will appear in the General Price Current.

CANTON.

H. M. S. IMOGENE, Price Blackwood, Esquire, captain, arrived from Singapore, and H. M. S. ANDROMACHE, H. D. Chads, Esquire, captain, returned from a cruize, on the

The American ship YORK, Sterling, arrived on the 13th instant, having sailed from Liverpool on the 14th

of April.

The British ships BERWICKSHIRE, H. L. Thomas, from Bombay the 8th of July, and Singapore the 5th of August; the EARL OF CLARE, C. Daly, from Bombay the 23rd of June, and HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Clarke, from Bombay the 5th of July, also arrived on the 16th inst.

We request the serious attention of our Canton readers to the important and friendly advice so feelingly and eloquently impressed upon them by lord Napier at the general meeting on the 16th instant. It has not been in our power to do justice to lord Napier's speech. Whilst his lordship was pouring forth his sincere wishes and recommendations-quoting the deep concern that our gravious king has manifested in the happiness and prosperity of his subjects in this distant land-perhaps every man present felt inclined to turn round to his neighbour and exclaim, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!"

Let us hope this feeling will not evaporate, nor this

trealthy tone of mind again be jarred.

The advantages of unanimity-of the interchange of good offices and opinions, - are so obvious, in all societies and in al. places, that it is astonishing men of sense can ever allow them to be interrupted. How important to the interests of their constituents a friendly feeling and a union of talent amongst the British merchants in Canton is at the present time it is needless for us further to enforce.
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th instant by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held at II o'clock on that day in the Hall of the British Consulate, Lord Napier, after apologising in the first place for the shortness of the notice for assembling the British inhabitants together, and for detaining them a little time, which he had done on account of the flood, thinking that some would not be able to arrive at the appointed hour, and remarking that the flood seemed almost to have conspired with the government to prevent the meeting, but that before it was over he hoped our position would be stronger; proceeded to say, that he had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, but he would, however, read it. Here his lordship read the following letter.

8 Fl From the Hong merchants to Messrs. Jardine, Dent and others, 15th of August, 1831. 9年(6月)6 Arespectful notification-On the 9th (13th of August.)

We received your answer, stating, that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders

from his excellency the governor, had been offer honorable officer, but he had refused to receive th find on 'examination that the great commands of & lency the governor have all been enacted in according the established laws of the celestial empire. honorable officer has come to Canton to examine and superintendence of the affairs of merchant vesse honorable country:-but having come to the doi the celestial empire, he certainly should obey wi ling awe the laws and rules of the celestial emp as persons of another tountry going to your country, must also obey the regulations of your country. 蓝落这诗

Now the refusal to receive the governmenta disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire. official merchants, and in all public affairs must en implicitly obey and act up to the established lav . now your honorable officer will not act in obediestablished laws, we dare not hold commercial in with the gentlemen of your honorable nation, ar detail the circumstances in a full report to the gre that they may but a stop to buying and selling.

For this special purpose we write, we pray you in the an answer.—This is what we have to impose on y ... Y.

compliments &c.

(The names of eleven hong merchants are subs His fordship continued, that he had two

tions to submit to the meeting; firstly, that the re...

hong merchant's letter should be acknowledg. British merchants; 2ndly that a chamber of commeter size be established in Canton, with a committee, some of a n were to be Parsees, and a secretary. His lordship and ad to observe that be had heard with great pain that a ditterent of opinion and ill-feeling existed, having their source of was, by some, considered a delay on the part of largem man, who first received on the 11th instant the every four letters to the hong merchants, in sending that the of those letters round for general perusal ing those letters and their delivery, he felt bound. candour to that gentleman, Mr. Jardine, to say a ri His lordship said that Mr. Jardine had occasion and in on business, when he (Mr. J.) stated that four conbeen received. In the course of conversation his taken a remarked that although he did not receive the edi. 1014 week be as well to have copies of them to send he sovereign. And his lordship further said, that if make in the copies occasioned any delay, that delay ought to be death in to himself; and as to the advice which his leading to given on the 11th instant, respecting the receipt or long from the hong merchants, that advice had been used to set approved and adopted by the British merchants ... - 11:s lordship then again referred to the estab. a chamber of commerce; in order that the affairs and the h of British merchants might be put into a course . region management, and a proper channel of commus-opened with himself and with the hong merc points connected with those interests. His lords are week ed he was happy to hear there was a gentleman processes from the knowledge he possessed would be an out the proper course of proceeding on the occasion.

forast ip then observed there remained a very pai , the for him to notice, but, however painful, it the best theless, his duty to notice it. He had he are

since his arrival - and he had heard of it before

...:1

I heard of it in England; his instructions alluded not the benevolent heart of our gracious king had ved to notice it: this was the dissensions and that existed in the British mercantile community h. His lordship observed he was directed to exhort o concord. Here his lordship readthe following h from his instructions.

RACT FROM HIS MAJESTYS INSTRUCTIONS.
o require and enjoin you to watch over and protect
est of our subjects resident at and resorting to the
of China for the purposes of Trade; and to afford to
such advice, information and assistance as it may
repower to give, with a view to the safe and suconduct of their commercial transactions;—and to
it of your ability to protect them in the peacecutions of all lawful enterprises;—and by the exerour utmost influence and authority, to adjust by
n or persuasion—all disputes in which our subjects
here engaged with one another."

lordship feelingly lamented that such dissenuld exist, and the British subjects in Canton in their own homes in respect and quietness, and I improve their present advantages. They were in some degree, subject to the E. I. Company, but stood upon that independent ground which had object of their cherished hopes; these hopes had ized: this independent ground had been attained: proper use of it now remained with themselves. ed for the sake of H. M. good intentions hem-for their own sakes,-and also for a slight behalf of himself and his present position, that all ents should be arranged and cordiality be the feelst the British merchants in Canton, as their own rould, undoubtedly, be best promoted by union and wship; for himself, his lordship continued, he could 3 was always ready at all hours, night or day, to at-, either in personal conference, or by written comas. His instructions were to watch over and protect erests; he was wholly and totally impartial, espised with the utmost venom his breast was of feeling that man who indulged the thought that be biassed by any party spirit. His lordship he had never thought for one moment affairs ceed as quietly in Canton as heretofore. But when they (the merchants) wrote home to their y would not have to say he had refused any of them been regardless of their interests.

lemen" said his lordship, "H. M. Ship will her former anchorage." His lordship then had conferred with Captain Chads, who had ome into his opinion; that the Andromache oceed to sea, and cruize for about a week, and n to Chuen-pe; and Captain Chads had promised, nt of falling in with H. M. S. Imogene, he nmunicate to Captain Blackwood, his senior wishes of his lordship. It had been his lordship's the sailing of the Andromache, to feel the pulse nese, and that object had been attained. Their nad become more manifest and absolute. lready, or about to be stopped," his lordship 'and of course you know what for; it is because go down to Macao." He continued to say, e were alike ignorant of the return of the Andro-I the arrival of the Imogene. He expected of these two ships would operate on the viceroy nerchants; and when the merchants formed thema committee, they would exhibit a more imitude, and show the Chinese the advantages altogether on their side. If, however, it was cessary, H. M. Ships should come up to Whamf their presence there was not sufficient protecshould anchor under the walls of the town; his onceived the local government would speed-proceedings; that, however, remained to be only rested for his lordship again to recomrmation of a Chamber of commerce, and he read the following plan for its formation.

Napil erthanissis

Suggestions for the consideration of the Merchants.

1. The Merchants to hold a general meeting here this day at 1 O'Clock for the purpose of forming themselves into a chamber of Commerce.

2. To ballot for a Committee of

of whom are to be Parsees.

3. Committee when chosen to appoint a secretary by majority of votes, either from their own body, or from the general body of the merchants.

4. If the secretary is chosen from the Committee, another

Committee man to be chosen by ballot.

4. Answer to be given by the general meeting to the letter of the hong merchants of yesterday.

6. The Committee to meet and draw up general regulations; namely:

1. For management of general business.

. For correspondence with the Superintendents.

3. For correspondence with the hong merchants.

7. These regulations to be laid before a general meeting for their approval as soon as possible.

8. The first committee to continue on trial for weeks N.B. When the committee are at leisure the Superintendents will confer with them as to accommodation.

[Signed] NAPIER.

Canton, August 16th 1834.

His lordship then said that the hall of this house should be at all times at the service of the Chamber of Commerce, if required. He had heard that there was a subscription reading room in Canton, and perhaps the Chamber would rather meet there; but whether they met in that room or this hall, he recommended that they immediately procure writing desks &c. with locks and keys in charge of their secretary, to be kept in their place of meeting.

A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons when his lordship had finished speaking, which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—nor the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart, and had so strongly recommended. His lordship, having left the chair, recommended Mr. Fox, as a proper person to preside at the meeting of the merchants; that gentleman, therefore, with the general consent, took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to pass the following resolutions.

At a meeting of the British merchants of Canton held this day in the Hall of H. M. Superintendents, Mr. Fox in the Chair, it was

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent and carried unanimously;—That the letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants of Canton, intimating the possible stoppage of the trade, should be at once acknowledged by informing them that as it refers to official matters, over which we have no control, we could not notice it.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman and carried unanimously;—that in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Napier regarding the establishment of a Chamber of commerce, Mr. Goddard be requested to draw out a scheme for the formation of the same and when ready to submit it to a public meeting;—and that Mr. Boyd be requested to act as secretary in the interim.

(Signed) Tho. Fox, Chairman. Wm. Sprott Boyd,

Canton, 16th August, 1834. Secy, Pro temp.

ANSWER. To the Hong Merchants:

Gentlemen.

We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere ack now-ledgment thereof.

(Signed as the letter of 11th August.)

一般的发

Before the meeting adjourned there was a conversation amongst the merchants on certain parts of lord Napier's, speech; and there was a general feeling extant of the propriety of attending to his lordship's strenuous recommendations; the meeting separated with the declared intention of acting with unanimity on all future occasions.

Referring to the invitation of the hong merchants to the British merchants to meet the whole hong in the Consoo house at 10 o'clock on the 11th instant, and the refusal of the British werchants, -after having heard the sentiments of lord Napier, as detailed in our last number-to attend the meeting, we now lay before our readers translations of some chops from the viceroy and hoppo to the hong merchants, which were sent by the latter to the British mer-chants on monday last.

The first document, which we think unnecessary to

publish at length-and indeed, we have curtailed the whole, as containing a great deal too much useless verbiage and repetition-is a letter from the hong merchants, dated on the 11th instant, in which they state that our "honorable officer" had refused several times to see them, and receive the "government orders." Consequently, they had not been able to return any report to the viceroy, who, they say, "for their not being able to enjoin the orders, will inflict punishment which it will be impossible for them to sustain." As the British merchants had refused to meet them at the Consoo house, they forwarded the four orders of H. E. the governor, praying the British merchants to inform their honorable officer of the contents. The following is the first document.

document.

Loo, Governor of Canton &c. to the hong Merchants.

The Hee (or naval officer) of the Heangshan district, with others, has reported "that an English war vessel having on board one barbarian eye "had anchored at Cabreta point. On enquiry it was stated that he was to "examine and have superintendence of the said nation's merchant vessels "coming to Canton to trade, &c. As duty requires, a report is made."

According to this, I have examined and find, that hitherto, outside barbarians trading at Canton have only had tae-pans (chief supercargoes,) buying and selling goods. They have been permitted to request permits, and then come to Canton. But ordinarily, they have only had 'permistor reside at Macao. The English have traded at Canton upwards of hundred years. And with regard to all the regulations, there has long been mutual tranquility. The said hong merchants before reported, that this year the English company is dissolved. The barbarian eye who has now come is of course for the superintendence and examination of this business. But the barbarian eye is not comparable with the taepans. If he wish to come to Canton, it will be necessary to make first a clear report, requesting the imperial will on the subject. As to the commercial affairs, if there be circumstances absolutely requiring the establishment of other regulations, a petition of requests must also be sent, after enquiry and deliberation on the part of the hong merchants, through them; that a memorial may be

on the part of the hong merchants, through them; that a memorial may be prepared, and obedience called for.

Uniting these circumstances, this order is issued. When the order is received by the said merchants, let them immediately go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian eye, for what he has come to Canton province. Let them also enquire fully and minutely as to what other regulahas been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on

has been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on which to make a plain and full memorial, for directions as to what conduct is to be observed and to what, obedience is to be required.

And let them authoritatively enjoin the established laws of the celestial empire, that, with exception of the taepans and other barbarian merchants trading at Canton, none can be permitted to come to Canton, without a report having been made, and the manate received. The said barbarian eye, having to examine concerning and superintend the affairs of commerce, may said a Marca. If he wisher to come to Canton, he must inform the said reside at Macao. If he wishes to come to Canton, he must inform the said merchants, that they may previously petition me, the governor, and I will by post-conveyance send a memorial, and all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the great emperor has been received.

Then orders will be issued

to require obedience. Oppose not! A special order.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 15th day, (July 21st 1834.)

We can discover nothing very alarming in this letter; the governor appears to be a little prudish, and fearful of the coming change in his condition; there is no doubt, however, but that he will soon be reconciled to his new friend: the Scoincidence of his opinion with those expressed in the quarterly review and morning post, that "the barbarian eye is not comparable with the tacpans," is, remarkable, there must be a communion of souls between this trio, the two

The governor in his second letter, after repeating part of the first, and referring to the past days of tranquillity, and ordering the merchants, linguists and compradors to instruct the "new-come barbarians in all things," proceeds to remark that hitherto the foreigners coming to Canton have been permitted to request and receive leave from the hoppo; and he then observes.

hoppo; and he then observes.

On this occasion, the barbarian eye (that is, head-man, Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resi to wait for orders. Nor has he requested or received a persuperintendent of customs; but has hastily come up to C infringement of the established laws! The custom-house writ who presumed to admit him to enter, are sent, with a consideration for the said being a new comer, and unacquasinted with the statutes a celestial empire, I will not strictly investigate. But it is not expected and barbarian eye should long remain at Canton provincial circular equired, that, when the commercial business regarding whe enquire and hold jurisdiction is finished, he immediately read hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit permitted to come to Canton.

As to the object of the said barbarian eye's coming to Commercial business. The celestial empire appoints officers rule the people—military ones to intimidate the wicked. The of commerce are to be directed by the merchants themselves, have nothing to hear on the subject. In the trade of the said there are any changes to be made in regulations, &c.—in all merchants are to consult together, and make a joint statement tendent of customs and to my office. Whether (the proposals) slow or disallowed must be learned by waiting for a reply publicly be to be newly commenced, it is requisite to wait till a respect be made, clearly reporting to the great emperor, and his man Then it may be commenced, and orders may be issued requiring. The great ministers of the celestial empire are not perprivate intercourse by letter with outside barbarians. If the eye throws in private letters, I, the governor, will not at all at them. On this occasion, the barbarian eye (that is, head-man, Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resi

eye throws in private letters, I, the governor, will not at all

With regard to the barbarian factory of the company, with of the city, it is a place of temporary residence for barbari. Canton to trade. They are permitted only to eat, sleep, by the factories. They are not permitted to bring up wives a nor are they permitted to go out to ramble about. All these are by fixed and certain laws and statutes; which will not bear to transgressed.

transgressed.

To sum up—The nation has its laws; it is so every where.
has its laws. How much more the celestial empire! How flatis great laws and ordinances. More terrible than the awful.
Under this whole bright heaven, none dares to disobey the shelter are the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the kingdoms. The said barbarian eye, having come over a seatriads of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendence be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high disperson he sustains the duties of an officer—an 'eye'. He multiple is a man thoroughly acquainted with reason. Then only can be restrain the barbarian merchants. restrain the barbarian merchants.

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restrain the barbarian merchants.

I the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme we emperor to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance.

I will not treat slightingly the outside barbarians. But the new emperor to the least transfer and alone drawn; we dare not in the least transfer and the second of the least transfer and extremely strict and close-drawn; we dare not in the least training the said barbarian eye be very careful not to listen to the artful evil men, enticing him, until he fails of the object of the said in sending him so far.

Uniting all, I issue this order to be enjoined. When the the said merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to the said the order on the said barbarian eye, that may know it thorougher

The said merchants have had intercourse with the barber ... years. Their knowledge of their language and feelings must linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbone at the companion of their language and feelings must linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbone at the companion of t barian eye assuredly cannot but obey. If there should be di opposition, it must be owing to the bad management of the and to the instinction of the linguists. Assuredly, the said be reported against that they may be punished; and on the ling shall instantly be put in full force. Their respectability—'e concerned. Tremble fearfully hereat. Make not repentance. concerned. Tremble These are the orders.

A phrase for capital punishment.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 21st day. (Jul. ...

The third order, dated July 30th 1834, rependence of the same the former orders. Lord Napier's coming . Another without having first petitioned for permission, the says "is, indeed, a great infringement of the law dering that the said barbarian eye has but newto at od and is unacquainted with the dignity of the state. celestial empire, he is absolved from strict inv. He again blames the merchants, and threaten : " them to the emperor but yet, indulgently, "once that it is mands urgent haste." He says "the barbarian y was a immediately set off and leave the port, and not styling foreign factories outside the city, loitering about the affair concerns the national dignity. I, the governor, we be able only to report against the said merchanis we the may be brought to trial." He then tells them to

The fourth document contains the following report at

hoppo of the arrived of H. M. Superintendents of the 19th day of the 6th moon, in the 14th year of Taol 25th,) I received the following communication from Chung, of the Canton maritime customs;—

"The 'domestics' at the custom-house station behind the

the river side, in front,) have reported, as follows:-

editors and Loo-tayin.

amining we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present out midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, our English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. our English devils, who went juto the barbarian factories to reside, ng searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass. And ard by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said hored in the outer seas; but not having been able to learn for what we think that such coming as this is manifestly a clandestine to Canton. Whether or not the hong merchants and linguists way consorting with them, we must—making our report—request ir daty requires, to examine.—This is a list of the four barbarians and Napier, who we hear is a war commander, Davis, Morrison,

rang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

report the hoppo communicates to the viceroy, the usual story of the old regulations, complains eglect of the hong merchants and linguists, and ends gain issning his strict orders to the hong merchants ine and reply." Here the governor again takes pencil, and tells, the merchants to "immediately in accordance with the tenor of the several previous orders ascertain what the said barbarian eye has come to Canton, and why, in dis to the regulations, he has, not requested a red permit. Let them the same day—report in answer. At the same time, let them order him immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and reside there, I I the governor have made a prepared report, to request the impebe made known, that it may be obeyed. He must not linger about Should there he any opposition, the said merchants will be held ponsible. Tremble hereat—intensely—intensely tremble. These lers. in accordance with the tenor of the several previous orders ascertain

rukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

i, uniting all these circumstances, to use a favorite if the governor, what conclusion is to be drawn? simply i local government will soon fall in with the new Mf things. The advantages of having a controlling Pautherity in Canton, or elsewhere, both the emperor officers will quickly discover; the tone of these are anything but repulsive; steadiness, quiet and I the part of the British will have the desired and I effect. Let us unde no communication government or the merchan, but what is for our rest; it is easy to say pulitung—no can understand. ir own way. They will not act; and even should Pernor be so energetic-which we scarcely hope-as to trade until he hears from Peking, Taou-kwang, sightness of reason" will surely not be so unreason sturn his Kwo haou, the designation of the years rign, into a sobriquet. No; any edict from Peking ermits the continuance of the free trade will be the f-inflicted blow on the exclusive system of the court. We consider a stoppage of the trade by I government at the present time, and for the assignon of the presence of lord Napier in Canton, the ing that could happen for its future freedom and Our opinion, perhaps, may not be a very one; but surely when a reference is made to a suauthority it is better to be the aggrieved than the r-and especially when that supreme authority most despotic power, as in the present case, to its officers for their rash impolitic proceedings. rses of the hong merchants will suffer - perhaps their they may be degraded and bambooed for their negligence. The next step of the officers will be t and reconcile themselves to what they must be are they cannot alter or prevent. If the emperor governors are once thoroughly unpressed by the nation of the British nation to have an open trade with nat open trade will be conceded.

remark of the governor that "even Fngland (the f devils-a regular pandemonium), has its laws, ession. The son of heaven seems now to know the mtains "that little body with a mighty heart." oridge for a flying enemy:"-hurt not even the s pride of the government officers: convince them nall still voice of reason -so according to their own Yew le puh yung kaou shing-he who has reason te need not talk loud: - that the revolving beavens brought on a universally-beneficial-change, which indicated yearly by natural phenomena since the ess of reason" has occupied the "divine utensil;" say to them -jam redeunt Saturnia regna.

tuus jam regnat Apollo.

Allow them to make a good retreat; grant them the bonors of war, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying-and we are greatly mistaken if the policy of the Tatsing dynasty will not be altered favorably to all the nations under the azure heavens.

We have heard, from a native, the San-shwuy-heen has forwarded a report, stating that an imperial envoy (Kin-chae) a censor of the Tso-poo, the magnate, Shing-yin, with two other officers, Fung yin-king and Kangtsing tae, is on his way to Canton on duty.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

China, an Outline of the Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Foreign Embassies, and Intercourse with that Empire. By Peter Auber, Secretary to the Directors of the East India Company. This is a work that may be emphatically called, practical. All that the Chinese will permit us to know of themselves is here lucedly set forth; and those who may be compelled, or who are desirous, to have dealings with them, may learn what they have to expect. That they are a set of overreaching rogues, and very cowardly and silly withal, is quite apparent; and though Mr. Auber has stood forward the advocate and the panegyrist of the East India company, even from his own showing; (we think that company has behaved almost as sillily, and in a manner quite as cowardly, as those with whom they have had to contend. Whenever their servants residing at Canton, acted with any thing like common spirit, it was sure to draw down reproof from their masters. "Our trade, our trade—preserve our darling trade," was the continual cry, the reiterated command. Acting upon this principle, the Chinese invariably got the better. The insults, the degradations that our countrymen have received at their hands cannot be fully comprehended, and even scarcely believed, at til this volume has been prused. That firmness, nay, even violence is the only method of proving to them that other beings are then besides those who were born in the celestial empire, was fully exemplified by the only instance we have of spirit, in that of Mr. Innes, a gentleman not belonging to the Company. He, having occasion to visit a mandarin, one af his servants rushed out from a dark passage, and slapped his face. He in Innes goes to the hoppo, or chief police magist rate, and demands justice. The hoppo laughs in his face. Mr. Innes hen says, that if he have not justice before eight that evening, he will fire the mandarin's house. The hoppo smiles again, and hops off over the water to his festal enjoyments. A luttle after eight, in a wonderful and demands justice. The hoppo laughs in instace. Mr. Innes then says, that if he have not justice before eight that evening, he will fire the mandarin's house. The hoppo smiles again, and hops off over the water to his festal enjoyments. A little after eight, in a wonderful fright, he hops back, seeing the mandarin's house in a blaze. And Mr. Innes gets ample justice for the assault by committing arson. The Company's factory, and Company, of course, do not know how sufficiently to express their indignation at such unwarrantable conduct; and, we owe our gratitude to Mr. Innes for showing us so much of the Chinese character. Upon mature reflection on all the evidence advanced in this volume, we feel convinced that the Chinese will not carry on with us an authorized trade, upon the footing we wish to establish. It is no use saying that the Americans, and other nations, did what we wish to do; they did it as far as the Chinese were concerned, under the auspices of the president and factory of the East India Company. They looked upon all foreigners in the aggregate as one set, and to the factory as responsible for their behaviour. When Lord Napier arrives to supersede the factory, and the celestials find that they are no longer dealing with a body of truckling and subservient merchants, but, that they are in actual contact with a powerful, a war-like and, worst of all, intelligent government, great will be the wagging of chins in consternation, and the agitation of peacock's feathers in perplexity. We think that his lordship will be reminded, that he is a long way off home, and, that so great a personage will require all the ships that lay in Canton river to convey him thither. The upshet of all this will be, a forced trade—disturbances in China—perhaps a revolution—a settlement on her coast, and, in a century or two, a second upshot of all this will be, a forced trade—disturbances in China—perhaps a revolution—a settlement on her coast, and, in a century or two, a second edition of India. That these results—will benefit the Chinese at large, and advance the cause of humanity, there can be little doubt, yet these future advantages will be obtained at the cost of the compact of the country of the merchant such perusal is a matter of the most urgent necessity. We have much doubt of the success of the first speculations. As obstinacy generally begets a wish to either overcome or punish it we cannot belt neutralining the immoral hope that overcome or punish it, we cannot help entertaining the immoral hope, that if the authorized trade be refused to us, or rendered worthless by impediments or extortion, that our ships will spead themselves over the coasts, and smuggle all they can. Even upon the "fitness of things," as philosopher Square hath it, we hardly know whether it be morally right that an imberfie despotism should defer the blessings of civilization to so many millions, lest they should learn to think, and find themselves not quite so well off under a government so paternal, as they ought to be; and that we should not be pergovernment so paternal, as they ought to be; and that we should not be permitted to bring about that reform from without, which cowardice or selnshness will not allow to originate within. However we leave this matter to the casuists; we know that we have the clergy with us in this view, and, if it be allowed to interfere for the spiritual welfare of a nation, against that nation's wishes, surely something might be hazarded for their temporal advantage also. We shall conclude by saying, that this work on China is got up with the temperate good sense of a man inured to business: and it is not only a valuable, but a most opportunely produced volume.

Metropolitan Magazine for March.

† The weapon with which the attack on Mr. Innes was made was a large wood-knife, or hatchet, and repeated blows were struck without any return. hazarto表面

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commer-

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1834.

NO. 34.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY

THE LOWIEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADAEHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALIALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to

DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain P.
Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to
Dorablee Hormuzjee.
No. 7 French Hong.

No 7 French Hong. Canton, 7th August 1834.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN DIRECT.

Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons.
For freight apply to

JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

HE ship Charlotte, Captain Melville, will leave Whampen on the

20th of September. For freight apply to BURNORIEE FURDOONIE.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to Cursetjee Sapooriee Pareck, AND FORMULE AND FORMULE PARECK, P

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

Burjoriee Furdoonjee, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

R ISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurauce Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Plbion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals since our last, which is probably owing to the boisterous state of the weather for the last fewdays, squalls, increasing to strong gales have been blowing, with heavy and constant falls of rain. The streets in the suburbs of Canton have again, for the last fortnight, been daily flooded.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of British merchants, held at the Office of H. M. Superintendents this 8th day of August, 1834, for the purpose of reconsidering the preliminary Resolutions of the 4th Instant regarding the formation of a Post office establishment at Canton and Macao, The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to regarding the Receipt of Letters and Parcels. 美国自己 一种种类点。 1. Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper

person to take charge of a Post office.

2. A Post office is to be established at Macao and Canton. 3. Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick or his Deputy to receive all letters from British ships arriving in China, such authority to be shown to the masters of vessels, on application.

To defray the expense and leave a fair reven. to the Post Master, a postage must be levied on since the contraction of the contraction as follows;

Five cents on each ship letter;

Twenty cents on Parcels not exceeding in lb, and five cents additional per lb, the max on to be one dollar.

Newspapers, and Parcels containing Newspapers delivered free.

5. A receipt to be given for all Letters ar. Par ... stating ships name, and day and of hour receivir

After selecting the Macao and Lintin le ... shows for Canton to be immediately forwarded by a

7. A Printed form to be sent with each s . . . 1 ***** stating ships name, number of letters, date o and despatch from Macao.

Regarding the despatch of Letters.

The intended departure of British yes the services from Whampoa or outside the Bogue, is to be more than w to the Post Master, in order that he may make the for transmission thereby: the same to be delived in he master of the ship, or the Agent as may be most as a decident,

2. Letters to and from Macao to be for the control of Wednesdays and Saturdays; the hour of star ... regulated by the tide, of which due Notice is to were about Circular, and by advertisement at the Post che each letter to be charged ten cents, payable on delivery

All other Foreign merchants, connected with the connected of China, are invited to give their authority in Man Markwick, according to the above Resolution . Since

may be consistent with their own convenience.

As the foregoing Plan is only to be con vive es., perimental, and may be liable to future arrangements at following Gentlemen were requested, and agreed an inference of the second secon themselves into a Committee, namely: Messer 1 C. Whiteman, T. Fox, And. Johnstone, Alex. Matter and W. S. Boyd, any three of whom to be considered a quarter All future matters relating to the P. O. Establish cent to b conducted by these Gentlemen, who are to report in proceedings to H. M. Superintendents, as may be seemed.

J. H. A - - i! [Signed.] on the part of H. M. Superintender

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Thomas Dent & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co. Whiteman & Co. James Innes. T. R. Colledge. Richard Turner & Co. Jas. Goddard. John Templeton & Co. Dadabhoy Rustomjee. Dossubhoy Hormajee. Muncherjee Jamsetjee. Dossabhoy Rustomjee Hormuzjee Byramjee. Alex. Matheson. W. S. Boyd. for self and Douglas McKenzie & Co. J. S. Mendes. E. W. Brightman. J. R. Morrison. Nanabhoy Framjee. Cursetjee Sapoorjee Pure k.

Bomanjee Manack Burjorjee Furdoenne J. Henry. Ilbery & Co. John Watson. A. S. Keating. R. Browne. Nich. Crooke. John Slade. C. A. Vertannes Andrew Jardine Robert Thom. Tho. Allport. Joseph Cragg. H. Wright. Framjee Munch Dorabjee Horm Framjee Jamsetjee Bapoojee Viccajo Manackjee Rustmaja Ardiseer Furdoc ... Jummojee Ne...

eting of British merchants was held yesterday at k in the hall of the superintendents, in order to formation of a Chamber of commerce in Canton. re engaged with preliminary arrangements; and to be able to publish the regulations of the Chamr next number.

ire glad to have it in our power to lay before our the following authentic report of the conference saturily last between Lord Napier and some

day, August the 22nd in the evening, Howqua and Mowqua came apper, requesting that he would receive a visit from the Kwang-the Kwang-chow-hee and the Chaou-chow-foo, in the hall next the Kwang-chow-hee and the Chaou-chow-foo, in the hall next o'clock. On Saturday at nine the linguists and others arrived chairs stools &c. of state. These having been placed in a together derogatory to the dignity of his majesty's commission, liate alteration was made, more consistent with the relative e of the two parties, and very much to the dissatisfaction of and his coadjutors. The settling of this important point took up hours, when the mandarins having arrived were received by intendents in full dress, and took their seats, without any remark, to the more recent arrangement of the chairs. to the more recent arrangement of the chairs.

andarins having thus kept the superintendents waiting for above f hours, Lord Napier stated in the strongest terms possible his assatisfaction, acquainting them that such conduct would not be a second occasion.

andarins stated the object of their visit was in obedience to the s of the viceroy, to enquire:

-the cause of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton?

I, the nature of the business he was instructed to perform? and when was it his intention to return to Macao?—

when was it his intention to return to Macao!—
first, Lord Napier replied by reading from the records the edict of
y dated 16 Jany, 1831. Stating that "in case of the dissolution of
cany it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a
come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealoprevent affairs from going to confusion: "And hereupon Lord
duced His Majesty's Commission in accordance with said edict, and
here possibility of His Excellency the vicerny as well as themselves the possibility of His Excellency the viceroy, as well as themselves, together forgotten the existence of such a document. In respect nd question, His Lordship's letter to the viceroy contained an n, and he recommended the propriety of their conveying it to ency. or of reading it themselves, on condition that it should be among the other national archives, it being altogether imposmmit such weighty matters to the hazards of verbal communicadly, His Lordship's return to Macao would be regulated entirely ate convenience. A great deal of desultory conversation then in which the mandarins argued that the king of England should essed a letter to the viceroy on the subject, to enable him to the emperor.

Napier conceived that such would be a degradation on the part esty. That the king had appointed him, one of his own household, ary nobleman, and a captain in His Royal navy, to perform the gested in the edict, and that he conceived himself to be upon t par in rank with the viceroy, and of course the proper channel of ation. The mandarins also appeared desirous of holding Lord letter to the viceroy in the light of a private communication, ght be opened by the hong merchants, a proposal which, of course, y resisted; the business of the day being thus concluded, the partook of a refreshment, and departed in the best possible inting the probability of their return in a short time. The great inting the probability of their return in a snort time. The great ardour of the Kwang-chow-hee induced him to remark "how ipleasant it would be for the two nations to come to a rupture;" Lord Napier replied, "not the least on our parts as we were y prepared, but that he could assure him of his majesty's most desire to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the of China."

readers, after perusing the following corresponwill easily draw their own conslusions as to the proof a stoppage of the British trade by the Chinese

Office of British Superintendents, 18th August 1834. Thomas Fox, Esq.

Chairman of the meeting of Merchants.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday accompanied mation from the hong merchants to the British merchants that "in ence of my having declined to receive the edicts of the Chinese got—they, the hong merchants, had put a stop to the shipping off on British account."

now to request you will have the goodness to take steps to find her this unjust measure has proceeded from the hong merchants them in consequence of orders issued to them by his excellency the vice
I beg to remain &c.

NAPIER.

Canton 19 August 1834.

To the Right Honorable Lord Napier, H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade

My Lord,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships letter of yesterday's date, requiring information if the stoppage of shipping off cargo on British account has proceeded from the Hong merchants themselves, or in consequence of orders issued to them by H. E. the viceroy.

Soon after receiving your Lordship's letter last night, a chop was put into my hands from the hong merchants; enclosing copy of one addressed to them by H. E. the viceroy, entering very fully upon the recent discussions on the subject of British Trade; copy of the translations by Mr. Morrison are herewith enclosed for your Lordships information.

From enquiries I have been enabled to make amongst my brother merchants in Canton, I gather that the threatened measure of the entire stoppage of trade, though apparently originating with the hong merchants, could have emanated only from the government authorities.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed)

Tho. Fox, Chairman.

In answer on the 20th, his lordship acknowledges receipt of the above letter and chops; expresses regret that his compliance with H. M. instructions should be maliciously used by the Chinese for the purpose of annoying the British trade, and favors Mr. Fox, for the information of the British merchants, with the following extracts from these instructions.

"In execution of the said commission you will take up your residence at "the Port of Canton in the dominions of the emperor of China, and you will discharge the several duties confided to you by the said commission and orders in Council respectively at Canton as aforesaid, or at any other place within the River or Port of Canton, or at any other place which may be "forthat purpose hereafter appointed by us, and not elsewhere."

"The Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediately above Anson's Bay, forms the limit of the Port of Canton, and your Lordship will accord-"ingly conform to that understanding."

To the Right Honorable, Lord Napier, His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade,

Inay Lord,

Canton

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 20th instant, and beg to acquaint you that the same has been generally circulated amongst the British merchants here.

I now beg to enclose converted.

amongst the British merchants nere.

I now beg to enclose copy of a chop received yesterday from the Hong merchants requesting a reply to their letter of the 18th, which reply has been sent them this morning, and copy is also herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS Fox, Chairman.

To the Hong merchants of Canton

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by copy of one to your address from H. E. the viceroy of Canton. We can only repeat that our commercial interests are now under the Superintendence of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, the Representative of the King of Great Britain, our most gracious Sovereign.

We may, however, remark that the letter of H. E. the viceroy alludes to the possibility of a stoppage of trade while you state to us that the trade is actually stopped by authority of the High officers.

(Signed as before) To the Hong merchants of Canton Canton 21 August 1834.

(Signed as before)

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification. We have just now received an official reply from His excellency the governor, which we are commanded to enjoin and make known to you.

make known to you.

We now copy out the official order, and send it for your perusal, praying you, gentlemen, to examine it minutely. You will then know that His excellency the governor's extreme desire to cherish those from remote parts is great beyond the power of increase. We pray you to return an answer. This is the task we impose. For this we write. And with compliments &c.

7th moon—14th day (August 18th) [Signed] By eleven Hong merchants.

FROM GOVERNOR LOO

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Loo, governor of Canton and Kwangse provinces, &c. &c.-in reply

(to the Hong merchants).

On examination I find, that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period all regulations have from time to time been reported and established.—Whether the said barbarian eye—Lord Napier—be an officer or a merchant, there are no means of ascertaining. But having come for affairs of commerce to the celestial empire, it is incumbent on him to cheve and beautiful laws and statutes. It is an all saving a "When you come for affairs of commerce to the celestial empire, it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes. It is an old saying—"When you enter the frontiers, enquire respecting the prohibitions. When you enter a country enquire into its customs." The said barbarian eye, having been sent by the said nation's king from a great distance, is undeubtedly a man who understands things; but his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the cirrcumstances and causes of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum. I, the governor, considering that it was his first entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at that time to enjoin orders on him, and to enquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city:—that if it were, that, on account of the company's dissolution, it had that if it were, that, on account of the company's dissolution, it had become necessary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report to me;—to afford me data for sending a memorial, by the government post. And that the said barbarian eye should meanwhile return to Macao, and await the will and memorial of the construction. and mandate of the great emperor being received—and published to command obedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in erfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless.

To refer to England,-should an official personage from a foreign country proceed to the said nation for the arrangement of any business,
-how could be neglect to have the object of his coming announced in a memorial to the said nation's king, - or how could he act contrary to the requirements of the said nation's dignity,—doing his own will and pleasure! Since the said barbarian eye states he is an official personage, he ought the more to be thoroughly acquainted with these principles. Before, when he offered a letter, I, the governor, saw it inexpedient to receive it; because the established laws of the celestial empire do not permit ministers and those under authority to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians: but have hitherto, in commercial affairs, held the merchants responsible;—and if, perchance, any barbarian merchant should have any petition to make requesting investigation of any affair, (the laws require) that, by the said *Taepans* (Chief Supercargoes), a duly prepared petition should be in form presented, and an answer by proclamation awaited. There has never been such a thing as outside barbarians sending in a letter. I at that time commanded the *Kwang-chow-hee* to give minute verbal orders on this subject. minute verbal orders on this subject.

Again, I have examined in order, the points of regulation established by report (to the emperor), and have thrice issued orders, which the said merchants were required to make themselves acquainted with and to The subjects discussed in these several orders are the longestablished regulations—well known to all the barbarian merchants of every nation who have business at Canton—the flamingly luminous or-linunces and statutes. Thus commencing, I was treating not slightingly he outside barbarians.—Obey—and remain—dis-obey—and

here are no two ways.

Now—(the merchants) have reported, that on going to the factory to enquire and ascertain facts,—the said barbarian eye desired to have official correspondence, to and fro, with all the public offices,—and would not obey the orders.-On examination I find, that the English nation and the officers of the celestial empire have hitherto had no intercourse of official correspondence. The barbarians of the said nation, coming to or leaving Canton, have--beyond their trade-not any public business.-And the commissioned officers of the celestial empire never take cognizance of the trivial affairs of trade. From the time that Canton has admitted outside barbarians to its open market, all affairs relating to commerce and the control over the barbarian merchants have been placed under the entire cognizance and responsibility of the said hong merchants. Never has there been such a thing as official correspondence to and fro with a barbarian eye.—And of those trading at Canton there is not only the English nation; nor have the English barbarian merchauts been at Canton only one or two years. Yet all have been tranquil and quiet, obeying the laws. There has been no occasion for officers to examine into and manage business;—on the contrary, they would but embarrass and impede the merchants.—This request to have official correspondence to and fro is not only contrary to every thing of dignity and decorum; but also would prove very inexpedient for the barbarian merchants of all the nations. The thing is most decidedly impossible.

The said merchants, because the said barbarian eye will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye—lord Napier's perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling.—But, considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submission has propried for the said nation of the said part of the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submission has cannot in condict lord Napier lord this time have desired him sive, he cannot in sending lord Napier here at this time have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the celestial empire the extent of a hair or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard. But the tea-the rhubarb-the raw silk-of the inner dominions are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man-lord Napier, must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut lord Napier, must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off! I, the governor, looking up and embodying the great emperor's nost sacred—most divine wish,—to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without,—feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it.—Besides, all the merchants of the said nation dare dangers, crossing the seas myriads of miles, to come from far, here. Their hopes rest wholly in the attainment of gain by buying and selling.—When, the other day,—being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend,—it was because they were under the direction of lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will.—Should—in one morning—(the trade) be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons,—who, having travelled hither by land and sea,—would by one man—lord Napier.

In commiseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the In commiseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. said merchants again immediately enjoin, particularly and minutely the orders, requiring the said barbarian eye, with unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know that the said nation trades here, and annually amasses great gain, entirely in consequence of this sacred dynasty's extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far). It in no way regards the trade as an advantage, and cannot be hampered or constrained by (any consideration for) it. If the old-establithed regulations be not in accordance with reason, how could all the barbarian merchants yield to them the willing submission of their hearts!—and obediently keep them! Since the said barbarian eye occupies an official situation, all merchants of the said nation, when they do not keep the laws, will require to be controled and constrained by him. But if he talk not reasonably, how can he gain the submission of the multitude! I, the governor, have, for some tens of years,

extended my care over those within and those without,-and

extended my care over those within and those without,—and treated a man contrary to propriety. How can I be will in tyrannically the requests of men from far!—But what concerns to dignity will not admit of being transgressed or passed over.

I hear that the said barbarian is a man of very solid and thousand maind, and placid speech. If he consider, he can himself, doubtless that the guish right and wrong. Let him on no account permit him to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse—ob the propriets orders—and est according to them. Let him one orders and est according to them. vious orders—and act according to them,—let him answer throuse merchants, and the trade shall continue as commonly. If he sti his obstinacy, and do not arouse, then it will appear, that the said are the still appear to the sti eye does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the the trade shall be immediately stopped, and the commerce etern. Hereafter, when the said nation's king hears respecting these barbarian eye,—it is no way owing to any want on the part of the account empire of extreme consideration for the virtue of reverential exercised by the said nation's king.—Let the said merchants tal a this reply—and, having enjoined it authoritatively on the private meaning of the said nation,—and the barbarian merchants of every nation, the said nation,—and the barbarian merchants of every nation,—may make themselves acquainted with it,—let it be folde preserved.

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DEL: ?

Taoukwang, 14th year, 7th moon, 14th day. (August 18th :- ...

Mr. Editor.

A gentleman writes me, coming through the B stie - it Thursday morning last, H. M. Birthday, he fo we have Imogene and Andromache just abreast of the low and surrounded by war junks. The Imogene was 63 2430% with ball practise at a buoy with her great guns; immediately above were anchored several heavy stone boats mided, whose cargoes are destined, on nearer movemen, and the English frigates, to fill up the channel of Bocca Ti 😘 .

Now, Sir, as it is half a mile broad, and runs quantionetuous tide to the depth of 12 to 15 fathoms, I lead to your readers to imagine what effect a few hundred tons of manife

paving stones will have on it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE. Concluded from No. 32 Page 128.

It is impossible to advocate in a stronger manage of book which, in our times and in the countries where we live, is called public opinion. But Mang-tsze went much farther in the passage which immediately follows, and where the next for the peoples' good brought him to the point of me ing an apology which one could scarcely expect to find in a himese book. The king of Tse, informing himself, within seeing of the philosopher, of events which had passed at times which were even then ancient, spoke to him of the last prince of the first dynasty, dethroned by Ching-tang and of the last prince of the second dynasty, put to death by Woo-wang, the founder of the third. "Are these fact, troe," asked he of Mencius.—"They are proved by history," he answered .- "A subject put his sovereign to death!" an that be?" replied the prince.

"The rebel," Mang-tsze answered quickly, "is he and rages humanity. The robber is who revolts strings outrages humanity. The rebel or the robber, is merely a inatur iustice. I have heard it said that the punishment in the person of Chow, fell upon a private person. I do and see

that in him they caused a prince to perish."

The philosopher did not always allow himsel to be carried away by this tone of vehemence and bitterpess but generally his answers are full of vivacity and energy as this sharp tone has been disappoved by some. It related that Hung-woo, the founder of the Ming dynasty, as as reading Mang-tsze, fell upon this passage. "The prime looks upon his subjects as the dirt beneath his feet, oc like grains of mustard seed, which he holds in no account his subjects on the other hand look upon him as a robber of an enemy." This words displeased the new emperor. It is not thus," said he, "that sovereigns are to be spot at the who has held such language is unworthy to share the honors paid to Confucius. Let Mang-tsze be degraded, and his tablet removed from out of the temple of the prince of letters! Let no one be so bold as to make representations on this subject to me, nor to transmit any to me before they shall have pierced with an arrow he who shall have digested them."

decree threw all the learned into consternation; them named Tseen-tang, president of one of the ourts, resolved to sacrifice himself for the honor of be composed a request in which, after having whole passage, and explained the true meaning . it should be understood, he gave a description of e in the times of Mencius, and the deplorable which all these petty tyrants, constantly at war themselves, and all equally rebels against the te authority of the Chow dynasty, had reduced the "It is of these sorts of sovereigns," said he in

on, and by no means of the son of heaven, that the meant to speak. How, after the lapse of so s, can it be attributed to him as a crime! I will such is the order; but my death will be glorious

as of posterity."

having drawn up this request, and prepared his the first enclosure, "I come" he said to the to make some representations in favor of Mangere is my potiton; and uncovering his breast, "I and he. "what are your orders, strike."

of the guards instantly let fly an arrow at him, took tion and forwarded it to the emperor, to whom he what had just occurred. The emperor read the attentively, approved or feigned to approve it, and that the wound of Tseen-tang should belooked after. ame time he decreed that the name of Mang-tsze tain possession of all the honors which it enjoyed. ight it our duty to relate this anecdote, which exthe same time the fanaticism of the learned and the eneration which rests on the memory of this

book being, as has been said, an integral part of the oks, should be learned by heart by those who submit wes to the examinations, or aspire to literary degrees. eently, it has been the most often reprinted of any. is in a thousand editions, with or without comies. Numberless learned men have applied themto elucidate and interpret it: it has been twice transato mantchoo; and the last version, revised by the or Keen-lung, forms, with the text, three of the six s of which the chinese-mantchoo copy of the four of the royal library is composed. - Nouveaux mélanges mcs, Par M. Abel Remusat.

a is a shrewd fellow, and a vexatious, and we cannot help thinking residered twenty shillings well expended, (in manner we shall explain,) in order to bring our home legislative enactments upon all matters, into contempt. We imagine that our readers on perusport of proceedings at Queen-street Police office given elsewhere, clined to agreewith us, that the worthy member for Oldham has living with a professed informer, in order to sport a joke publicly of a Police Office, at the expence of our Acts of Parliament, and lieg cost to hinself of the sum above specified. It was indeed Il laid out, for the subject matter thereby furnished to him for in his gridiron-emblazoned Register, was beyond all price. Can, ything be more absurd than that a man should be subjected to a geometric his name on a green ground, instead of a black? If any possible exercise of imagination suppose a more ridiculous than that the legislature of a free country should gravely say to its 1 you write your name in white upon green, instead of white upon shall be fined £ 5, which fire it shall not be in the power of any right in mitigate to 'ess than 20 shillings. The colour of green is, sacred among the Mahomedans; that of yellow is "celestial" Chibere, and in China or in Turkey we would certainly not be so a infininge the respective claims of the two colours; but we cannot turing to ourselves the astonishment of a Turk or of a Chinese, nata the lead as doubtless he would such total disclaimers of all a is a shrewd fellow, and a vexations, and we cannot help thinking thing to ourselves the astonishment of a Turk or of a Chinese, nack to be in England, and being fortunate enough to possess a having heard, as doubtless he would, such total disclaimers of all iss observance of difference of colours, whether in the human skin or colourable commedity, were to find himself suddenly fined £ 5 beause his wheel-wright had inscribed his name upon the said cart, or shead of a black ground!—Waugh! Waugh! Prodigious! He taim. "What for is name written at all—surely to ascertain it, it not shew in as clear relief on greed as on black?" We must if after such exhibitions of absurdity as this, it were asking too itizen of the world, to concede that an Englishman is a freer agent of the world, to concede that an Englishman is a freer agent of the visit to Queen-street Police Office. "Here," would he say, dan instance of the wonderful respect in which the legislature of the holds the colour of black (a gloomy colour, the fondness for ints for the frequent suicides of this melancholy people.) One of sislators of this country was fined a sum of one pound sterling for reen to black; and inscribing his name thereou."

Nously, how easy would it have been for the legislature to have rediculous exposure by requiring the name to be "legibly written; in black, white, or grey. "With such wisdom, &c." said the

Queen-Square.—The Informer v. William Cobbett, for not having his name properly painted on his cart, but in consequence of the informer having served the summons in Bolt-court. Fleetstreet, instead of the defendant's residence at Ashe, near Guildford, the information was dismissed. Thursday, however, the case again occupied the attention of the magistrates, when a solicitor, named Faithful, attended on behalf of the defendant.

Digby stated, that on a certain day he saw a cart belonging to Mr. Cobbett with the name painted white on green ground, instead of white on a black ground, or vice ve. a, which was in violation of the 1st and 2d William IV., chap. 2. sections 59 and 60, and subjected the defendants to any penalty not exceeding 51, and costs. The informer added, that he had not delivered a summons at Mr. Cobbett's residence at Ashe, which would have made the costs amount to about 30s. in consequence of the gentleman who attended for the defendant undertaking to produce Mr. Cobbett on this occasion.

Mr. Faithful asked the informer, if he thought it likely that Mr. Cobbett would come 40 miles to attend a summons which had not been served upon-him.

Digby repeated that an understanding had been come to that the deicndant

would attend without a summons, or he should have sent one to Ashe.

The magistrates conferred together, and then stated that they should not convict in the absence of the defendant, he not having been served with a

summons in accordance with the law.

Digby then told the solicitor that he should immediately forward a summons to Ashe, and if the defendant did not then appear, he should procure a warrant to compel him.

warrant to compel him.

The parties, however, had not left the office, but a few minutes when they returned, and Mr. Faithful, the solicitor, said that he would plead guilty to the charge, on behalf of Mr. Cobbett. The fact was, he added, that the cart had been sent to the painter's, and the informer had seen it before Mr. Cobbett had an opportunity of doing so, to ascertain if it had been done properly.

The Magistrates, under the circumstances, convicted Mr. Cobbett in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and costs.—The Englishman.

To the Editor contact Canton Register.

Sir,-Can you enlighten me 'allowing points, which appear to me of the utmost importance t between this country and England?

Are the advances which the .. ny are empowered to make, on shipments to 3 one port-London? rt, or only to

Are these advances to be lim.

Are these advances to be lim.

for instance, Chinese hong merchan.

At what time are the advances to be after shipment! My reasons for asking these questions notorious that no good will is entertained by the what are called free traders here.—May not this plan of auments to be consigned to the E. I. company in England, even. the trade in teas from this as completely a monopoly as it ever was the old system, to the ruin of many who may rely on the acts of parliame. for the benefit of a free trade?

The power of making these advances is not limited: if this year it is £ 600,000, it may be next year £ 3,000,000; more than the whole amount of teas annually exported to Great Britain:—the whole of this, be it remembers bered, consigned to the E. I. company, as before, or at any rate, under their control, as advancing the funds.

Are we to suppose these men so far removed from self, and the wish to acquire and preserve power and patronage, as to use these great means solely for the benefit of those who have ousted them from what they have regarded

as their birth-right, the monopoly of the tea-trade?—or is it not possible that it may be but a deep laid plan to retain possession, and perhaps, eventually, thereby recover the trade, by showing the British people that, in any case, the tea must pass through their hands, and be puschased with their funds!

I think, Sir, the above deserves a few remarks from you.—The appearances at present are suspicious; the opening of a treasury here for bills on the supreme government of Bengal, the appointment to these offices of on the supreme government of Bengal, the appointment to these offices of old companys servants, the establishment of a commercial house in close connection with these servants—all must tend to impress the Chinese with an idea that the day of the company here is not yet over; and unless the power invested in these men be exercised with more liberality and impartiality than the experience of human nature would lead us to believe practicable, the effect on the minds of the Chinese must be that the appointment of Representatives of his majesty in this country is little more

than nominal; as it must be secondary to those who have the distribution of, what is more important with a Chinaman, the means of acquiring wealth. I need not point out to you the influence which any man, or set of men,

dispensing so large a sum, as that now remarked on, must thereby acquire.

The course of exchange—Canton on London and Canton on Bengal-may be disorganized by an arbitrarily established rate; and I will add that it appears to me certain that a plan so replete with mischief only requires pointing out to the independent merchants of Great Britain and India to ensure from them representations which cannot fail to put an end to it a point most important to all engaged or about to engage in the China I remain, Sir,

Canton, August 23, 1834.

Your most obedient servant, A young merchant.

We are not able to give any answer to the queries of a young merchant. We have before said, we regard with mistrust and suspicion the establishment of a leadenhall street interest in China; but not having seen the regulations under which advances are to be made upon cargoes shipped in Canton, we decline, at present, giving our opinion on what—we cannot help thinking—is a stepmother's measure. Is not the subject-matter of a young merchant's letter the peculiar care of the Chamber of commerce?

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'The tipress is ali 'rise also

appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUEŠDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1834.

NO. 35. PRICE

FOR LONDON DIRECT. THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZS STEWART, Capt. R. Mills 423 tons burthen, having about 3 of her cargo engaged, will me with early despatch. Apply to

FOR BOMBAY.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Lowjer Family, Captain Johnson, to sait on the 1st of August.

Thomas Dent & Co.

THE LOWISE LAND TO SALON FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DANABHOY & MANAGERE RUSTOMIEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLAIEVIE, Captaio Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DANABHOY & MANAGERE RUSTOMIEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND VALCUTTA.

E BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin To sail in all this monG. Apply to LARBINE, MATHESON & CO.

THE 'Il known fast sailing ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain P.
Tonk to e il early in October. For freight apply to
Dorablee Hormuzzer.

Canton, 7th August 1834

Canton, 7th August 1834

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, Ciry of Aberdeen, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in Ocober; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to Ja INNES.

reight apply to

FOR SIVAPORE & BOMBAY.

For ship Charlotte, Captain Melville, will leave Whampon on the 20th of September. For freight apply to Businesses. Furnounces.

No. 3 Powshun Hong.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For fre tht apply to

O.4. American H. Z. AND FRANCE JEWSETIEF.

A iritish ship of bout 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jarune. Matureson & Co.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasser-wanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such rick; as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

Burdelie Ferdonnie. No 3. Powshum Hong.

ROFICE.

ROFICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viccaire Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

H orsburgh's Chars are always on sale at
R. Markwick & Co's.

All letters must be post paid.

CAUTON.

LO The only arrival in the past week is the British brig x, G. Ceevely, from Singapore.

The masts of the Bombay ship ANN, were cut away during the la ; gales, in order to prevent her driving on shore in Macao roads.

The ship MANGLES, Carr, having been detained by the Mowing weather, went to sea of the 29th ult.

We can easily understand that there may be some amongst the British mer antile community who feel anxious and impatient under e protracted suspension of trade, of which we still regret e continuance.

To those addividuals, if such there be, we earnestly commend calm and dispassionate line of conduct under ne present crisis, the most important, perhaps, that has ever occurred during our com nerce with this empire.

At the commencement of so important a measure as the opening of the Chinas rade, results equally important must been looked to by all reflecting men. It could never have

been expected that the Chinese hong merchants should once have acquiesced in the new order of things withou struggle to maint in their long-acknowledged system, which foreigners and their commerce were held in thraldo Every effort and mis representation, prompted by the mo crafty comning, by disappointed hopes, and by humble pride, are to be expected, and can be only successfully or posed by unity on the part of the British. The struggle ha posed by unity on the part of the British. began on the part of the hong merchants by the unauthorize suspension of the trade; but it is feeble in its first effort: f as no government edict has been issued to suspend the tradit is quite clear that the government does not venture commit itself by so decisive a measure, while by the unpr dented course of allowing the hong merchants to carry it is effect, the government has preserved to itself a loophol retreat, should it be baffled in its experimental measur the firmness of the British merchants.

We, therefore, entreat the most perfect unanimity while; let not our impatience make us the laughing stor both the hong merchants and the government; n -le we ken the power of the chief superintendent by an has selfish, or ill digested measure.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,-I frequently hear, in the course of conversation amo. my fellow countrymen as well as other foreigners here, an ar ment which, however foolish, is somewhat specious:-it is the "Forcigners resorting to this country, have no eight to resist t laws and regulations thercof: but ought to submit quietly whatever they may meet with."

As we now seem fortunately about to make the experiment what a little wholesome opposition may effect,—at which some 7 or affect to be alarmed- let us see what has been hitherto gaine by submission during the last century and a half; and we will tak published by the governor and hoppo the chops recently evidence.

Let any foreigner, whether British or not, read attentive these tissues of insolence and bombast, from two local officone of them a slave-in reference to one of the must po nations of the globe, particularly pointed at the representat its sovereign; and he will, 1 think, arrive at the conclusion submission has been tried long enough. The studied inso of the language and the tone of contemptuous superiority assu contrast strongly with the laboured falsehoods, and the waver imbecility which mark their conduct; and it is to this miser. system of braggadocio and humbug that it is still wished by se to subject the British nation! The sneer of shop-keeping propensities will still hold good. The sneer of Napoleon as t

However desirable it may be to continue the commerce to country, we should bear in mind that there are limits at which desire of acquiring wealth should stop; and that among the marked of these is the sacrifice of honor, who ther national or dividual; every merchant should recollect that he is a man; \$\frac{1}{2}\$. should any hesitate to vaive private interest if incompatible w the support of the dignity of the country to which he belongs; if it is proved that these cannot exist together, the vigorous r sure of stopping the trade, or of putting it on such a foot-would be consistent with the honor of our country and should at once be resorted to: such is the position at which now arrived, and it remains to be seen whether the pride of Great Britain are longer to succumb unresisting empty menaces and vapourings of the local officers of th whose interest, we are well assured, it is to concer from their sovereign. From this spring the insults soffered as to pass now rs mere matters of form

Is it necessary for the purchase of tea, that we s to be called "devils" and "barbarians"; that we sho under the surveillance of hong raerchants and linguist

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

elves tremble at the nod of the meanest underling of the local government, and whom we have recently on two occasions seen acting as menials in the presence of the local officers?-The estriction enforcing the separation from wives and families, puttg us on a level with the brute creation; the gracious permission bleave our doors, "three times a month," "under the care of a linuist," in droves "not exceeding ten" "to visit the flower gardens" the pigs at the Honam joss house, "lest sickness and disease nay arise" among us from confinement; may be cited as musters of the causes for complaint, emanating solely from the local authorities.-Within a few days we shall, as customary at this season of the year, have some more of these published—one of them of so gross and horrible a nature, that I dare not even allude to the subject.

Putting out of view all commercial interests, it is indispensible that a continuation of this monstrous falsehood and arrogance should not be permitted: and I must say that I cannot understand how any-one, with the feelings of a man, can, even though it should be opposed to his pecuniary interests, object to the exercise of power to put an end to the system.

Let us hope that the vigor desplayed by His Majesty's Chief S perintendent, and the assistence accruing from the presence of tv. ships of war may effect the desired change. r

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

Canton, 1st September 1834.

A British Merchant.

We cordially agree with the sentiments expressed in the etter of "a British merchant;" and trust that the whole ody are so fully aware of their own true and ultimate terests as to re-echo and abide by them.

THE CHINESE NAVY has often justly been blamed by his imperial majesty. We will not discuss its merits and demerits but leave these to better judges, however one instance which came to our notice is worthy to be recorded. the late Formosa rebellion a part of the numerous Amoy squadron was sent over with soldiers to awe the rebels. It so happened that a certain Tsungping-kwan.—Rear admiral—who shall be nameless, deemed it more convenient to stop on bould his junk, though Chinese naval officers are equally expert in highling on shore. To dispet the tedium incident to a life of indicating the market he market the cautains to a gambling party. Matters were soon expert in highting on shore. To dispel the tedium incident to a life of in-dorence he invited the captains to a gambling party. Matters were soon arran ed and these naval heroes passed day and night in their favorite pas-time. Days and months clapsed, the bloody war was finished, but they had of having negrected their duty, whilst the land forces had fought so bravely. An order from the amperor sanctioned the decrees of the provincial government, which had deprived their of a years salary. At the present moment they are again angaged in a hardy enterprise and have a fair chance of regaining the lances, which they had lost by handling the dice.

We are endebted to a correspondent for the following 34ketch of the dinner in bonor of H. M. birthday, having 13een prevented by illness from attending to lord Napier's nvitation.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

On tuesday, the 26th instant, Lord Napier gave a sumptuous dinner to the British subjects in Canton, in honor of H. M. birthday. Invitations had been issued by his lordship for thursday the 21st, the anniversary-day, but, in consequence of the floods, the dinner was postponed. Tables had been prepared for about ninety guests, but the officers of H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache did not arrive to dinner. About sixty persons sat down to table; the Parsees, who had declined dining, came after dinner to drink the king's health; a separate table being laid for them in the verandah.

The cloth being removed, lord Napier proposed the health of our most gracious sovereign king William the 4th, with four times four. His lordship said, in rising to propose His Majesty's health, he was at a loss for words fully to express his feelings. The sovereign whose health the words fully to express his feelings. The sovereign whose health the company present were about to drink had done more good to his country than any of his predecessors. The passing of the retorn bill alone would transmit his name with honor to the latest posterity. That great measure had not only had a magical effect on Europe, but its influence had been felt cound the wide circle of the globe itself. But the efforts of our beloved g had not been confined to the destruction of parliamentary monopoly in his reign commercial monopoly had also been overthrown. to China was no longer hampered and shackled as it had once been, entlemen who formed the present party might now push their spirit entlemen who formed the present party might now push their spirit mercial enterprize to the farthest verge that British daring would and he trusted their efforts might be crowned with ample success, close sovereign had once sailed the salt seas himself, and in his was still a true English sailor. He sincerely loved the profession, as his ardent wish to patronize to the utmost of his power—navigather twin sister—trade. The British res 'ents in Canton engageculiar degree, the paternal care of His Majesty. He had it from his most gracious majesty's own lips how much he loved them and was now in their power to show that they were not wanting in loyal feeling to their patriot king.

Never was toast drunk more enthusiastically. It would have done our beloved sovereign's own heart good (God bles, him) to have heard the cheers with which his health was drunk by his loyal tiects in this distant part of the world. A gentleman facetiously observe that the cheering was loud enough to startle the governor from his bed. The the king's health had been drunk, Mr. Compton senior, sang God save the king, in very fine style, hiects in this distant part of hat the cheering was loud ter the king's health had

and the whole company joined in the chorus,
His lordship then gave the "Queen," and said that wihin the wide circle of the British dominions there is no woman who can add agrace to her private character, or a brighter lustre to her domestic virtues.

Drunk with three times three.

Lord Napier then gave the "Princess Victoria," and when it should please Almighty Providence to call her to the throne of the British empire, may she prove as good a woman as her mother, and as great a queen as Queen Bess. Drunk with three times three. The "Army and Navy" were then drunk with hearty cheers. Captain Elliott R. N. returned thanks, and gave. "The commerce of Canton." Mr. Jardine, as one of the commercial community, returned thanks. Lord Napier then proposed the health of two gentlemen, the pleasure of whose company he had hoped for that evenbut, from some mistake or other, they had not arrived. These two gentlemen, his lordship said, were ornaments to one of the professions we had just toasted, and were now in this country merely to afford us protec-

tion. He gave Captain Blackwood and Captain Chaus of the Land Their healths were drunk with cheers, and Captain Elliot having returned thanks for the honor done his brother officers, begged all the gentlemen present to fill bumpers, as he was going to give a toast which he knew they would drink with loud applause. He gave the health of H. M.

Chief Superintendent, Lord Napier.

There certainly never was cheering more tremendous. The hall rang with one universal shout, which was heard over the whole range of the foreign factories. After the cheering has subsided his lordship rose and said, were he gifted with the eloquence of a Cicero, he might even then feel at a loss to make a meet return for the courtesy with which his health had been drunk. He feared the applause vas above his merits; all he could boast of—and on that point he would yield to no man—was a sincere desire to discharge his duty. He deeply lamented that in acting up to the nstructions contained in H. M. commission, he had been involved in a misunderstanding with the viceroy, which lad, for the present, caused a stoppage of the trade. He trusted, however, this would be for no length of time; and he was of opinion that a show of firmness in the present instance would have a good effect; that the principles of free trade would be spread among the Chinese, and that ere long Pritish stems would visit every port of China. To effect this was the worthy object of his highest ambition. It was an honest pride—and he was not a hand to away it that he would glory in having his name handed down to posterity as the man who had thrown open the wide field of the Chirese empire to British spirit; and industry. His lordship then adverted in a very feeling manner to the last India company. It did not become us to cherish feelings of enmity against the mighty dead. The East India company was now defunct in Chaa. There might be some present who had felt galled by it's monopoly, whe it buried in oblivion. The influence of the East India company in China & been overthrown by the genius of free trade; and, perhaps, in a few sh years that body might no longer have a being. We ought, therefore, only remember the great men it had given to the country, the lustre which he been added to the British name by it's deeds of glory, and the solid advanbeen added to the British name by it's deeds of giory, and the solid advantages which our native country is actually deriving from it while it still sways the rod of empire. He would, give. "The honh's East India company, and success to its measures when they are not apposed to the good of the people," which toast was drunk with loud appliause.

Mr. Young, who was a member of the late factory, returned thanks; and made use of a metaphor of the branch and parent stem. We regret that we were too far removed to hear he whole of Mr. Young's speech, who evidently exples with investigated accurates.

speech, who evidently spoke with impassioned eoquence.

Lord Napier then gave Captain Neish and the country trade—load

Captain Neish, in returning thanks, declared himself very much taken As a return aback by the honor that had been done him so unexpectedly. he begged to propose the health of lady Napier and her aimable family. The toast—which was given with much good taste and gallantry by the veteran captain—was drunk with rapturous applause:

Lord Napier, in returning his sincere thanks, vowed to make Captain Neish himself, as the napier of the napier to be a proper of the napier of the

Neish himself, as the youngest married man-bearer of the news to her

ladyship of the honor that had been done her.'

ladyship of the honor that had been done her. The Parsees having now joined the party, his lordship rose, and proposed the health of our Parsee friends. They were, his acrdship observed, a most industrious, enterprising and valuable class of British subjects. Their peculiar situation made them especially an object for exercising the generosity of the English people. The remnant of a once mighty nation, they had been driven from their homes by the iron hands of the Turk and the Arab. They had sought protection under the shadow of our banners, and lived in the hope of yet returning to their native land, when mahoramedan superstition should have passed away.

This toast was drunk with loud cheers, when Dinear Derabjee, in simple and affecting terms, returned thanks on the part of his countrymen, and pro-

and affecting terms, returned thanks on the part of his countrymen, and proposed the health of lord Napier, which was drunk with three times three. At the particular desire of the Parsees, the health of Lord Clarc, governor of Bombay, was proposed and drunk with the usual honors.

The health of Lord William Bentinck, governor general of India, was drunk with the usual honors. Captain Baker proposed the health of Captain

Charles Napier, late of the British Navy, and now admiral of her most faithful majesty Donna Maria. Lord Napier returned thanks for the honor done the gallant admiral, whom he was proud to call his cousin.

In the course of the evening several songs were sung by Mr. Compton

junior, Captain Melville, Captain Crawford, Mr. Whiteman, Mr. Keating, Mr. Cragg, &c.

Mr. Cragg, &c.
The party broke up about 120 clock, but several joined the Parsees in the rerandah, where their festivities were prolonged to a late hour.
The dinner passed off extremely well. Lord Napier did every thing an able chairman could do to nake his guests feel at home. We never witnessed agreater display of general good feeling. We must apologize witnessed agreater display of general good feeling. We must applicate for giving a mere outline of what lord Napier said; we did not take any

notes, and have been obliged to trust entirely to memory.

The public dinner in Carton of the 26th of August 1834, in honor of H. M. birthday, will long be remembered by all who had the happiness to partake thereof with feelings of the most sincere pleasure.

The following is the official translation of the notice hung up at the public entrance of the British consulate on saturday last, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

INTERESTING TO THE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

State of relations between China and Great Britain at present. A true and Official Document. On the 16th January, 1831, the viceroy Le,—in consequence of advice from the hong merchants—issued an edict requiring the chief of the factory to write home stating that in case of dissolution of the East India company—it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a chief to come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings,—and to prevent affairs from going to confusion;—whereupon, at the dissolution of the company—the king of Great Britain-in accordance with the wishes of the viceroy-appointed Lord Napier-a member of his own household-an hereditary nobleman, and captain in his Royal Navy—to come to Canton for the above most laulable purpose—and report himself by letter to the viceroy accordingly.

Lord Napier arrived at Canton on the 25th July, and next day forwarded his letter to the city gates—which was offered to the mandarins for the purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false to say that the British officer who carried the letter desired to force his way within the precincts of the palace. The hong merchants, it is true, desired to take it, but it was quite derogatory to the dignity of the representative of the king to communicate thro' the merchants. The viceroy now complains that he knows not for what reason Lord Napier has come—at the same time forgetting the edict of his predecessor which brought him here, as well as his own obstinacy in refusing to receive the letter of a man of equal rank with himself. His excellency then publishes edicts requiring Lord Napier to retire to Macao—and on the 18th August publishes another edict, in which he states that the hong merchants have requested the trade to be stopped, but in commisseration says he.—"I again give "temporary indulgence and delay"—knowing at the same time that the "temporary indulgence and delay —knowing at the same time that the trade had been actually stopped by the hong merchants two days before. The viceroy then sends the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee—and the Chaou-chow-foo, to require of Lord Napier the object of his visit, the nature of his duties—and the time of his return to Macao. Lord Napier replies to the first by a reference to the edict of January 1831; to the second by a reference to his letter to the viceroy, which contains all the intelligence, and which they refuse to open or convey; and to the third, that his return to Macao depends entirely on his private convenience. The ignorance and obstinacy of the viceroy has thus allowed the hong merchants rance and obstinacy of the viceroy has thus allowed the hong incremans to put a stop to the trade, when he himself only threatens to do so. He sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they went when the official document was offered for their conveyance;—and the consequence is—that thousands of industrious Chinese who live by the European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort thro' the perversity of their government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China on principles of mutual benefit; they will never relax in their exertions till they gain apoint of equal importance to both countries, and the viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determinations of the hong. [Signed] NAPIER. [Signed] NAPIEL.
Chief Superintendent. Canton, 26th August, 1834.

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

At a meeting of British merchants held in the hall of His Majestys

Superintendents on Monday, the 25th August 1834.

Mr. W. S. Boyd apologized in Mr. Fox's name for that gentlemans absence on account of ill health, and proposed that another person should be appointed to the chair to preside at the present meeting.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. W. S. Boyd should take the chair on the chair to present meeting.

on the present occasion.

on the present occasion.

The proceedings since the last meeting were then read and approved.

Movedby Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and unanimously agreed that the consideration of the letter from the Right Honorable Lord Napier to Mr. Fox, of the 20th instant, be deferred, and subsequently referred to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce when formed.

The observations of Mr. Goddard on the Rules and Regulations for the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce were then read.

Moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Innes, and resolved that the Rules and Regulations be now referred to a Committee to be appointed.

and Regulations be now referred to a Committee to be appointed.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Mr. Dent, that Gentlemen willing to become Members of the Chamber of Commerce do now signify the same; when the following Gentlemen gave in their names, reserving to them-

selves full power to draw back if they should not be satisfied with the as formed by the Committee.

> Dadabhoy Rustomjee. Framjee Muacherjee. Mr. Thom. Mr. Innes. Jardine. Whiteman. Vertannes. Dent. 37

Fox. by Mr. Whiteman.
A. Johnston. by Mr. Jardine
Matheson. by Do. Keating. Crooke. Watson. A. Matheson. Nanabhoy Franciee Henry. Muncherjee Jan setje :. Mendes. Dorabjee Hormuzjee

"A. Jardine. Bapoorjee Viccajee.

Burjoorjee Furdoonjee. Bomanjee Maneckjee.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman, and resolved; the the following Gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to revise approve the Rules and Regulations drawn up by Mr. Goddard:

Mr. Dent.

Mr. J. Matheson.

"Turner.

W. S. Boyd.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

And that three should be a quorum; and that they do report their precedings to a meeting to be called for the purpose at the earliest possib

Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and carried unanimously; that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Goddard for the trouble he has taken in drawing up the scheme for a Chamber

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent, that the thanks of th meeting be voted to Mr. Fox for his services in carrying on the correspondence since the last meeting; and to Mr. W. S. Boyd, for the trouble he had had in the office of Secretary, and for filling the Chair on the present oc-

The meeting then dissolved.

WM. SPROTT BOYD, Chairman.

We insert, with much pleasure, the following tribute o respect to the memory of the late Dr. Morrison, from a fel low laborer in the same vineyard.

Mr. Editor,

Mr. Editor,
I am delighted with the tribute of unqualified praise you bestow upon s worthy an individual as Dr. Morrison. Though I am not accustomed the lavish praise upon fellowmortals—for we are all sinners, and in the sight of God without any claim upon his grace—I nevertheless appreciate a duacknowledgment of the merits of any distinguished individual. Such was Dr. Morrison, and such he has been. Having known him for more than the years, I understood to value the sterling qualities with which he shone. I honor his integrity, his christian philanthropy, his unwearied labours is behalf of the great cause. I rejoice to give a public testimony of his worth and sympathize in the loss which the Chinese community has experienced He loved the Chinese, notwithstanding their manifold vices and arrogat claims. His liberality in promoting the gospel was unbounded, he remains the steady friend of the great cause, and his name will be remembered all those who profit by his labors, and are actuated by the same spirit.

Phttosinensis.

Mr. Editor.

In looking over your Register of the 5th August, lobserve that seve esolutions have been passed by the merchants of Canton respecting to delivery and despatch of ship letters; and that a remuneration is to be ma to the Post Master for his trouble.

Will you have the goodness to inform me (as it seems to have been ov looked) what remuneration the skipper of the vessel is to have who brin, the letters, and who has the most trouble with them; -for I can assure y the packets and letter bags together are at times, almost as bulky as a bal of cotton, and room you must know is a great object in a cotton ship. Likewise who will defray the expense of boat-hire to land them at Macao for, Mr. Editor, these are hard times for us.

Macao, 26th August, 1834.

A COUNTRY SKIPPER.

We beg to refer "a country skipper" to the post-of committee. We consider the "skippers" have a fair ch for postage.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

With lively joy, we should hail the arrival of one of the North Pol cruisers to survey the coast of China and Manchooria. This is truly gigantic task, and would confer greater honor upon the surveyors, than abode of two or three winters in 80 latitude under snow and ice. We mise led to enquire what has been gained by these costly expeditions, if we not consider every additional information upon a dubious point in geografor real advantage to mankind. At the same time we must allow, the survey of the whole coast of China would be less expensive, less dange and infinitely more advantageous than those laudable enterprizes. A fe survey of the whole coast of China would be less expensive, less dange and infinitely more advantageous than those laudable enterprizes. A fe hurting the proverbial jealousy of the Chinese might have, in years of pervented the execution of such an undertaking, but as we are now conv by a series of recent facts, that the security of the Canton trade is no dangered by expeditions to the North East coast, we may safely vent complete the work of the sagacious Kang-he.

No coast of the Asiatic continent has so many excellent and spe harbours as the Chinese. Hainan and Mantchooria included, it ex

18° to 54° Latitude, and is thus more extensive than that of any other | Pritish interests, without violence or intrusion. The pecuniary sacrifices e in the world. As it is confidently hoped that British enterprise will nger be confined to one single port, the property of British subjects will xposed to great risks, as long as the ships have to sail in the dark and

The coast of Canton with the exception of some of the eastern parts retty well known. The South western parts of Fokien have also attracted the otice of the scientific navigator, but we are not aware, that the Chaon-gan ay, which is sheltered against all winds, is known to any European. Chang-too-heën has a bar harbour, with three fathoms over the bar at law water, as latterly become known, but his bever been surveyed. Beyond Amoy the etty well known. The South western parts of Fokien have also attracted the ast is much indented, but we wish not to dwell apon any anchorages which Horsburgh has noticed, through his information is much circum cribed. Even forsburgh has noticed, through his information is much circum cribed. Even hose harbours of which he has given an outline would still deserve to be issited by the hydrographer, for in many are unknown dangers, which to vessel without the aid of a pilot would prove destructive. Hwhy-gan arrbour, though the resort of numerous junks, is scacely known by name, ee-leaou has a harbour sheltered against all winds, but the entrance is ry dangerous. The Me-choo islands form too a well sheltered harbour, there is a white rook is read about a few fields the relief of harbour, there is a sunken rock in mid channel, of which the position has never en accurately ascertained. In regard of the spacious bay of Hing-hwad, we are completely in the dark, nor do we know much about the passage b, we are completely in the dark, nor do we know much about the passage tween the island of Hae-tan and the main, except that it is very dangerous a account of not being surveyed. The entrance to Fuh-choo harbour, ough partly surveyed, ought to be better known before large ships can enture into it. From Ting-hae, a port in the neighbourhord of Fuh-choo, which has been visited, up to the frontiers of Che-kiang province, the coast is a complete fairy land, scarcely ever visited by any ship, nor are the umerous and well cultivated islands with which it is studded even known by name. We mention here the principal bays and harbours, which will laim the attention of the surveyor. Lo-yuen-heen, Ning-tin-heen, with a terry spacious hay and Fuh-ning-foo the latter the nearest harbour to the laim the attention of the surveyor. Lo-yuen-heen, Ning-tih-heen, with a ery spacious bay, and Fuh-ning-foo, the latter the nearest harbour to the on-e hills, from whence we receive our black teas.

Between the Piscadores, or Pang-hoo islands, are many good anchorages, utterly unknown. The Trightful coast of Formosa, with its large sandout utterly unknown. The Trightful coast of Formosa, whin its range same anks, is not as dangerous as it might be imagined, but a ship without sailing brections runs a considerable risk. We do not now speak of the East coast, which we have been read a parwhich seems to have entirely escaped notice, but as we have read a par-liamentary speech upon this island, and have seen some of its bar harbours. we should indulge ourselves with the hope, that it will form a part of the

The Che-keang coast is equally indented as the Fokien, but we look The Che-keang coast is equally indented as the Pokten, but we look in vain for sailing directions and shall only mention the principal harbours, eginning from the south. If way-gan-heen, Wan-choo, Lo-tsing-heen, Tae-thoo, Ning-hae-heen, Shih-po basin, the entrance of the seen-tang river, which leads to the capital Hang-choo, and Cha-po harbour, thich has been visited. Ning-po and Choo-san harbours are known, but

Thich has been visited. Sing-po and Choo-san harbours are known, but he Choo-san group would still require a good survey.

The coast of Keang-soo (Keang-nar) is very low, and has few good harours. Shang-hae, on the left bank of the Woo-sung river, has a dangerous nirance surrounded by shoals without any elevated land mark, where the est navigator may be bewildered without sa ling directions.

The Yang-tsze-keang, with its formidable sandbanks towards the south is no means so inaccessible as our ignorance has painted that majestic river. We are not aware, that any ship has ever made an attempt to proceed as ras Tung-choo, on its northern bank. How would Chinese pride be umbled, if our ships could find access to a river which stands in connection we means of canals with the whole simple. From the Yang-tsze-keang to e. Hwang-ho, or the yellow river, the coast runs in a straight line, there e neither harbours nor commercial cities. We do not doubt, but the yellow recently in the proposed in a straight line, there were not with standing, its large banks, might be entered if a hydrogen banks. erer, notwithstanding its large banks, might be entered, if a hydrographer puld show the way. To the north of the yellow river the coast gradually es, and the city of Hae-choo has a well sheltered harbour, between the and Yun-tae-shan and the main. We also suppose, that vessels may hor near Han-yu-heen.

The coast of Shan-tung is rocky and bold, but has no other harbours except ei-hae-wei and Ting-choo, the former on the promontory, the latter a little the north, have been honored with a visit from barbarian vessels. As we, wever, are persuaded, that our appeal will not be in vain, we give the omenclature of the remaining bays and harbours. Kaon-choo, Tse-me-heen, eung-yae-so and Haou-yang-so, on the south—Sin-han-so and Chin-shan-ei on the west, and Fuh-shan-heën on the north coast.

Pechih-le province is without any harbours. The channel which leads

Pechib-le province is without any harbours. The channel which leads of the Pih-ho to Teen-tsin has only 14 feet water, when a southerly wind blows, but during the prevalence of northerly breezes even junks

of 8 feet draught cannot pass it.

The southern part of Mantchooria, Leaou-turg, or Shing-king, has various cood harbours and bays, Kin-choo and Kae-choo are partly known, the ter is very shallow; Tung-tsze-kow bay is spacious and tolerably well there are several other bays towards the promontory, and a deep at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang, on the frontiers of Corea; but none is these have ever been visited by any ships.

The coast of Kirin province has between Lat 42 and 43 several bays, belong that and the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif at decrease of which are at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif at decrease of the same at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif at decrease of the same to the same at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif at decrease to the same terms of th

the large tof which are at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suif at de Pira, but the country is scantily inhibited, and even the natives do not engage in navigating the sea of Japan. The northernmost part of the coast is little-dented, but not at all known, until we reach the Seghalien island, which as visited by La Perouse.

We have thus taken a short view of the immense field open to an entersing and unwearied surveyor. We should have included Corea and Japan-the list of unknown coasts, if this would not have swelled this paper poster. The voyages of Cook and of his successors have conferred great efits upon mankind at large, but there are only a few scattered tribes or islands of the Pacific, whilst the coast of China swarms with myriads of an beings, who may thus come in contact with civilized nations. an beings, who may thus come in contact with civilized nations. Other siderations of still higher importance are too obvious to require any comit. Assured that the results of such a survey would completely change the coffour relations with the celestial empire, and give to our trade, which has erto hung on a slender thread, a firm basis, we expect, that this proposally high coming from an humble individual, will meet with no objections. Noty, even the most accommodating towards the celestials can find fault measures so eminently calculated to promote geographical science, and Pritish interests, without violence or incresson. The peculiary sacrinces required to effect so great a purpose are comparatively triling. The Jesuits in the service of Kang-he have done much towards so desirable an object, their labours still remain and shew to the world, after the lapse of a century, what an universited pursuit of a laudable object can accomplish. Let us not be behind them, but rather strive to outlo them in zeal and perseverance.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We live in a literary age, and it would be a pity not to advert to the new lucubrations with which our ce estial friends favour the world. Unlike the western barbarieus, who wish to be wise than their forefathers. Chinese scholars either repeat what the ancients have said, or are entirely silent, to scholars either regent what the ancients have said, or are entirely silent, to give the world to understand, that they are too wise to think themselves waser than the sages of olden times. It is therefore very difficult to find a new publication, and it was mere chance, that we got a small book into our hands entitled King-kwei sin-shoot—Warning to people of rank—a new book, or Sew-heac-ke-tseuen-chuen: The whole story of the elegant shoe, in four small volumes. Our readers are acquainted with the atrocities committed by Ye-mang-che, the village tyrant, who was strangled at Canton in Xovember last; a nort had contrived to write a ballod, wherein he paints the mitted by Ye-mang-che, the village tyrant, who was strangled at Canton in November last; a poet had contrived to write a ballad, wherein he paints the dreadful punishment of this miscreant in bides, and the present work is a relation in prose, interspersed with verses, which gives an account of the criminal's life, after his return into his nitive village. The style of the work is easy, full of good aphorisms, the details are interspersed with some sage remarks, and wherever a simple relation of facts be too insipid, the author has availed himself of fiction, to render the work more amusing. We have perused the whole, and only regret that the writer has abreviated so bave perused the whole, and only regret that the writer has abreviated so many characters, as to put the patience of the reader to a trial in finding them out. As a literary production, we think the author worthy of praise, for he has handled the subject wirh great ability, and given to the story a romantic interest. The conclusion is as impressive as a Chiaese writer possibly could draw it. The indignant spectators behold the parting scene of Ye-mang-che from his wife, who shows the utmost tenderness towards an unworthy has shard. As some as his bady is removed, they resolve to retain the proposed of the production of the parting scene. unworthy husband. As soon as his body is removed, they resolve to retaliate upon his family the same injury which he and his accomplices inficted upon the neighbourhood. Such a proposal meets with general applause, until a senior amongst the crowd points out to the bystanders the punishment which he's now to receive in hades, according to the tenets of budhuism. This remark forcibly strikes them, and all acquiesce in the punishment of another world; the acthor recapitulates the sentences passed upon him and his accomplices in hades,—and concludes the whole with the moral of the story.

We have never read a work which has given us such an insight into the nestic life of the people of Canton. If these little volumes were translatdomestic life of the people of Canton. domestic life of the people of Canton. If these little volumes were translated they would surely please the English reader, who is anxious to know something about the Chinese. A Chinese scholar would very soon perceive, that they abound with truisms, and contain nothing sublime or new. But we leave them to judge for themselves and conclude our remarks, not thinking it necessary to give the contents of the whole story, as the Repository has already made us acquainted with the facts.

NEWS FROM THE EAST COAST.

According to information received from natives the Min river, on which Fuh-choo, the capital of Fokien is situated, overflowed simultaneously with the Choo-keang. The ravages done by the inundation are very great. Several Formosa grain junks have sailed for the capital to ensure a good and ready market for their rice cargo.

Though there has been little rain during this summer in Fokiën province, the potato crop: in the sandy and rocky parts of this province is very promising. As the greater part of the poorer classes live upon sweet potatoes, which they neix with a small quantity of rice, their wants are relieved. Rice has considerably faller, in price and is now much cheaper than it has been for many years here

From the frequent firing of the trading junks, we are led to suppose that pirates lurk about in the yellow sea, though no instance of daring piracy has come to our notice. It is rather extraordinary, that the imperial squadrons, which are so very numerous in Fokien, keep quietly in the harbours, without even attempting to ascertain the fact, whether pirates infest the sea or not. They will, however, not fail to send up a flaming account of the sea or not. They will, however, not fail to send up a flaming account of their exploits, if any daring act of piracy committed, might attract the notice of the civil man darins on shore.

CHINESE MARCH OF INTELLECT—Happening to fall in on Formose wit's a number of those soldiers, who have during the rebellion carried their lives in their hands and are therefore exhorted in an imperial edict not to become too proud on account of the great feats of value with the second to be a soldier of the great the second to be a soldier or a naturally greatly excited to view these performed by them, our curiosity was naturally greatly excited to view these that they were really warriors if the large inscription upon their tattered by textures that they were really warriors if the large inscription upon their tattered by ekets had not indicated the division of the army to which they belonged We have no where seen soldiers in so miserable a plight, whose wretched dress and boy ish manners were so totally at variance with their professions. We have no where seen soldiers in so miserance a pignit, whose wrector dress and boy ish manners were so totally at variance with their professions that even a Prussian officer might have been puzzled to distinguish the veterans from new recruits. Yet they have fought bravely and well earn their faurels, though nobody knows where and against whom. From Formovan war and sundry other campaigns in which the Chinese herobands have lately been engaged, it is very apparent, that they have changed the bands have lately been engaged, it is very apparent, that they have changed the material of the bullets by substituting gold and silver for iro 1 and lead. As the people in Europe are very anxious to find out new means to destroy each other in the most expeditious way, we have the pleasure of informing then, that bullets made of gold and silver, if well discharged, seldom fail to hit the heart and to ensure a bloodless victory, as if upon record. Lest, however, some people might doubt this fact, we have to tell then, that several celestial generals have tried the experiment and have been very successful. Rebels have been dispersed, routed and driven to despair by their magic effect, ringleaders, have surrendered, fastnesses have fallen, and the greatest savages become as meek as lambs, so that the celestial armies after a short campaign could hold a splendid triumph in the sight of their prostrate enemies. For further information apply to the military board at Peking—N. B.—Flat pieces of silver with the circumscription Carolus IV. etc—have been found of great service in making up these terrible cartridges, which are more formidable than Congreve's rockets which are more formidable than Congreve's rockets

REMELLEMENT MUNUM

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9rn, 1834.

NO. 36. 50 CENTS.

THE quantity of interesting matter has again obliged us to omit the column of advertisements for freight &c. which will appear in the price current.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Canton Register,
Sir,—The only mode of meeting the press being through the press, I ask of
you to do me the favor to publish (as an advertisement) the enclosed letters
Very truly, and affidavits, and I remain, Canton, 6th September, 1834.

From Bombay Gazette of 28th June.

From Bombay Gazette of 28th June.

"Mr. Daniell begs to observe that although he denies having in any way slandered the character of Mr. Innes, he did not think of refusing him the satisfaction he demanded, according to the customary rule of duelling, but Mr. Innes himself, pending the discussion between Mr. Whiteman aud Mr. Jardine, transmitted through the latter person to Mr. Whiteman a written address to the public of the most violent description.—Mr. Daniell immediately tendered and the statisfaction, provided the address were to be witherawn. This, after consultation between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Innes, was refused, and the document almost immediately circulated.

Mr. Innes thus himself selecting an appeal to public opinion by letter, a course quite inconsistent with the demand for satisfaction at first required: a necting with arms being considered complete satisfaction for injuries received.

Mr. Daniell thinks it right thus much to advert to the accusations of "Slander" and refusing "redress" preferred by Mr. Innes, as various exparte strements have appeared. The conversations and correspondence given in ddail, are sufficiently explanatory.

(Signed) J. N. Daniell.

Centon, 26th February, 1834.

"John C. Whiteman.

JOHN WHITEMAN, Esq.

My dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I revert to the subject of Mr.

Innes's dis-agreement with Mr. Daniell, but circumstances leave me no alternative.

The Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, which I now enclose, contains The Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, which I now enclose, contains a correct copy of your Pamphlet which I, at your request, authenticated; but attached to it is a written paper, said to have been signed by Mr. Daniell and curself, which a regard to truth compels me to declare I never saw till this ay, will you, therefore, be good enough to explain this matter, by stating hen, where, and in whose presence, the offer of satisfaction was made; as I an find nothing of the kind in the minutes of conversation signed by you and yself—nor in the correspondence that passed between us.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly, Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE,

W. JARDINE, Esq.

W. Jardine, Esq.
My dear Sir, —I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing "The Bombay Gazette" of 28th June—and in reply, have merely to observe that the paper headed in that "Gazette" "written paper attached to the above," was in the original drawn up and signed by Mr. Daniell and myself, for the satisfaction of our friends; and the publication of it, may probably have originated with some of those friends—not with us.

The "minutes" of conversation on 21st February—authenticated by you—as well as my note, No. 8. if they do not convey a direct offer of gentlemanly satisfaction, cannot be read in a candid manner without it being seen, that four times repeated queries as to the withdrawal of the document No. 6, and the refusal on your part to do so—alone prevented the direct and immediate arrangement of a meeting.

Canton, 2nd Sentember, 1834. (Signed) John C. Whiteman.

Canton, 2nd September, 1834.

(Signed)

JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

JOHN C. WHITEMAN, Esc.

My dear Sir.—Your note, in reply to mine of this morning, has been received; and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that any paper, not founded on the facts of the case, should have been added to the minutes of conversation, subsequently to their having been authenticated by our signatures such a proceeding being contrary to general usage on such occasions—under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to declare that you allowed a whole day to pass without even hinting at any satisfaction beyond that of an apology; and up to the last moment of our intercourse no other satisfaction was offered through me.

through me. through me.

Being unwilling to enter into any discussion on the subject of an implied offer of satisfaction, I beg to refrain from further correspondence, leaving the public to form their unbiassed judgment on the whole of the documents.

I remain, My dear Sir, Yours truly, Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of vesterday reached me this morning, and without any wish to continue decussion on subjects, which the public have had so long betare them, and ca whose judgment I rest perfectly satisfied—I must nevertheless also express my surprise, that you should complain of any paper being issued without autnentication by our signatures—after permitting a lithographed partial statement to be circulated without reference to me, and

even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton Newspaper, similarly garbled, and equally without my cognizance "such a proceeding being"—indeed—"contrary to general usage on such occasions"—to use your own words.

Now those two acts on your part led to the writing of the paper you advert to—(which was not, as you state, "added to the minutes of conversation")—and likewise to the publication of my pamphlet, detailing the entire facts—correspondence &c.—With regard to my having "allowed a whole day to pass, without hinting at any satisfaction, beyond that of an applogy"—I must first deny that the delay was caused by me—but chiefly by yourself—and next that I have yet to learn that in affairs of honor one description of satisfaction having been offered another could be admissible, until the first had been refused;—which you took from about 4 P. M. of one day until 7 A. M. of the next to make me acquainted with.

And, as regards the fact of Mr. Daniell's perfect readiness to have gone out with your friend—I, and several others, are able to substantiate that point that I did not permit, him, I do most sincerely congratulate myself. Your adherence to the intention of giving that "document (No. 6.)" to the public under any circumstances" fully justified our conduct—and to that intention, may you alone attribute My Not HAVING OFFERED "OTHER SATISFACTION through you."

You wish "to refrain from further correspondence," accords equally with it was wishes—vour letter dewards this correspondence," accords equally with its my wishes—vour letter dewards.

You wish "to refrain from further correspondence," accords equally with my wishes—your letter demands this rejoinder, with which I could de, and remain,
Canton, 3rd September, 1834. (Signed) John C. WHILEMAN.

(Not received or opened by M. Whiteman)

John Whiteman Eso.

Sir,—Referring to Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, and to Mr. Jardine's correspondence with you on this subject, as a preliminary to putting all into print, I beg to state that in avering that at any time of the discussion' or under any proviso! I was offered satistaction by J. N. Daniell, you deliberately aver that which you know to be untrue! and, as is the custom of the party you act for, the untruth is published in a distant paper, instead of here (on the spot) where it would instantly have been challenged and disproved.

Canton 3rd September, 1834 (Signed) James Innes.

I. ALEXANDER MATHESON, do hereby solemnly declare upon oath, That I, ALEXANDER MATHESON, do hereby solemnly declare upon oath, That on the third day of September, 1834, the deponent proceeded, at the request of James Innes Esq. to the house of John C. Whiteman, about five oclock in the afternon. That finding the said John C. Whiteman was at d)uner, the deponent sent a card up stairs by the servant, begging a moment's conversation with him. That the said John C. Whiteman immediately down stairs, and ho and the deponent stepped into his office. That is deponent produced a sealed letter from Mr. Innes to the address of the s John C. Whiteman, and stated that he had come, at the request of Mr. Innes to know whether he, Mr. Whiteman, had refused to receive said letter from Mr. Innes' comprador. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent the "the had refused to receive Mr. Innes' letter when presented by the comprador—that he did not see any right Mr. Innes' comprador had to intrud, "upon him while at dinner, by walking unceremoniously into the roon." Besides that he had for some time past declined at intercourse with Mr Innes', or words to that effect.

Besides that he had for some time past declined at intercourse with Mr Innes", or words to that effect.

The deponent further declares, That he requested Mr. Whiteman to receive the letter then. That Mr. Whiteman asked him whether he knew the contents of it; and that, having replied in the negative, Mr. Whiteman declined receiving it. That the deponent then stated to Mr. Whiteman, that Mr. Innes considered himself insulted by Mr. Whiteman's refusal to receive his letter, and begged Mr. Whiteman might lose as little time as possible in appointing a friend to confer on the subject with the deponent as the friend of Mr. Innes. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent—"that also I decline"—after which the deponent instantly quitted Mr. Whiteman's house, (Signed)

Alexander Matheson.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MATHESON.
Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.
A true copy. (Signed) NAPIER. (Signed) NAPIES.

(Chief Superintendent. A true copy.
(Signed) A. R. Johnston.

James Innes, British born subject in Canton, maketh oath and sa... that one day of last month he first saw the Bombay Gazette of 28th June herewith produce I, and which contains a paper signed by J. N. Daniel and John C. Whiteman, of date Canton 26th February, 1834, aver amatter absolutely untrue, and injurious to the depontals character, matter therein referred to is a misundersanding the depontant had the motive to get into with a resident here; and in which Mr. Whiteman acted second: but instead of doing simply the duty of a second, he took upon himse the part of an opponent;—moreover he has heaped uncalled for insults on the said deponent.—In the part of the publication in the said Bombay Gazette: and this letter explanatory of the publication in the said Bombay Gazette: and this letter with insult was twice returned an opened. That Mr. A. Matheson on this occasion was empowered to invite Mr. Whiteman to name a friend, through whom matters could be adjusted which, the deponent is informed, was abruptly refused.

As redress for these injuries, on the ord September he, the said Jame Innes, did enter the house of J. C. Whiteman, and struck hip beta xt the shoulders with a small hollow rattan, his purpose being solely that or sail

not bodily injury; and that, four visitors present having interfered, a scuffle took place, in the excitation of which violent language was used by the deponent, but the purport and intention of which was entirely evanescent.

Further, the said James Inne. maketh oath and saith that these entire facts, from written documents signed by J. C. Whiteman; or by oath of two respectable witnesses, he is prepared to prove when before a Jury.

And further, he, the said James Innes, maketh oath and saith, that he is prepared to prove, by the evidence of two witnesses, that, before the recent insult, on the 3rd September in twice returning his letter unopened and refusing to name a friend for explanation of the same, he James Innes, though deeply injured by Mr. Whiteman's publication in the Bombay Gazette, was most anxious to avoid, and did take great pains for the purpose of avoiding any outbreak, or quarrel, with J. C. Whiteman, all which is true.

(Signed) James Innes.

break, or quarrel, with J. C. Whiteman, an which is unc.

(Signed) James Innes.

Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.

(Signed) NAPIER. A true copy.
gned) A. R. Johnston. (Signed) NAPIER. Chief Superintendent. (Signed)

All letters must be post paid.

CAMMON.

In consequence of the Chinese embargo we have not received our usual shipping reports. A number of vessels from various ports are said to have arrived since our last, but the only certain arrivals are the following British vessels; DONA CARMELITA, Gray, from Singapore, JUMNA, Pinder, from Liverpool, ALEXANDER BARING, St Croix, from London, KIRKMAN FINLAY, Russell, from Bombay, Austen, Allen, Captain, Cook, Thompson, Virginia, Hullock, THETIS, Clark, GENERAL GASCOIGNE, Fisher, from Calcutta, and the BRILLANTE, from Manila.

The official documents in our present number give a complete view of the state of the negotiations with the Chinese government, which have assumed a more serious aspect since our last publication, the stoppage of the trade being now confirmed by an edict of the viceroy, who has adopted measures of annoyance towards lord Napier, that in a civilised country would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. All the chinese servants of the British superintendents have been compelled to quit, and not only are they prohibited from obtaining supplies of food from chinese, but all foreigners are enjoined not to supply them. In point of fact we believe his lordship and suite are reduced to live on mess beef and pork from H. M. ships.

The Chinese have laid an embargo on all boats from the equence of which the commanders of the ships Jumna and Alexander Baring, just arrived from England, are prevented from coming up with their despatches. The communica-tion between Canton and the shipping has, in fact, been entirely suspended for the last two or three days; this being the case, we are ignorant whether H. M. ships have yet entered the Edcca Tigris. We understand some delay occured in their moving from the want of pilots, no chinese being, of course, willing to act in this capacity. The probability is, however, that they have ere now entered. The Chinese are said to have stationed a number of war junks in the channel, in order to prevent their progress. Governor Loo has yet to learn the futility of such a resistance. His excellency is said to be much disturbed in his mind by the obstinacy of the English, who, he had been confidently assured, would instantly succumb to the thundering denunciations of the last edict, the joint production of himself and the foo-yuen, chiefly, it is said, at the instigation of the latter, previously to which the viceroy is believed to have been favorable to an accomodation; and we are credibly informed an amicable negotiation was actually on foot, with every probability of a favorable result, till interrupted by The intemperate interference of the foo-yuen and other subordinate officers.

Under all circumstances we venture to predict a pacific termination of the discussion, unless the chinese should be induced to assume a bolder bearing by any appearance of faltering or vacillation in the future proceedings of the Brisish superintendents; which, however, we are happy to say their past conduct gives us no reason to anticipate: and the sagacity that has been evinced by lord Napier in seizing each strong ground of remonstrance is deserving of every praise.

Meanwhile, as a free exportation is to be allowed of all goods contracted for previously to the 16th ultimo, a considerable portion of the usual trade of the season may be carried on without interruption; and as the great staples of tea, Nankin silk, &c, are only just beginning to arrive fron the interior, while the monsoon is not yet favorable for versels leaving China, the existing partial stoppage of transfer will not be severely felt by our merchants for some weeks to come. We have not heard of any export chops having been actually granted under the viceroy's relaxation of the hong merchants unauthorised stoppage; but we presums they will be issued in regular course, though applicant, have in the first instance met with some demur.

The conduct of the hong merchants in asking the viceroy to stop the trade, and in actually stopping it for a fortnight on their own responsibility without a government order, is a most daring and hitherto unbeard of proceeding; it shows their bitter hostility to the free trade when they can thus presume to advise government, and even usurp its powers. The governor has committed himself by acknowledging in an official document that he has been actuated in his conduct by the selfish, presumptuous, ignorant and dangerous advice of the hong; and when he finds how he has been misled and deceived, as to the character and conduct of Britons, by their misrepresentations, he will find it necessary, for the sake of his own character, to make them an example to all ill-advisers: we hope their conduct will be severely noticed hereafter.

Two gentlemen coming from Macao with a chop have, we understand, been detained near Canton, on the plea of the chop having been taken out for other parties: a distinction heretofore never attended to. We believe steps have been taken for their release.

STOPPAGE OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

We publish the official translation of the edict of governor Loo, ordering the stoppage of the British trade, to which we have subjoined a few notes.

EDICT OF THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Loo, Governor of the provinces of Canton and Kwang-se &c. &c. and Ke, Fooyuen of the provinces Canton &c. hereby issue a proclamation and clear order—that in consequence of the English nation disobeying laws and statutes, the holds of its ships are to be closed, and a stop put to

* Outside barbarians being admitted to a general market is owing to good favor of the celestial empire towards men from afar, it is of no advantage to the commercial duties. All who are of the barbarian people should in everything obey the laws and statutes; they must not transgress or oppose them. England has traded at Canton during a course of a or oppose them. England has traded at Canton during a course of a hundred and several tens of years. For all matters regulations have been established, having been reported to the emperor. The chief supracargoes and the private merchants of the said nation—conducting affairs here, have long paid obedience thereto. We, the overnor and lieutenant governor, from the time of taking our offices, have soothingly treated outside barbarians; and with this view have in nothing failed to display tenderness. This is what you, merchants and people, have all known and seen.

§ In the 6th moon of the present year, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, who asserts that he is a barbarian eye (or head man) and has come to Canton to enquire into and direct the affairs of trade, suddenly came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the city. Not having previously reported respecting himself, and not having requested and obtained a red passport from the superintendent of customs, this conduct was rash and ignorant. I, the governor, commanded the hong merchants—Woc-Tunyuen (How-qua) and the others to investigate respecting the occasion of his coming:—and I ordered that, if there were any commercial affairs which changes were requisite and necessary, he should inform the ho merchants, that they might make a prepared report, thereby affording merchants, that they might make a prepared report, thereby affording grounds whereon to present to the great emperor a memorial, request his mandate, to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye did not at all pay obedience to the order and inform the merchants; but hastily presented a letter. Examining at that time the established rules of the celestial empire, and finding that ministers have no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, I disallowed any private intercourse by letter, But Lord Napier, in coming to Canton, is wholly whithout an official companients from the said nations. munication from the said nation's King:—whether he be a merchant or an officer cannot be known. Heretofore, when, in the affairs of foreign commerce, officers have had to investigate any matter, they have ordered the hong merchants to enjoin their commands. And when the barbarian merchants have had to petition on any subject, they have petitioned through the medium of the hong merchants. Even though Lord Napier be through the mental of the load many, how can be have intercours letter with the commissioned officers of the celestial empire! It would greatly detrimental to the dignity (of government).

I at that time commanded the Kwang-chow-hee to make it known authoritatively, that he was not permitted to report respecting or to present Considering that as it was the said barbarian eye's first entrance the the central, flowery nation (China) he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, I further made a minute examination of the old regulations restablished at successive periods by sanction of memorials (to the emperor); and arranging these, I commanded the hong merchants to enjoin them but hotely have been been able to be a proper to the commanded the contractions of the commanded the contractions of the contractions and the contractions and the contractions are described to the contractions and the contractions are described to the contractions are described to the contractions and the contractions are described to the contraction of the contracti authoritatively upon him; to make him plainly hear the prohibitions and the customs; and to inform him of the decorum of propriety and good bense, and of the impracticability of acting unreasonably; thus to turn the subject in every direction, opening the way, and guiding him; -again and

After this, How-qua and the others stated, that the said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, would not obey the orders enjoined by them, and wished to have official correspondence with the officers of China—that he did, not keep the laws, and they therefore requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. If the qureumstances of Lord Napier's dullness and stupidity were referred to, it would have been right immediately to have closed the ships holds. But I, the governor, considered that the said nation's king has hithered been reverently obedient,—that Lord Napier's nation's king has hithe to been reverently obedient,—that Lord Napher's want of understanding in affairs was not in conformity with any purpose of the said nation's king; and there were no means of ascertaining positively whether he had been sent by the said nation's king or not. I also considered, the said nations harbarian merchants are many, and it is just now the time when they are bringing on cargo in great quantities, having crossed over the sea several myriads of miles, and braved dangers, in the hope of trafficking and getting gain; and that while the woollens, checks, and watches brought from the said nation are in this inner land extremely unimportant, the tea, the rimberb &c. of this innerland are absolutely necessary for the support of life, throughout the whole of the gard barbarian nation. Looking up therefore and embodying the extreme besire of the great emperor, that his grace should be displayed to the four quarters, and that all, within and without, should be alike regarded with the same benevolence, I could not bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, precipitately to reject them utterly. I replied (to the hong merchants) commanding them to give indulgence and temporary delay. And I again commanded the said merchants further to elucidate the orders; that if he would repent, arouse, and be reverently obedient, the trade should continue as formerly: but that if he still adhered to capidity, then, as requested, the buying and selling should be immediately

opped.

Again, thinking—as the hong merchants have heretofore long directed commerce of the barbarians—why Lord Napier should alone be ing to petition through the medium of merchants; Lapprehended that ject of his petition might have included something inexpedient to be included, which was therefore kent exerct within the medium of merchants. ened, which was therefore kept secret within the merchants' breasts; the said merchants in enjoining the orders might have been wantticked and perspicuity. The affair concerned those out of (the
light of) civilization, whose minds, without perfect clearness and entire
siterity, could not be broken down and brought into subjection. I accollegly sent the Kwang-chow-foo and Hee, with a deputed officer, to
proceed to the barbarian factories, to investigate and give verbal orders, proceed to the barbarian factories, to investigate and give this to admit of a personal petition and statement being made, and so the barbarished but not spoken out. Owing revent there being any thought cherished but not spoken out. Owing to the said Fee and his colleagues not having taken with them linguists, they were unable to say all. They were ordered to take linguists and proceed to give commands. But now the said barbarian eye has but now the sain barbarian eye has but now the sain barbarian eye has burden suspicious and apprehensive, and will not receive the linguists boundariators of what is said. The languages of the flowery people and barbarians are not the same, and without languists by what means can y thing be communicated: This is still more removed from what is

** Having examined we find that in the intercourse of merchants, a mudal willingness is necessary on both sides. There can be no overruling control exercised by officers. How can the officers of the celestial empire hold official correspondence with barbarians! In the important territory of the provincial metropolis, how can an outside barbarian official eye be suffered to dwell, transacting business, and extravagantly lauding and magnifying himself. To the mercantile guests it is a ttended with many leal objections.—With regard to territory it would also have its consequences. All these are things which cannot be allowed to be brought into

Moreover, Lord Napier, without having made petitions for the purpose otasking that a clear memorial should he drawn out to request information of the imperial will, did suddenly rush up and thrust forth his own opinion. From time to time orders were enjoined on him. Of myse'f, I, the governor, may say, that I have lowered myself to regard the barbarian disposition; but the said barbarian eye has listened to what has been told him as if he were entangled in a net. He is indeed stapid,—blinded, and ignorant. It is impossible to make him comprehend reason. If such a misled, extravagant man be at Canton in control of the trade, the mercantile people

also will hereafter be unable to enjoy mutual quiet.—It is evidently becoming that the ship's holds should, according to law, be closed.

With the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was setsteled previously to the stoppage, and which in consequence are still allowed
to be transferred,—it is now justly decided by us, the governor and licutement
governor, that from the 12th day of the present moon (August 16th.) all

was an advantage on the cast of the Exception in which is red. buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to.

Besides giving orders to all the hore merchants to pay obedience hereto, and to withdraw from the barbaian factories all compradores, finguists and hired servants; besides, also sending an official communication to the hoppo, making enquiry for and rizure of Chinese traitors, to be tried and punished; and making a proclemation in print dawn from the

several successive orders before issued; this proclamation and clear order is now also issued.—For this purpose, proclamation is herely made to all you now also issued.—For this purpose, proclamation is nerely made to all the solutions soldiers and people, mercantile men and others, and to all the solution merchants of every nation, requiring your full acquaintance here with.

From the period of this proclamation, mercantile people of the inner solution and solutions are solved on

land are not permitted to buy of or sell to the English nation any goods or things whatever, large or small; and all manner of workmen, boatmen, &c. are also not allowed to receive hire or employ of the said barbarians. Should there be any clandestinely having dealings or receiving hire let the local officers immediately examine and seize them, to be punished according to the law against holding clandestine intercourse with foseign nations. In this the said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, has cut himself off from the celestial empire. It is not at all what we the governor and lieutenant governor have liked to do.

The barbarian merchants of all other nations are still permitted to trade as usual. They need have no suspicion or anxiety.

Let all with trembling awe obey; oppose not. A special proclamatio Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 29th day. (September 2nd, 1634.)

The first clause in this edict begins with a most extraordinary assertion. We have no desire to kindle the wrath of our Chinese friends to a greater degree, than that in which item, now burning, but we cannot help thinking that governor Loo must be illinformed as to the statistics of the two provinces of his government. Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and of the neighbouring ma-ritime province of Fuh-keen, containing combined a population of 44,269,335, mostly employed in, if not dependent on, Moreign commerce, and its thousand ramifications, when he states that the admission of " barbarians to a general market"-so called by him because it is not a general market—is of no moment to the resources-aye, to the stability of this unwieldy empire. And the admission that the English have traded here "during a course of hundre," and severd tens of years," is a strong cause for claiming. the restoration of old privileges and demanding new, consonant with our present imposing position. As to obeying the laws-if we knew what they were, and if they protected us from every, villainous extortion-had we a right of appeal-then in requiring us to obey the laws, and the laws only, governor Loo would have his much boasted reason more on his side.

With reference to the "changes" in commercial affairs, and the presence of Lord Napier in Canton, how hmpingly the gover-nor endeavours to hobble out of the dilemma in which the has fixed himself by being, or professing to be, ignorant of the communication made to his predecessor, Le, by the select committee, and his reply to it. As to his doubts as to the real station of lord Napier, we trust they will be so speedily removed as to make even himself wonder he ever entertained them. Indeed by and by, he will deny he ever did doubt lord Napier's being a real eye, or that he ever took him for a glassone.

† His fatherly schooling of lord Napier is admirable, and will be highly lauded, no doubt, by the court of directors, and the quarterly review.

His Britannic Majesty, King William the 4th, will have the be highly gratified at this approval of his zealons feative his suzerain lord, Taou-kwang, emperor of China. And accomsiderate and unbounded compassion of the governor villalso be equally appreciated by the British murchants; but we are sprry to say that the governor has in this paragraph said the thing that is not, which common circumstance cannot excite any surprise, even in those who know the least of China and it's government officers.

Here the governor "is still more removed from what is reasonable." Lord Napier possesses an excellent interpreter in Mr. J. R. Morrison, the eldest son of the late Dr. Morrison; whose blunt correctness, however, is too much for celestial "ears polite." The governor wishes all the reports made to him to be of a "fine rose colour," as passive obedience and non-resistance is what he observes to his superiors and demands from his inferiors.

The observation of the governor, "with regard to territor it would also have it's consequences" we consider one of the mo important in the edict. In a pamphlet on the China trade, publishe in London, 1830, it was observed that, "The government mu "allow the introduction of the warehousing system, if the nonopo of the hong merchants is destroyed; and this concession hower "desirable, is hardly to be hoped for, as it would be thought to "yielding the first outwork to foreign intrusion, for would "once imply a right of residence, and a claim to protection The governor foresees what must eventually occur, and w politic address endeavours to prevent the taking root of what m appear to him-so strange an anomaly.

* * The governor here draws a most weak and miserable It may be evident to him that lord Napier should depa from the provincial city, but he will, we suspect, shortly find tha hin non-sequitur of "closing the ships holds," will lead him int serious difficulties and responsibility. The rest of the edict is undeserving of any special notice.

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

EFTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.
Office of British Superintendents

5th September 1834

5th September 1834
The Ation of an Edict, dated the 2nd inst. and issued by the viceroy and before the Superintendents, by which it appears "that all complete all dealings up to the 18th ulto, are to be confirmed, all goods paid for up to that date are to be shipped—after which the trade is altogether stopped."

Reference hack to the 16th August, it appears that an order was issued by

ther stopped."

Referring back to the 16th August, it appears that an order was issued by he hong merchants to suspend the trade. On the 18th an iceroy appeared "threatening to cut off the trade for ever

corroy appeared "threatening to cat off the trade for ever and off of commiscration granting indulgence and delay."

Taspite of this indulgence, no chops for embarking or landing cargoes were issued,—consequently a complete stop to foreign trade has ensued since the 18th. In the meantine, however, in full reliance on the edict of His Excellency of the 18th, a great deal of business has been done in the way of buying and selling between the British and Chinese merchants—which obligations are to be against a the product of the testing of the content of the gations do not appear to be acknowledged by the edict of the 2nd inst.

This forms a ground of grave complaint and remonstrance to the vice-roy

This forms a ground of grave companies and remonstrated to the British.

The parmission to embark goods, paid for up to the 16th, is vitiated in a real measure by the prohibition to land cargoes from those ships daily exceed for the very purpose of embarking the cargoes so contracted for.

This is amaly presents a second ground of remonstrance.

The atomaly presents a second ground of remonstrance.

There two points shall be made subjects of discussion with the authorities, and any greaters on the part of the merchants will be attended to accordingly. The flit goes on further to state, that all workmen, boatmen or others are allowed to receive hire,—consequently, all such persons, including covariate and watchmen, have deserted the service of the Superintendents.

To refieldy this inconvenience, and to afford a sufficient protection to the treasury of the E. I. Company, it has been requested that a guard of marines may be larded within the premises,—and that His Majesty's ships Imogene and Androma he may pass the Bogue, and take up a convenient position at Whampon for the more efficient protection of British subjects and their property. It have to request you will make the same known to the merchants and believe me,

To m. Sprott. Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

Office of British Superintendents, Canton, September 6th, 1834.

Six Copy of a chop has been laid before me this evening by Mr. Mortion, by which it appears, "that the governor has ordered all the forts and guard floures only to allow British vessels to go out, but none to come into port."

Now it appears to me, from the delay and difficulty which will be experienced by vessels arriving from England before they can deliver their cargoes, that it may be absoultely necessary for the same boats or vessels to pass between Lintin and Canton several times before the trade even up to the 16th can be embarked.

16th can be embarked.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous of letting the viceroy know, as soon as possible, that any such insult as firing on the British flag, before the strady is all embarked, will be duly resented. If any of the merchants have any remarks to offer either on this head or those mentioned to you in my letter to yesterday, I shall be obliged by their doing so as soon as possible.

W. S. Boyn, Esq.

(Signed) NAPIER.

Secretary to the merchants

OM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS. OM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS. A respectful communication. We have just now received an order from governor, which states that he has ordered all the forts and guard-houses, at fingle boats and ships are only allowed to go out of port; they are not lowed to go out of port; they ar

The following is the reply of the hoppo to a petition for a renewal of the British trade drawn up by Messrs Whiteman & Co., and signed by them, by Messrs Thomas Dent & Co., E. W. Brightman, and several Parsees, and presented in the course of the past week.

Answer of hoppo Chung to the address of Messrs: Whiteman nd Co., Dent and Co., and other British merchants .- Dated Sepember 7th, 1834.

Chung, by Imperial appointment, superintendent of customs the port of Canton, &c. &c.

Hereby issues an order to the hong merchants, requiring their

ill acquintance herewith.

The English barbarian merchants, Whiteman and others, have research a barbarian petition in Chinese writing, as follows:

[Here follows the address of the 2nd instant.]
This coming before me the hoppo, and being authenticated, I the trine issued the following public reply.

During the trade of the English nation at Canton, the said barcan perchants have hitherto respectfully regarded the sacred the which has cherished them tenderly, and have implicitly the laws and statutes of the celestial empire for a conpaid period of upwards of a hundred and several tens of years; hey have thus enjoyed mutual tranquillity, pleasure, and profit. Now lord Napier, calling himself the said nation's barbarian eye, without having previously reported respecting himself and

requested a permit-suddenly come to the barbarian factories. This is extremely rash and ignorant. Several times he has been? with assiduous earnestness and clearness commanded, that if there, be any affairs of trade which it is requisit, and necessary to alter, he must immediately inform the ho relants, that they may report fully, thereby affording rounds y eon to send a memorial (to the emperor), in order that hair neate may be obtained and obeyed.

"Further, considering that as it was the first time the said barbarian eye had come to the central, flowery nation, he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, the governor again deputed high civil and military officers to go to the barbarian factories, to explain fully the regulations established at successive periods by memorial (to the emperor): thus opening the way and guiding

him, again and a third time.

"Afterwards, the hong merchants, on account of the barbarian eve. lord Napier, not obeying the orders enjoined, requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. It would have been proper to have closed the ships' holds immediately. But it was considered that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently obedient,-and that the said barbarian merchants have ome from far, passing over many seas, and sailing for several times ten thousand miles, in defiance of dangers, to come here-so that it would be inexpedient, because of one man, lord Napier's per verse disobedience, to overwhelm all the said merchants with grief. (The government) lowered itself to the barbarian disposi-Most perfect and well arranged (was its conduct). tions. as lord Napier's—obstinate, unyielding, wilful, irregularly honoring and magnifying himself; both full of objections with respect to the mercantile guests, so as to be impracticable, and also, it may be apprehended, productive of consequences to the commercial affairs of the said barbarian merchants. At that time the governor and fooyuen, with me the hoppo, consulted, and resolved from the 12th day of the 7th moon to issue a prohibition stopping the trade, -- as is on record.

"Now the said barbarian merchants have made a petition requesting and earnestly soliciting the favor of continuing the trade as usual. It was because lord Napier did not obey the laws statutes of the celestial empire, but presumed to squat him. down in the barbarian factories; therefore a stop was put to said nation's trade. It is commanded that the orders be immediate ly enjoined on lord Napier, that on the same day he reques passport and retire to dwell in the barbarian factory at Macao he wish to come to Canton, to manage the trade of the barby merchants, let him, according to old regulations, make a perturb through the hong merchants to the governor and fooyuen, and me, the hoppo, that we may have ground whereon to forward a con joint memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor; to be obeyed and acted on-report being at the same time made (that

has been obeyed.)

"Our imperial sovereign's glory is displayed to the four qu ters. There is no place so distant that it is not reached. The is none who does not stand under the copious showers of his gracies favors. It is necessary to seek to obtain his permission and su ferance. Let the said barbarian eye immediately leave the pro vincial city and retire to reside at Macao, in every thing obeying the enactments, statutes, and old regulations of the celestial em pire, and acting according thereto. Then I, the hoppo, will con-descend to grant what is requested:—I will immediately communicate and copsult with the governor and fooyuen, to issue orders re-opening the ship's holds, and continuing the trade as usual.

"I, the hoppo, have exercised my office five years, and am deeply convinced that the said barbarian merchants, having approached the civilization of the celestial empire, do implicitly obey the wisely-enacted laws. Now I, the hoppo, have received commands to return to court to fill an official situation. I certainly cannot bear, that for the actions of one man, lord Napier, the trade of all the men of the said nation should be precipitately cut off."

. Besides now writing a communication to the governor and fooyuen. I issue this order. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them unmediately enjoin the order on the said nation's barbarian merchants, that they may know it. A special order. Taoukwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 5th day. (September 7th 1834.)

We may remark on this edict of the hoppo that it is altogether conciliatory and favorable, particularly the conclusion, where he implies his hopes of being able to make a flattering report of the foreign trade on his return to

Senhor V. F. Baptista letter will appear in our next number.

DEATH.—Drowned at Whomos, while bathing, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Bartlert of the Berwickshire and son of the Revd. George Bartlett, Kings ton Rect; v, Kint.

RIMANDAR MINON

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1834.

NO. 37. PRICE SOCENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

OLUTON.

Canton, 14th September, 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyn, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
Sir,—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday. I find that any further september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday. I find that any further september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday. september, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of con luct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th september 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whiteman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampon, that I may take the earliest concertuaity of giving effect to the same. opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant, (Signed) NAPIER, (Signed) NAPIEA, Chief Superintendent.

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, the foregoing letter was circulated in Canton, and a chinese translation having at the same time been handed to Howqua, we presume we must consider lord Napier's negotiations with the local government closed for the present by his lordship's unconditional submission: such, at least, we fear, it will too surely be viewed by the chinese. And never, we will venture to say, since the commencement of our paper has it's editor been called on to record an event more deeply to be regretted: but ignorant as we are of his lordship's uterior plans, and unable to foresee what disposition of mind recent events may excite in the chinese (though we are not without apprehension on this head) we refrain from prejudging by offering a premature opinion or hazarding any reflections; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a brief narrative of the events of the past week. The continued embirgo on all foreign boats between Whampoa and Canton, (which is still in force) prevented the receipt of authentic intelligence from the men of war till friday the 12th instant, although it was known from chinese reports that they had forced the Bogue passage; and on thursday afternoon we had the proud satisfaction of witnessing one of them under sail at Whampoa, from our housetops. On the same day we inderstand the hong merchants made proposals of accommodation through a private channel, by offering to retract all the offensive acts which had led to the frigates coming in, on condition of their immediately afterwards moving out. A general expectation was then entertained that the menof-war's boats would force their passage to Canton next tide. But they did not arrive; and in the meanwhile the chinese, taking courage, withdrew their overtures, and insisted that before any concession on their part the frigates should return to Lintin. On saturday the viceroy's edict appeared, which will be found in our columns, followed on sunday, as we have said, by lord Napier's letter to Mr. Boyd. Very exaggerated reports are in circulation of the strength of the obstructions raised by the chinese to the forcing of the passage from Whampoa, particularly at Howqua's fort, about halfway: but of these no foreigner has had an opportunity of forming an opinion; and whether it was this, or some other cause that prevented the force from proceeding farther we are not aware. We believe some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the merchant shipping at Whampoa, in consequence of numerous soldiers assembled on the surrounding heights, and it was therefore in contemplation to move them down to the first bar, but we have not heard of this having been done.

The Bogue was passed by H. M. S. Imogene, Captain Price Blackwood, and Andromache, Captain Chads, on sunday, the 7th instant; several shot were fired from the war junks and forts before any return was made, but. as the wind was fool, the fire from the forts was at length answered by H. M. ships, as their guns would bear during the manocuvre of beating through the "Tiger's mouth." This partial and interrupted firing continued for about an hour and three quarters, when the frigates anchored, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and did not pass Tiger island fort till next day, after silencing it's fire. We believe there was no further fighting; and it is satisfactory to reflect there was no loss of lives on the part of the British; the only casualty being a man wounded by a splinter; what the loss on the chinese side is we cannot ascertain; their officers, from motives of pelicy as regards their own government, denying that any of their men were killed; but this is contradicted by the private chinese accounts, which are more likely to be true, the' in the present state of our information we cannot venture a conjecture as to the extent of loss.

The chinese in the forts fought with spirit; but their fire was badly directed. We cannot but regret that the captains of H. M. ships did not effectually silence the forts by carrying away or spiking their guns, and destroying the fortifications; in which case a satisfactory settlement would in all probability have taken place before now; and we should not have to notice the cowardly act of the forts firing upon a small boat in which were some country captains returning from Macao to rejoin their ships at Whampoa; the forts even continued their fire after the boat's head had been turned towards Macao.

Mr. Davis and Sir George Robinson, second and third superintendents, were on board H. M. ships during these proceedings, and still remain at Whampon; Captain Elliota R. N. in the little cutter Louisa, was in company.

Lord Napier has for some days back been indisposed, but is now nearly recovered. It is singular that at such a moment his lordship should find himself alone, without the aid of the other superintendents, or that of their secretary,

who is, we hear, at Macao.

During the proceedings which we have recorded all Britishs subjects have been quite unmolested and tranquil at Cunton, with the exception of lord Napier and suite; being attended by their chinese servants and enjoying access to the bazars as usual. One gentleman had his servants taken away, in consequence of his having supplied some provisions to lord Napier's marines; but on his threatening to complain at the city gate they were restored in two hours. Howqua and the hong merchants have been very industrious in their endeavours to excite alarm as to the danger of foreigners remaining in Canton, and several natives of India have in consequence applied for remission to proceed to Macao.

A few remarks he are we have done respecting governor Loo's edict in our present number.

After lord Napier's enumeration of audiences grants by former viceroys to the British, both members of the factory and captains of H. M. ships, on many occasion totally unconnected with either embassy, our readers, eg the most accustomed to the habitual mendaciousness of chinese, will be surprised at governor Loo's hardihoo denying a fact so well known. It is an instance of falseho scarcely to be parallelled even in chinese official record The audiences granted have been even more numerous than specified by his lordship; and among those omitted to be men tioned is one of the most remarkable, which was noticed in the

Canton Register of the 18th of february last, granted in 1780 to captain Panton, of H. M. S. Seahorse, who came here to claim the payment of debts due to British subjects: "For this purpose he had orders to insist on an "audience of the viceroy of Canton, which, after some "delay and not without recourse being had to threats, was "at length obtained:" and the claims were paid from the consoo fund.

In reply to lord Napier's complaint of the governor terming the king of England, "obedient," he (the governor) observes with singular truth, "because the said nation's king "had several times sent tribute, I could not but call him "reverently obedient." What an apposite comment is this on the planners of our expensive embassies, and on not a few political reasoners who would persuale us to tolerate the bombastic language of chinese edicts as unmeaning words, and the nine prostrations of the Ko-tow as an unmeaning geremony!

Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen,
My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present.
I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxionly desire, namely; "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, including a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry His Majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized

any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent,

To the British Merchants of Canton.

It remains to be seen what reply the British merchants of Canton will return to the foregoing letter of H. M. chief superintendent.

In another column we insert a letter from Mr. Innes, which does not call for any remarks from us.

LORD NAPIER'S OBSERVATIONS ON GOVERNOR LOO'S EDICT,
DATED THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER.

Canton, September 8th, 1834

To William Sprott Boyd, Esq.

Secretary to the Merchants meeting.

WHEREAS, Mr. Morrison has laid before me the translation of an edict of the 2nd of September, issued by Loo, governor of Canton and Kwang-se, and Ke, fooyuen of the province of Canton, wherein, among other things, it is stated that, "on examination " of the rules of the celestial empire they find that ministers have " no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, and that it "cannot be known whether lord Napier is a merchant or an "officer," I heg to acquaint you, for the information of the said bong merchants, -and Loo and Ke, that during the last 200 years a constant personal intercourse has been maintained between the viceroy of Canton and the British subjects resorting thither; for example: in the year 1637 on the part of captain Waddell, after paving destroyed the fort at the Bogue. In 1734 on the part of e supracargoes of the E. I. company. In 1742 on the part of mmodore Anson. In 1754 on the part of the supracargoes. 1759 on the part of Mr Flint and the supracargoes. In 1792 the part of a committee from England. In 1795 on the part e supracargoes. In 1805 on the part of Mr. Roberts and teorge Staunton. In 1806 on the part of Mr. Roberts, and n on the part of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Elphinstone. In 1 on the part of Sir George Staunton.—In 1816 on the part Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and captain Clavell R. N.; and on many other occasions by the chiefs of the factory on their innual return from Macao to Canton. So far, therefore, the allegation of the said Loo and Ke is not founded on fact.

Again, that they know not whether lord Napier is an officer or a merchant is equally false; for the Kwang-chow-foo, the Chaou-chow-foo, and Kwang-chow-hee waited on lord Najier, when they saw him in the uniform of a captain in the British navy; and when they might have assured themselves of that fact, as well as of all others connected with his mission to China, had they carried his letter to the viceroy, or had his excellency given him? the same reception as had been usually accorded to others.

AND WHEREAS, it is further stated in the said ed.ct that the trade was stopped by the request of the hong merchants on the 16th of last month, but that he, the viceroy, replied to them, "commanding indulgence and delay;" which command was issued on the 18th ultimo, and was never obeyed by the hong merchants; AND WHEREAS, in the present edict of the 2nd instant, it is now declared by Loo and Ke, that from the 16th day of August all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to, with the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage; AND WHEREAS, in full reliance on the honor of the viceroy and the authority of the edict, "commanding temporary indulgence and "delay," the British merchants have transacted considerable business with the merchants of China between the 18th of the last month and the 2nd of the present; and in the face of that edict, and in the forgetfulness of his "command to grant indulgence and delay," the viceroy now joins with the fooyuen in the very unjust measure of stopping the trade altogether from the 16th of last month, to the great prejudice, not only of the British merchants, but of that of the subjects of his imperial majesty the emperor of China, I DO HERERY, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, protest against this act of unprecedented tyranny and injustice, thus decreed by the said viceroy and fooyuen.

And Whereas, notice has been taken, in the said edict of the 2nd instant, of the expected arrivals of ships from England with cargoes to be given in exchange for teas and other merchandize; and whereas, all merchandize is allowed to be embarked up to the 16th ultimo, and ought in justice to be extended to the 2nd instant; and as the permission to embark such merchandize implies the delivery of outward cargoes for such purpose, and still the trade is wholly put a stop to, which prevents the delivery of such cargoes and the embarkation of the merchandize already so permitted to be shipped, I do Hereby again protest, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, against the absurd and tyrannical assumption of power on the part of the governor and lieutenant governor.

And Whereas, by a letter of the hong merchants of september the 6th, giving notice, "that the governor has ordered at "the forts and guardbouses, that the English boats and ships are "only allowed to go out of port, and are not allowed to enter;" and that such a prohibition is altogether at variance with the edio permitting a certain part of the trade to be embarked, I have the request that you will hereby give notice to the hong merchants, that it is a very serious offence to fire upon or otherwise to insule the British flag;

AND WHEREAS, they are already aware that there are two frigates now in the river, bearing very heavy guns, for the express purpose of protecting the British trade, I would warn the hong merchants, again and again, that if any disagreeable consequences shall ensue from the said edicts, that they themselves with the governor and lieutenant governor are responsible for the whole. Recommend them then to take warning in time; they have opened the preliminaries of war; they destroy trade, and incur the loss of life on the part of the unoffending people, rather than grant to me the same courtesy which has been granted to others before me. They are all aware that the king, my master, sent me here in consequence of Howqua's advice to governor Le, and, therefore, why do they vainly contend against their own actions to the des truction of trade and the misery of thousands. But let the governor and the licutenant governor know this, that I will lose no time in sending this true statement to his imperial majesty the emperor of China, at Peking; and I will also report to his justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct of governor Loo, and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, who has tortured the linguists and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sunshing, a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, WHEREAS, they are both aware that I made my passage and arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the river. His imperial majesty will not permit such folly, wickedness and cruelty to go unpunished: therefore, tremble governor Loo, intensely

AND AGAIN, governor Loo has the assurance to state in the edict of the 2nd instant, that "the king, my master, has hitherto been reverently obedient." I must now request you to declare to

them that his majesty, the king of England, is a great and powerful monarch, that be rules over an extent of territory in the topic quarters of the world more comprehensive in space and infinitely more so in power, than the whole empire of Chian; that he commands armies of bold and herce soldiers, who have conquered wherever they went and that he is possessed of great shifts of that, energing even as arrivers 120 place, which pass quietly clone the seas, where no native of Critic has ever yet dozed to show his Let the governor then judge if such a monarch will be rever nily obedient to any one.

AND Now. I beg you to inform the hong merchants, knowing their durificity, I suspect they will not communicate the foregoing to the governor and to the hentenant governor. I would, therefore, give them warthing that if I do not receive an answer from his ex-cellency tomobing the points nurrated in this letter by mondar the 15th, I will publish it through the streets, and eleculate copies among the Scoole, one of which may pounds attire find its way into his excellence's presence. of beg to remain. his excellency's presence.

Your ver. chedient servant, NAPIER. (Signed)

COVERNOR LOOK REPLY TO CODE SMITHER'S OBSTRUCTIONS,
DATED THE STIT OF SEPTEMBER.
EDUT

Loo. Governor of Canton &c. to the Hang merchants, requiring their full consists with the contents hereof.

In control thing to they to the trade of the English maparitons at Contant here.

In we thing in they for the trade of the English implaints in Claims there are long been quantitismed rules. Phere has neverthern such a thing as the estimate her of a harbarian inflower or reconstituted at. The great antesters of the celestial company, unless with a card to all as all company to the content of the celestial company, unless with a card to all as all company to the content of the celestial company. The celestial company to the celestial content of the celestial company celestial celestial celestial celestial company celestial celestial celestial company celestial celest In each to thing in

hatche Roughs compared would. The the 12th year of Tanuckwang, be first solved and all the solutions of the said, nation would trade for themselves, in I they forces affairs would be under no general control, the then governor, I.a. companied them to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home, that, if the company was ended and dispersed, a chief. The pan's should, stir, be appointed, to come to Canton, to minage affairs. The books of records are still existing there is no word of a superintendent. The read by being eye, local Appirer, styles himself superintendents. The read by being eye, local Appirer, styles himself superintendents for the property of Lamon. Whether a superintendent should be appointed over the issued nation's harborian netrificials, for not, it is in itself needless to caption about mignitude. Add we chiques, will still manage through the provide the insulations for the said and the said and the first of the first series of the old read of the said and the first of the said and the said and in skinn. Suldenly he came. I the form only strate man be was, knew not what business he was to be first the said merchants to require and investigate, and to read him is informe them of the causes at his coming, and what was the next the business he was to very the require and investigate, and to read the business he was to very the require and investigate, and to read the business he was to very the said the commination from them of the causes at his coming, and what was the next that said merchants still what should present him from come a along the said nations' private only and officer why should be a national as to the next chants about exact merchants as the exact merchants as the exact merchants and incommined and investigated, he avangined as thines to the said merchants, the heart merchants and here this rule. How could be not find the public offices of the inner land. The said action and this for vithe along the solutions buying and selling. I, the governor, forgation h

while the said butharian eye employ the inguists to interpret for him, so that the chatch offer is could not say eye by thin.

Since the said barbarian eye has come for the operpose of examining and directing trade, but did not tell clearly the eyes for his raission, whether after

The company was dispersed adians should be anothered as bofor as how they should be quadreted, by whalt means could trade his cases and it could not but, according to hav, close the shifts indice, tall it, the gravitation of the state of the shifts indice, tall it, the gravitation of the programation. The said interchants his law mainly to explained in the programation. The said interchants his law mainly to they had fully taken, account of the goods, the park base of his has a heart have a since hed and commoditied and for agreet and the said wholly disperdent her as since hed and commoditied and finger in the said wholly disperdent have as since hed and commoditied and finger, and a latter two modes of actuagle. It they account, st. dispersed the said after two modes of actuagle. It they account, st. dispersed the said after two modes of actuagle. It they account, st. dispersed the said farmer, and a latter two modes of actuagle. It they account, st. dispersed the said farmer and a latter two modes of actuagle. It they account, st. dispersed the said they are shirtly represented the said the constitution of the said farmer's king if he see them, canner say that governor, have not spoken what is readmable.

The said the latter makes have learned to account from his previous for a said the said the farmer's his parties. The said the latter many perfect the said between a said the said batter and the said batter said to be barbarian factory agreet when the said batter and the said batter said the said batter said to be commodified the latter and the said batter said the said batter said to be accounted to the said to said the said batter said to be accounted to the said to said the said batter said to be accounted to the said to said the said batter said to be accounted to the said to said the said batter said to sai

no arasa. Arrangeragas has been now need to assemble or removed and both by sea and land. What difficulty well there has destroying and tradicates. Therefore, that I am slow aritish hear to do so, is beautiful from sider that such movements, are bear to do so, is beingst breesider that such movements, and it have wishes of the said native's kear, nor are they according to the several near holds. It has an an holding up, embody the the several near holding to the reforming his group in the bear who are of the great spinners. Our layer forming his group is a true the set of, and obtain reformation If the said-banking eye like repeat of his crives, with a wife some of watering the old reforming his series, with a wife some of watering the old refer to the year spinners and the said-banking eye is tripully and do not assuse, natural his was consess and will be similar adailed the great emperor, and I, the great similar adailed the similar adailed the great emperor, and I, the great similar difficulting his so display endurance and forbear near the whon the colosital troops or or one, even preclaim strong the whon the colosital troops or or one, even preclaim strong the Uniting care and the layer to the great strong the said to a more back by the major of characters are come to a said the said to a more back by the major of the said to a said part of the said to a said part of the said to be said part as the them and the layer of the order of the said to be said part and the major of the said to be said part and the major of the said to be said parts.

To the Editor of the Cauton Powerters

To the Editor of the Canton Rogerton,

1. feel sightly emided to fall or the affection of some for a short space, being fately made the subject of natice, in a motion from the highest quarter here. I bow to the cansumous n convered, and, so far as so lety is concerned, feel, build, war but the individual who injured me got no mare, at my has then he right, deserved; what he affecting his mind or.

I do very much region that the non-arrival of the his race to the civil superintendent, in accordance with the ac of particles.

ment and prefers in connects prevented a jury being engaging as the mixture of their and feeling in this case rendered where essential justice could most sheely be don't by a jugar can is an another point of view the want of a pury the me 1 - then half the story, and, as Ishath shorth show, this last spices of the die's in this Proclamation, untermble on the lacis, and ulterl, resupportable in point of irrinciple to dedown.

Seriety must see that my sole defence is "degragated received." Yet the Proclamation says, I find settlicitating our reflection on the subject of the Bombay Gazette. So we lide reflection this Gazetta final beg to mintend that I forms a of my afficient, that the cinco of offence back previous.

"We think this a brend bott on the part of an epul courte in a second the courter of a second the courter of the full the fight of paradic of the tangedicinion of the celestial army will burned, e. and more precious production of the celestial army will burned, e. and more precious source of the celestial army will burned, e. and more precious source of the celestial army will be considered at the celestial army will be celestial army will be celestial army will be considered at the celestial army will be celestial army

The some of irritation and insult really on my ring Mr. Winterna La having immediately before twice o receive m. letter, and having also rejected an offer of through a friend! On this portion of the affair the Proa.says: That the refusal on the part of Mr. Whiteman chas you might have expected from one with whom you Id no recent correspondence,"

, I doubt it a raw would for if society will! receive neigle as the Production lays it down, which truly one gentleman may decline civilized relations gotter, net continue aggressions through the press, shelternseri from the responsibility on the plea of non-aquaint-Quite my letter he was correspondence with pacing as my friend in a former quarrel, how far he, Mr. in had or had not written a falsehood about me to the press; (and which falselood Mr Whiteman heknowledganswer to my friend) and this correspondence, of date 3rd of septembers and suscreed in your last number as isement, I tendered more than one for perusal with my

cal to society, whither a mere consing to touch hats man to be freed from the responsibility of answering for arge? and if he dors not open latters how can be either rplain, or amound? Or it a non in business, how is he to ta letter retorned un opened may not relate to affairs of its, whom he thereby wrongs?

make my bow to you. Mr. Editor, and to the public, and assure voil that it will require a strong screen to induce ble you again about any private quarrels.

tember, 1534. reck floor

Your's LAMBE FROMS

ENT SETUATION OF AFFAIRS IN CANTON. Edifor

some years experience here I perceive us in a more the point of lord Napiers return to Macao, we are desperate step lower in our relations with this to on the other hand, the chief superintendent continues Chinese do not take alarm, and trade is really stopp great quantity of individual loss and suffering,

partition and adequate cause.

The property possessed, or could be assume the power to keep send to Peking, what a different yiew things going to higher authority certainly preserves house, and is the step of all other the provincial goi minst have for redgess, against the interested authorities sometime or other why not now! If a course of comdirect to Peking was proved to the people here to be M. would Consider it as ellow tubba remedy against every a settlement on the coast, acquired by arms, and maintaint expense; one or other we must have, and if Peking resolved on the present time has many advantages; the Scertainly fair for some days yet, and if lord Napier is in a Bearer of his appeal, trade here as a matter of course its usage, and on Bud Napier's return be comes back h imperial orders for his beception, or at an advantage to ct to Whatepoa th' the frigate, which carries him as he Should this hint be acted on, nortime to be lost, as page 232, says the NE, monsoon frequently com-n the China Sea about the end of September or early in

A TRADER.

Brader' appears todorget lord Napier's declaration lib of august, that "he had no authority to comdirectly with Peking."

O OUR SEESCRIBERS AND TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

nda to Mr. Whitemans authenticated "minutes of conversation" of february, published in the Boinfay gazette of the 25th of June, to accorrespondence between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Whiteman, spearleafte was published as an advertiscipient is four last number; butternan having, up his letter of the 3rd of September, used the harding manufacture and the last the Cambo. section, and even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton resimilarly earlied and equally, without my coerazange, invaling settings a nearest the independence, impartially had

public, and to his own character, to deny distinctly and unequivocally and to disprove such charges

When Mr. Whate arm's letter of the 3rd instant met the editor's notice. he immediately sent the following letter to Mr. Whiteman.

Canton, 7th September, 1834. My dear Sir, - V letter from you to Washam Lording, Esq. under date My dear Sir, a Victor from you to Warman Jardina, Esq. under date the 3rd instant, having this day belief in the last active, in which you say, that Mr. Jardine permitted reven an advertes and the continuented in the Canton newspaper shortfully gardined. I have to do no ree-referring, of course, to the Register of the 25 in adverted by No. 7 -- that the natters forming that advertisement were handed to be a the sudmeation by Mr. Inness, and that Mr. Jardine had nothing to do so the programmer in the Register. And, moreover, that they were given to me to Mr. Innes as all that were necessary to inform the public of these are and progress of the quarrel between himself and Mr Daniell. I remain &c.

(Signed) John Slade

Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Whiteman's reply.

Mr. Whiteman begs to thank Mr. Slade for his communication of this date, and for the information therein contained.

A copy of the foregoing letter, and the reply were enclosed to Mr Jardine, and were thus acknowledged.

JOHN STADE, Esq

My dear Sir. -1 return the copy of your note to Mr. Whiteman and his reply, with thanks for your attention.

I was aware of the neucourary you point out to Mr. Whiteman, but after he had not his name to a decliration in writing saying he had offered satisfaction, and subsequently, in the letter you allude to declared he had not offered satisfaction, for, such and such reasons, I did not consider his averment as worthy of refutation, being heartily sick of such insatisfactory contravers Your's sincerely.

September 7th, 1831.

(Signed)

WILLIAM JARDINE

As we did not escape in anri during the paper war, to which the advertise ment in our last number refers, we request permission to state how then insertion of an advertisment has affected the anterests of this paper—and as it will be a further exposition of the interference of private feeling with publications. dusty in the events arising out of a private quarrel.

The Canton Register since its ostablishment in 1827 has been supported in

The Canton Register since its ostablishment in 1827 has been supported in the yearly subscriptions, payable halfy acity. On assuming the control of the present year, the editor conceived that as the Register and Price Current were to be published every week instead of every formight as heartoner, a small increase in the yearly superprior was necessary and just, and also that it would be for his own interest in well as the accumulation of the public to admit quarterly subscription was necessary and just, and also that it would be for his own interest in following accumulation of the public to admit quarterly subscribes the following notice was accomposite published in the 1st number of the 7th V turne.

NOTICE.

The Canton Register will in future he issued weekly, incorporated with "-

The Canton Register will in future he issued weekly, incorporated with the General Price Current, at § 1 per quarter for the united publication. On the publication of the 8th numberon the 25th of february (above referenced to) Mr. Daniell and his friends withdrew their attoscriptions. And the strength of the select committee, of which Mr. Daniell was the 2nd method, where then select committee, of which Mr. Daniell was the 2nd method, where the select committee, of which Mr. Daniell was the 2nd method, where the select remined to withdraw the subscriptions for twelve topics or account of the court of directors and twelve copies on account of the data of the court of directors and twelve copies on account of the data of the court of the court of the court of the factory, by a letter written and signed by the individual. As this communication was under to the editor by an un-official and improper person—improper as to that duty—he, of course, did not acknowledge it, although he acted on the contents, and forwarded account of the company with the register to the secretary to the select contents are the end of the first quarter of the contents of the company.

The committee refused to pay on account of the company their data of the company of the company of the company of the company.

The committee refused to pay on account of the company their refused to pay on account of the company their refused to pay on account of the company their refused to their having become quarterly instead of verty subscribers. It is most avident that it could not be the editor's intention, in path sing the above notice, to referse, this yearly subscribers from their contracts an amplied contract, if is believed, ever since the first establishment of the register in 1827, in their register in 1827, in their register, and such an sufair advantage taken of angate merely inadvertent. merely inadvertent.

A pleader in this case would refer to the expenses the editor had name himself flable to in taking charge of the registerathose expenses having being greatly increased after the publication of the notice, and which increased proper confidence in the support of the yearly subscribers justified; the graph apport at least was expected, and a stronger hoped for, under the content of the Canton trade and the Canton Register. aspect both of the Canton trade and the Canton Register.

Several letters passed between the secretary to the select committee hadron the editor on the subject this correspondence was laid before lord Reperted on the 19th of august, and on the 27th the editor addressed a letter to describe Astell, requesting to be informed whether the company's agents would submit it. the matter -as the editor was ready to do -to the arbitration 'of lord Napion, the matter—as the entror was round to do -to the armitration of form-registers.—
The receipt of this letter was acknowledged, by Mr. Astell, who informed the best entror is contents should be submitted to Mr. Daniel! and Mr. Jackson as a soon as possible. Up to this date, the 16th of September, the editor has soon as possible. AT Williams

The editor apologizes to the public for bringing himself in any war being, them; but he considers the character and conduct of this journal has been impounded by the foreign assembly the foreign. impugned by the foregoing assertions and transactions; and, consequently, as his own character and conduct is indissolubly involved in that of the Canton Register, he has been imperatively called on to submit the foregoing statements to the public eye for the satisfaction of his own honor.

SUPPLEMENT

CANTON REGESTE.

CANTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sating slap. Fitz. Strewar. Capt. R. Miller, the streward of the state o INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Unight, Agents in Londo

do. Messrs. Gilmore N. Co. ... in Calast METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST. THERM. BAR. NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per angum. . WINDS. A 29:50 NW. F. W. latter pt. Lightning, mostly lt. br. HE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per annum,
or \$50 cents for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co.

TO MACAO CORRESPONDENTS.

We insert, according to our promise, the letter of Mr. Baptista, but a must in future decline inserting any communication unless written in the Eaglish language.—And when the subject is not of public interest, but enirely private, like this of Mr. Baptista, it must be paid for as an advertisement.

Senhor Redactor do Canton Register.

Como quero dar toda a publicidade a sentence, que a meo favor se deo na. night. noon. 1 82 89 5 2 83 90 29:50 E a SE. F. W. at times a moderate br. 3 82 90 29:60 SE .- do .- moderate breeze. 29:60 SE, ft. pt. hy. rn. th. & lig. mid. & lat. fi. lt. br. 80 90 94 29:70 E. 1st&mid. fine, lat. solly, with mi. light br. 80 88 6 80 82 29:80 EaSE, unstld, with freq.m.mt.pt. a mol.br. 117 77 82 29:80 E. cloudy and unsettled, rain at times, It br. 29:50 Ea SE. 1st&mid.fi.lat.unsild.rn.th.<.ltg.br. 29:80 SE. oldy. unstld.rn. at times, ltg.lat. pt.li. br. 29:80 SE cloudy, sultry, light breeze. 29:80 SE by rn. 1st pt.mid &lat.cldy.rn.at tms.lt.br 29:75 SE, cloudy with frequent rain, light breeze. Pelas I1 horas do dia 22 do corrente, reunio-se, para a dicizato final da cauza de querella de Estelionato, que Henrique Caetano Victor de Figueiredo 420 contra Vicente Francisco Baptista, a Junta da Justica, na forma da Ley 516 80 87 420 contra Vicente Francisco Baptista, a Junta da Justica, na forma da Ley 516 82 87 de 26 de Março de 1803; prezedida pelo Illino. Sr. Governador e Capitado 717 78 83 Geral Bernardo Jozé de Souza Soares de Andrea e compostas dos vogacs os 31 18 75 83 Illimos. Sories. Dr. Jozé Fellipe Pires da Costa, Dezembargador Ouvidor 62 19 75 84 Geral d'esta Cidade, D. Francisco de Castro Tenente Coronel, e Comandate do Batalhao Principe Regente, Antonio Pereira, Procurador do Illino. Leal 82 19 75 84 suspeito o Juiz Ordinario do mez, Simao Vicente da Roza, e Filipe Jozé 64 Freitas, Vereadores mais velhos. Depois de huma seria, e long i discugao, que 6 Reo querelado nao tir ha commettido o crane le Estellionato, que se lhe imputou, epor isso absolvera-on do crime, e condehnarao o Antor querello-32 19 75 79 20 nas custas do processo. D'esta maneira mestrou a Meretissima Junta sua imparcialidade, e fez com que a caldunnia nao tramfasse.

The Nankin Porcell Alis rouses. 29:70 SE. cloudy first and mid.latter pt. Ene, 10.br. 29:75 SE unsettled, rain at times, mostly light br. 29:90 SE a NW. fine weather, mostly light vblc.br. 29:85 SEaNW. F. W. 1st&mid. lat. rn. lt. vblc. br. 29:80 SE. F. W. 1st pt. mid. &lat. unstld. rn. lt. br. 29:85 SE. 1st part rain, mid. &lat. unstld. mostly lt.br. 29.95 SE a NW. fine weather, mostly light Lr. vble. 29:90 NbyW.——do——do.---do. 29:90 NaSE.1pt.hrd.sqlls.ru.th.<g.mid.<.fi,l.br. 29:85 Nby W. fine weather throughout, it breeze 29:80 NNEaSE.F.W. Istamid. mod. br. las unstid. 29:60 NEaE. cloudy with rain, blowing fresh 29:75 NE a SE, most pt. rn., blowing fresh at 29:90 SE, most part fine, mod. breeze. 29:80 SE, fine weather mod. breeze. 29:80 SE.——do.——do.——do. 29:80 SE.——do.——sultry——do.

29:90 SE. 1st part heavy rain mid &lat.fine, mod.br. 29:95 SE. fine weather, moderate breeze.

THE NANKIN PORCEL AIN TOWER, one of the wonders of China, has been \$29 80 86 repeatedly described by f. reigners, who were allowed to survey its curious \$30 79 84 structure. We are not a ware that some particulars, drawn by Sir George 31 76 84

BANTON REGISTER

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23nd, 1834.

NO. 38. PRICE ...

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about \(\frac{3}{3} \) of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to

FOR BOMBAY.

HE LOWIEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August.

For freight apply to Thomas Dent & Co. For freight apply to

FOR BOMBAY

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampon on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to Danabhoy & Manackier Rustomier.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to,
DADARHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, SING PORE AND BOMBAY.

The well known fast sailing ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain P.
Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th o October. For freight apply to
Canton, 7th August 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRFCE

Canton, 7th August 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tens.

Ja Innes. For freight apply to

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTIE, Melville, will leave Whampon on the 20th of BURIORIEE FURDOONIEE.

No. 2 Description Moreover. No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to

Cursettee Sarookjee Pareck, No.4, American Hong.

AND FRAMEE JEMSTIEF.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine. Martinea & Co.

JARDINE MARITISON & CO.

FOR THE STRAIPS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE, RIHO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 18'4.

A. S. KEATING.

THE Datch bark Therrs, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasser, wanjee & Co's Ingurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receivapplications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

Burderiee Fordoonsee, No. 3, Powshun Honge

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

HE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 18347 and for sale at the Albion Press
Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs, Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do, do, Messrs, Grimoni & Co., in Calcutta

NOTICE.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum.

to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, s at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 ceats for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by hpplying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

R ISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by

DADABHOY AND MANACKIEE RUSTOMJEE.

All letters must be post paid.

CANUDII.

The arrivals, during the past week, are the American ship AURELIUS, from Liverpool, the British vessels, Australian, Lobban, from Singapore, Hannall, Jackson, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, and CARRON, Wilson, from Bombay.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants.—September, 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter from your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, having laid it before the Kwang-chow-foo, received his commands, saying, That he had minutely looked over the letter,—in which is the expression "endeavours on my part to reason the viceroy &c." As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is spoken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal.

As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain

honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the great emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation.

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? let it be examined what is the cause.

forts! let it be examined what is the cause.

At the end of the letter it is said, "I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whatapon, that I may carry the same into effect." It is not understood what is the meaning of the words "carrying into effect."

We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report.

Arain in the present letter your beorgable officer wishes the cutter to

Again, in the present letter your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoo, set sail! We pray you first inform us, that we may report for you to the Kwang-chow-foo, and awant his orders as to what is to be done: We pray you to inform your honorable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply

as to what is to be done: We pray you to inform your honovable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impose, &c. &c. (Subscribed by eleven merchants)

To Messrs Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen.

Sth moon, 13th day, (September 15th, 1834.)

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. SPORTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir,—As the Kwang-chow-foo does not understand my letter, I have to request you will afford him the following explanation.

Istly, In respect to reasoning with the viceroy. I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communication with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar feeting.

2ndly, In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise and politic had the authorities provided me with a 'copy' of suca "prohibitions," as according to the governors own showing "I was quite ignorant of

at discovering to the governors ownshowing T was dute ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,"—and
3rdly, As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the Eist Indies—bearing the governors reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and theother will remain at Whampou to convey investigand suite to Macao: and, 4thly, as to the nature of my business here. I have already told hum that I can only com-

municate that subject by letter or by person to the vice-roy.

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwang-chow-Your very obedient servant, NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates.—September 16th 1934

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, have to day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves. Therein it is said, "As to the



departure of the ships, one of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass! "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this ship of war to sea outside the Boyue, and then have the Cutter up to take your boporable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao! your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao?

your nonorable officer on board the sing, to readil to mataous.

At the end of the previous letter it was said, "I request you to move tle proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampon, that I may carry the same into effect." Do the words "carry into effect" refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely, that your honorable officer should first

go to Macao!

In our letter of the 13th (September 15th) it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts.

or what cause the smps of war entered the port and most down the lotter. On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report. For this we write, &c. &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Franjee, and other gentlemen.

8th moon, 14th day, (Septemben 16th 1834.)

Canton, 16th September 1834.

To W. Serott Boyo, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir,—In further explanation I beg to acquaint you that the ship for
India will remain at Whampoo on account of the more near communication
India will remain at Whampoo on account of the more near communication
India will remain at Whampoo on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to

my arrival.

The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigates came up the river for the persons of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2nd of september, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of His Britishic Majesty, and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand. beforehand.

The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so Your very obedient servant, in self-defence. NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent,

Letter from the hong merchants to Mr. Boyd. September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification. We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said. "The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the ore near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply... The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter." It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to sail into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition.

Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If

Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately, set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter us to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be safe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out, poken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great

officers to grant it.

For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to day. For this we hope.

With compliments &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants)

To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen. 8th moon. 15th day (September 17th, 1834.)

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

To W. Sprott. Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir.—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that bit,—Lord Prapier's continued moisposition returning it desirable that his lerdship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong perchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received

Your's obediently, T. R. Collede. Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

The foregoing correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiation with the Chinese authorities till the 18th instant; when lord Napier's infirm state of health rendered it imperative on his medical attendant to forbid his lordship's farther attention to business; a resolution which it is, perhaps, to be regretted had not been earlier adopted: for the labors of his lordship, even in the incessant task of drafting and copying letters and chops, must have been extremely and, twe may add, unnecessarily severe from the continued

absence from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd superintendents, and of the secretary, Mr. Astell. In pursuance of arrangements between Dr. Colledge and the hong merchants his lordship and suite embarked for Macao in two chop boats provided by the Chinese government at 7 P. M. on sunday, the 21st instant, and immediately afterwards the guard of marines, consisting of 13 men, commanded by Lieutenant Reid and Mr. Daniell of H. M. S. Andromache, embarked, under arms, in another chop boat for Whampoa, bearing lord Napier's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin .- Mr. Lowe, of the Imogene, preceded with a linguist to give intimation of the party approaching.

As soon as the frigates have repassed the Bogue, the passage from Whampoa to Canton, closed to all foreign boats for the last sixteen days, will be re-opened. And the re-opening of the trade will, we believe, be deferred only till certain forms of office have been gone through, consequent to the new hoppo taking charge of his department.

In so far as lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognized by the Chinese government the result of his proceedings must, we presume, he deemed a failure. A But excepting in this point of etiquette we do not see that there is much room for serious regret. In all that has passed the Chinese have had decidedly the worst of it, in the severe drubbing given to their forts, and the carnage of their men, for neither of which have they even ventured to hint at a demand for satisfaction .-- True, they may be reafter demand it; but this will only show their pusillanimity still more strongly, in not having sought redress when lord Napier was in their power, and the frigates in the river.

His lordship stated at a public meeting that he would not leave Canton except at the point of the bayonet-and this pledge he has, we think, amply redeemed - for want of food is quite as powerful in war as the bayonet, not to

mention loss of health.

His lordship was still very unwell when embarking, and with difficulty walked to his boat, supported by two gentlemen .- For the last two or three days of his stay the extreme heat of the weather had induced his removal from his own residence to cooler apartments in No. 1 creek hong.

Some American merchants, who proceeded to Whampoa on the commencement of the embargo sixteen days ago, have been detained there ever since, as well as others from Marao. We wonder this has not been made the subject of a general remonstrance at the city gate from our transatlantic brethren. It seems to show that any hostilities between Great Britain and China will probably of necessity involve all other foreigners.

On the 18th the Chinese, as if purposely to exhibit their utter ignorance of all mankind except themselves, made a childish parade of their ridiculous fire-rafts on the river before the front of the factories. Eight were counted. These ludicrous attempts at intimidation are on a par with their custom of having a fierce-looking tiger's face painted on the breast of the soldier's war jackets, and the word " courage behind!

We were in a gratissimus error last tuesday when we supposed that there were no loss of lives on board H. M. Ships from the fire of the Chinese forts; we have since been informed one man was killed on board each ship by the fire from the fort on Tiger island.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the motions of H. M. Ships, from the time of entering the river until they anchored at Whampoa; during which period all communication with them and with Whampoa was suspended by the Chinese embargo, although the arrival of the frigates boats in Canton was fully expected and anxiously waited for by lord Napier.

The lower forts were passed on the 7th instant; on the 8th the frigates were at anchor; on the 9th they passed Tiger Island, and reached 2nd bar; on the 10th they passed 2nd bar, and on the 11th anchored at Whampoa.

On the 30th of August the notice in Chinese, dated the 26th of August, was hung up at the public gate of Lord

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Napier's residence, and generally distributed throughout

That lord Napier and all British subjects in Canton should have had the protection of H. M. Ships as soon as possible after such a measure it is needless to argue.

We have seen the result of the motions of H. M. Ships; let us now give our opinion as to what would have been the result had a little more celerity accompanied those motions; but we will first bring to the recollection of our readers that, although war has not been declared between Great Britain and China, it has been actually waged; the Chinese fired the first shot, perhaps shed the first blood.

In the naval instructions all captains and commanders are instructed, "to sink, burn, and destroy &c."-and "to distress by all the means in their power the king's enemies.

Now suppose that on the 7th the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up;-the guns spiked, or thrown into the river; and on the 8th that H. M Ships, having started their water, and been otherwise lightened to their bearings, had warped up the river, feeling their way with their bow guns and armed boats until the ships were as near to Canton as they could be brought: we certainly think, in this latter case, that instead of arriving at Whampoa on the 11th (where they have ever since quietly remained, ignorant of the state of affairs in Canton) on that day, if not before, lord Napier would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and the trade have been

whilst we deeply regret the "untoward" delay in the arrival of H. M. Ships at or near Canton, and its pernicious effects on the measures endeavoured to be carried into effect there, it is just also to say that we have not seen any official orders regulating their movements. 元节为元节的To the duliness of the movements of H. M. Ships and

the non-arrival of their boats at Canton as the first and principal cause, and to the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to Tord Napier's measures, as the secondary cause, we attribute his lordship's failure: the latter having been even alluded to by the governot of Canton, in his edict dated the 11th of September, in the following words:

Therefore that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to " do so, is because I consider that such movements are not " according to the wishes of the said nations king, nor are " they according to the wishes of the several merchants."

Had lord Napier been in communication with the officers of government, the dissensions and jealousies, fears and opposition of the British and Asiatic merchants could have had no effect upon his measures; but, until a direct communication with the governor is guaranteed, every attempt at negotiation with the government through the hong mer-

chants must inevitably tail. This point was gained, or thought to be gained by the select committee in the year 1814; we believe it's basis was granted by the local government in that year, although afterwards denied with the most shameless mendacity. period of tranquillity succeeded, and the attempt was not followed up by the different committees.

We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative, and the firing upon the fright justify a block-ude of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a Kin chae, should be sent to Peking with a letter - and nothing else-from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding. as satisfaction for past injuries, and protection of the British trade for the future, the establishment of a commercial treaty; If refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater grievances than the "seven great grievances which led the mantchoo tribe to make war against Ming it should be urged that the present Ta-Tsing dynasty is the enemy of the human race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors.

t Vide Morrison's view of China, page 9. 1817.

In our No. of the 8th instant we mentioned that two English gentlemen coming from Macao had been detained near Canton by the Chinese, on account of their names not corresponding with those in the chop or permit—an'irregularity of constant occurrence, but never before heeded by the government. A press of matter prevented, our giving the sequel of the story, which is curious, as illustrative of Chinese character. One of the gentlemen, being commander of a ship at Whampoa, was provided with a boat and conveyed on board of her with great civility. The other gentleman, though in sight of Canton, was not allowed to land, but was conveyed back to Macao, at the expense of the government.

Letters from Java mention the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz to the 16th of may, when, it is said, Don Carlos had resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain.

The Sulimany; from Bombay, brings on letters from Java by the British ship Planter, which vessel is stated to have grounded near the straits of Singapore.

On the 16th the imperial envoy, the tatar Yu-she, Shing yin, arrived in Canton on duty.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON TO LORD NAPIER'S LETTER, DATED THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

To the right honorable The lord Napier, Chief Superintendent &c.

Ac. Canton.

My Lord, Canton.

Who beg to noknowledge the honor of your lordship's letters of the 15th Instant; addressed for the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, you cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which we are made to suffer; and that you have therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide your lordship the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; to retire and admit the conning of the trade." "opening of the trade."
While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your lordship has

thus made, it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which has actuated ns, to observe that considering the honor of our nation as suitably placed in the hands of His Majesty's Superintendent, and being convinced that the well-being of the trade is indissolubly bound up with that honor, we have studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your lordship's measures by any ill-timed interference in giving way to expressions of fear or discontent, or offering advice, unasked, respecting a negotiation of which the full bearings were not before us.

That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particularly in this country, where our only power is reason and moral influence) should not have existed on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

existed on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

We feel most grateful to your lordship for your persevering efforts and zeal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your lordship's health.

We return our thanks, for your lordship's good wishes for the prosperity

of the trade.

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, 20th September, 1834.

With sentiments of high respect and ardent wishes for your speedy recovery, We remain, My Lord, Your lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. Arthur Saunders Kenting. John Slade. R. Turner & Co. J. Mc. A. Gladstone. Nicholas Crooke. John Templeton & Co. For Douglas, McKenzie & Co. Agents for Lloyds. Wm. Sprott Boyd. James Innes.

RECENT NEGOTIATION,

(From a correspondent.)

(From a correspondent.)

The first scene of the play (we hope no one will be wicked enough to call it a farce) begun by lord Palmerston at Brighton, has come off, and lord Napier has left Canton, if not with national disgrace, at least baulked, and faughed at by How-qua! It is probable that an authorised officer will never again enter Canton river; but, in case of such an event, it is proper, as briefly as possible to record what we look on as the chief causes of want of success. Lord Palmerston may be a very clever negotiator in Europe, but in Chië he is naught! And to fit out another attempt with chance of success it would be necessary carefully to avoid every act and order which has been done in this case. First, then, H. M. representative must not be carried to knock head to a set of merchants in leadenhall street, and which act was known to every shop-keeper in Canton long previous to lord Napier's arrival here. H. M. representative must not be sent here with a numerous suite to partake (if by favor) of the run of company's servants kitchen. A rival power interest in the shape of a finance committeer must not be established in han animated with the keenest desire to ruin his plans, whose access to the ear of chinese is better than his own, and whose baneful influence on chimese an British subjects has on this occasion been an important cause of failure.

It appears lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in hown camp, but, not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none an

was deprived of good advice; and it is with boldness asserted no faithful adherent acquainted with the chinese would have advised his lordships thinese proclamation.

Indeed such a proceeding anywhere implies complete

ninese prociama um. andeed such a proceeding anyeles amplifes complete bower of self-projection, which his lordship at no period had. It No more were his letters to Howqua advisable, as in addressing such he kave up the principle of direct communication with government, for which, indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

In applying for reception at the local government of Canton, the power of appeals to Peking must not be withheld, because it is of all other movements that which this corrupt secondary government most fears, and to deprive H. M. representative here of such a hold on their fears and wishes was to deprive him of his right arm, and would not have occurred to any one who was not equally ignorant and presumptuous. Where was the president of the board of control when these stulfosities were being done? where was he who, in carrying through the China act, did show that he was master of his subject? Do we owe this scene of disgrace and loss to some petty official struggle for patronage? Thus we suspect it is!

Now, having pointed out faults at Home, over which, and the weak force he was attended by, locd Napier exercised no control, let us next review the

he was attended by, lord Napier exercised no control, let us next review the mistakes on the spot; and in entering on them it is with feelings of high respect to the actor, and recorded for after-use as beacons to avoid.

respect to the actor, and recorded for after use as beacons to avoid.

His lordship should have arrived here in the face of day, and in his own war boats; no addresses or declarations, public or private, should have been made as to intended acts, because, when afterwards found impossible, these conveyed to the chinese recollection the wild threats of the honorable company, and abandoned before the esho was done repeating, them.

Having once fired at the Bogue forts, every gun therein should have been suck in fifteen fathoms water.

sunk in fifteen fathoms water.

The frigates by force having come to Whampoa, coute qui coute communication should have been established with Canton; small English craft with a sufficient draft of water might, with energy and resources, have been got gunned and manned up to How-qua's fort, the only serious point of

It is hoped good may come out of evil, and this failure lead our government to make their next effort in better form at Peking, an attempt at which place, besides many other advantages, does not necessarily imply stoppage of trade during its dependance.

Canton, 23rd September, 1834.

A British Merchant.

Dear Sir,—If you consider the under statement of facts likely to throw any new light on chinese nerve, you are at liberty to publish the petition to viceroy and answer! I am not allowed to fill in the English name, but I give you, in a private note, the key by which to establish the veracity of the story told. A CONSTANT READER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While our recent tronbles were at their height here a supply of the necessaries of life was, by an English merchant, handed in to lord Napier; the low chinese soldier ruffians, stationed outside, on this imprisoned this merchant's household, consisting of five chinese. This merchant directly in person applied to Howqua, Tinqua, and Mowqua, and distinctly told his intention "to "go to the city gate, if his servants were not replaced in his house by 6, P. "M." it then being 4, P. M. and concluded his address to Howqua by saying, "Howqua, you know me, I keep my word." At 6 every servant was restored to this gentleman's family.

Two days after, persisting in supplying lord Napier, (as he told Howqua he would do) he again found his bead servant threatened, when availing himtelf of a rough draft in chinese of his former intended petition he left it with owqna who, without his authority and without his signature, sent it to the yeroy, and the rough draft and answer by Loo are as under. I refrain from y other remarks than to say the hong go-betweens make us British believe

by other remarks than to say the hong go-betweens make us British believe thigh officers are much worse than they really are.

THE WRITER OF THE PETITION.

To his excellency Loo, viceroy of Canton. The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton. The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

That last night he, with his own hand, gave into the hand of a servant of rd Napier six fowls; that this morning the soldiers in front of his factory, of the pretence sof this act, have taken away his comprador, two coolies, a cook, and his personal servant. That inside a treasury, of which he has one key and his comprador has another, is an unsettled balance of dollars with his comprador of several thousand dollars; and that his personal servant has pusted to fall furniture and cluthes. ustody of all furniture and clothes.

He, therefore, entreats your excellency to consider if he buys provisions with is own money he may be stow them on whom he pleases; and yet they punish at this five innocent servants; and unjustly hurt his property for a deed he

as justified in doing.

He ventures to assure your excellency that he will, either at sea or on shore, get redress through his nation's chief for this offence; or he will himself take it from the first property of your nation he can seize on. Canton, 12th September, 1834.

[From the hong merchants.]
A respectful notification. The petition which you, Sir, gave to us to present to the governor, we immediately transmitted. Having now received a proclamation in reply, we copy and send it, praying you, Sir, to examine and act accordingly. This burden we impose &c.

act accordingly. The total moon, 14th day. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)
(September 16th, 1834.)

[From the governor.]

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, having the insignia of the highest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces awang-tung and Qwang-se, having the titular rank of King-chay 400-wei of

e first class, &c. &c. &c.
In reply to the English merchant's + + + + 's petition.

Let the Qwang-chow-foo examine clearly for what cause the said compra-or and others were seized. If it were for what the said private merchant ed, it was nothing illegal; let them be immediately released and sent back. Taou-kwang, 14th year, 5th moon, 13th day. (September 15th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register, Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the Sit,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H. M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points plainly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance of the British government on the subject. furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of permitting the company to establish what is termed "a finance committee" has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvious to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been knowingly thrown in the way appears pretty certain, but if sense or vigor are **Rnamagity thrown in the way appears pretty certain, but it sense or vigor are to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotten fabric cannot stand another year. Another thing of equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the trick of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one third of the annual amount of the expenses of H. Majesty's commission to this country. A measure which, to any one acquainted with the Chinese character, must have appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at! they have seen the employes, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent. employés, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's quondam servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards detraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested pany towards deraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and enmoluments are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the hong merchants, and the triumph of monopoly and folly—may yet again returu—add to this the contrast between the easy pliability, and "laudable docility" of the company's servants, intent only on the obtaining of tea, even though at a sacrifice of national honor, and the independence and opposition which their knowledge of the British character would lead them to expect at the hands of a representative of His Majesty, and we need not wonder at the hostility displayed towards him. The British government, be it spoken in plain terms, has, by truckling to the E. I. company and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to assert his country's independence, that the failure of lord Napier was more to be expected than wondered at. The plain course would have been the safest and the best; had the existence of the company been, as it should have been, extinguished in this country at once and for ever; had the old servants been sent to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant thay should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; † we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own kouse; not proh pudor! two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking a chip for permission to pass the formidable defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shages of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render successimpossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissentions have split society; and, in lieu of unanimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand:" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be year embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongred am digamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Pea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the Ko-ton, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a tirm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determinrespectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determinrespectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the futility of all attempts to reason the corupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, Canton, 18th September, 1834.

A British Merchant.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than "half-willing to perform the Ko tow," he seems to forget that "Yea-tasters" were not amalgamated in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo," Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the disgrace of submitting to the performance of the Ko-tow.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though, from the non-arrival of the frigate's boats, without the means of leaving Canton, was not a prisoner in his own house, but, on the contrary, he, when his health was becoming seriously worse, removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates any chop to pass the Bogue forts; they left the river when leavy Navier's reader. the river under lord Napier's orders.

LNTON REGISTER

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23nd, 1834.

NO. 38. PRICE |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about \(\frac{3}{2} \) of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. Terner & Co.

THE LOWIEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMIEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTIA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMIEE.

TORK LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord Casterragh, Captain P.
Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to
Dorabler Hormozer.
No 7 French Hong.

Canton, 7th August 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY of ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave
Whampon early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tens.

JA INNES.

For freight apply to FOR SINGAPORE & BUMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampon on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURLORIEE FURDOONIEE. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No. 3 Powshup Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETIEE SAPOORJEE PAREOR, No.4, American Hong.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine. Matheson & Co.

JARDINE. MATHESON & CO.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

POR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

PHE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834.

A. S. KEATING.

THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch.
For freight apply to

B. Gernaert.

For freight apply to NOTEL E.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasser.

wanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receivapplications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BUEJORJEE FURDONJEE, No. 3, Powshum Honge
NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press
Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London

do. de. Messrs. Gilmore S.Co. ,, in Calentia

HE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per supplied.

TE BOMBAY PRICE CURALS. The to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE.

European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and A European or American who is well practised in commenced, the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE

R ISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by

DADABHOY AND MANACRIEE RUSTOMIEE.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals, during the past week, are the American ship AURELIUS, from Liverpool, the British vessels, AUSTRALIAN, Lobban, from Singapore, HANNAH, Jackson, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, and CARRON, Wilson. from Bombay.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants.-September, 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter n your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, from your honorable officer to you. having laid it before the Kwang-chow-foo, received his commands, saying, That he had minutely looked over the letter,—in whie's is the expression "endeavours on my part to reason the viceroy &c." As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is speken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal.

As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the great emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation.

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prolificed by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? let it be examined what is the cause.

At the end of the letter it is said, "I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampon, that! may carry the same into effect." It is not understood what is the meaning of the words "carrying into effect."

We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report.

Again, in the present letter your honogable officer wishes the cutter to

Again, in the present letter your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoa, set sail! We pray you first inform us that we may report for you to the Kwang-chow-foo, and await his orders as to what is to be done: We pray you to inform your honorable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impress the first of the control of

To Messrs Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other entlemen.

Sth moon, 13th day, (September 15th, 1834.) gentlemen.

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. SPORTT BOYD, Esq.

To W. SPORTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir,—As the Kwang-chow-foo does not understand my letter, I lave to request you will afford him the following explanation.

Istly, in respect to reasoning with the viceroy. I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communication with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar footing.

2ndly, In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise

and politic had the authorities provided me with a "copy" of such "prohibi-

tions," as according to the governors own showing "I was quite ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,"—and
3rdly, As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies—bearing the governors reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and the other will remain at Whampon to convey myself and suite to Macno: and, 4thly, as to the nature of my business here, I have already told him that I can only communicate that subject by letter or by person to the vice-roy.

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwang-chow-Your very obedient servant, foo.

NAPIER. Chief Superintendent.

Letter from the hon; merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates.—September 16th 1834.

A respectful notification.-You, gentlemen, have to day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves. Therein it is said, "As to the

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departure of the ships, one of them will be despatched immediately to the adjust in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass! "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this

Whampon, to convey myself and suite to Macko. With not hirst send this ship of war to sea outside the Bogue, and then have the Cutter up to take your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao?

At the end of the previous letter it was said, "I request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampon, that I may carry the same into effect." Do the words "carry into effect" refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely; that your honorable officer should first

In our letter of the 13th (September 15th) it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts.

On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report.

For this we write, &c. &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen.

8th moon, 14th day, (September 16th 1834.)

Canton, 16th September 1834.

To W. Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir,—In further explanation I beg to acquaint you that the ship for
India will remain at Whampon on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to

my arrival.

The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigates came up the river for the the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2nd of september, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of His Britannic Majesty, and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand beforehand.

The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so in self-defence. Your very obedient servant, NAPIER.

Chief Superintendent,

Letter from the hong merchants to Mr. Boyd. September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification. We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said. "The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive

the viceroy's reply... The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter." It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to mit into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition. Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter up to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be sefe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out. will be safe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out, spoken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great possicers to grant it.

For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to day. For this we hope.

With compliments &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants)

To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen. 8th moon. 15th day (September 17th, 1834.)

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

To W. Sprott Boxd. Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Sir.—Lord Napier's continued indisposition reudering it desirable that since 1 and Napier's continued indisposition reducing it desirable that is lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong rherchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received Your's objdiently,
T. R. Cellede.
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

The foregoing correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiation with the Chinese authorities till the 18th instant; when lord Napier's infirm state of health rendered it imperative on his medical attendant to forbid his lordship's further attention to business; a resolution which it is, perhaps, o he regretted had not been earlier adopted: for the labors of his lordship, even, in the incessant task of drafting and copying letters and chops, must have been extremely and, we may add, unnecessarily severe from the continued

absence from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd superintendents, and of the secretary, Mr. Astell. In pursuance of arrangements between Dr. Colledge and the hong merchants his lordship and suite embarked for Macao in two chop boats provided by the Chinese government at 7 P. M. on sunday, the 21st instant, and immediately afterwards the guard of marines, consisting of 13 men, commanded by Lieutenant Reid and Mr. Daniell of H. M. S. Andromache, embarked, under arms, in another chop boat for Whampou, bearing lord Napier's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin -- Mr. Lowe, of the Imogene, preceded with a linguist to give intimation of the party approaching.

As soon as the frigates have repassed the Bogue, the passage from Whampoa to Canton, closed to all foreign boats for the last sixteen days, will be re-opened. And the re-opening of the trade will, we believe, be deferred only till certain forms of office have been gone through, consequent to the new hoppo taking charge of his department.

In so far as lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognized by the Chinese government the result of his proceedings must, we presume, be deemed a failure. But excepting in this point of etiquette we do not see that there is much room for serious regret. In all that has passed the Chinese have had decidedly the worst of it, what in the severe drubbing given to their forts, and the carnage? of their men, for neither of which have they even ventured to hint at a demand for satisfaction .-- True, they may hereafter demand it; but this will only show their posillanimity still more strongly, in not having sought redress when lard

Napier was in their power, and the frigates in the fiver. This lordship stated at a public meeting that he would not leave Canton except at the point of the bayonet-and this pledge he has, we think, amply redeemed -for want of food is quite as powerful in war as the bayonet, not to

mention loss of health.

His lordship was still very unwell when embarking, and with difficulty walked to his boat, supported by two gentlemen .- For the last two or three days of his stay the extreme heat of the weather had induced his removal from his own residence to cooler apartments in No. 1 creek hong.

Some American merchants, who proceeded to Whampoa on the commencement of the embargo sixteen days ago, have been detained there ever since, as well as others from Macao. We wonder this has not been made the subject of a general remonstrance at the city gate from our transatlantic brethren. It seems to show that any hostilities between Great Britain and China will probably of necessity involve all other foreigners.

On the 18th the Chinese, as if purposely to exhibit their utter ignorance of all mankind except themselves, made a childish parade of their ridiculous fire-rafts on the river before the front of the factories. Eight were counted. These ludicrous attempts at intimidation are on a par with their custom of having a fierce-looking tiger's face painted on the breast of the soldier's war jackets, and the word " courage behind!

We were in a gratissimus error last tuesday when we supposed that there were no loss of lives on board H. M. Ships from the fire of the Chinese forts; we have since been informied one man was killed on board each ship by the fire from the fort on Tiger island.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the motions of H. M. Ships, from the time of entering the river until they anchored at Whampon; during which period all communication with them and with Whampoa was suspended by the Chinese embargo, although the arrival of the frigates boats in Canton was fully expected and anxiously waited for by lord Napier.

The lower forts were passed on the 7th instant; on the 8th the frigates were at anchor; on the 9th they passed Tiger Island, and reached 2nd bar; on the 10th they passed 2nd bar, and on the 11th anchored at Whampoa.

On the 30th of August the notice in Chinese, dated the 26th of August, was hung up at the public gate of Lord

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Napier's residence, and generally distributed throughout Cunton.

That lord Napier and all British subjects in Canton should have had the protection of H. M. Ships as soon as possible after such a measure it is needless to argue.

We have seen the result of the motions of H. M. Ships; let us now give our opinion as to what would have been the result had a little more celerity accompanied those motions; but we will first bringto the recol eation of our readers that, although war has not been declared between Great Britain and China, it has seen actually waged; the Chinese fired the first shot, perhaps shed the first blood.

In the naval instructions all captains and commanders are instructed, "to struk burn, and destroy &c." - and "to distress by all the means in their power the king's enemies."

Now suppose that on the 7th the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up; -the guns spiked, or thrown into the river; and on the 8th that H. M Ships, having started their water, and been otherwise lightened to their bearings, had warped up the river, feeling their way with their bow guns and armed boats until the ships were as near to Canton as they could be brought: we certainly think, in this latter case, that instead of arriving at Whampoa on the 11th (where they have ever since quietly remained, ignorant of the state of affairs in Canton) on that day, if not before, lord Napier would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and the trade have been opened unrestrictedly.

Willst we deeply regret the "untoward" delay in the prival of H. M. Ships at or near Canton, and its pernicious effects on the measures endeavoured to be carried into effect there, it is just also to say that we have not seen any

official orders regulating their movements.

To the dullness of the movements of H. M. Ships and the non-arrival of their boats at Canton as the first and principal cause, and to the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to lord Napier's neasures, us the secondary cause, we attribute his lordship's ailure: the latter having been even alluded to by the goverfor of Canton, in his edict dated the 11th of September, in he following words:

"Therefore that I am slow, dilatory, and comot bear to do so, is because I consider that such movements are not according to the wishes of the said na on s king, nor are they according to the wishes of the s. 3ral merchants."

Had lord Napier been in commu i tion with the officers of government, the dissensions are allousies, cars and opposition of the British and Asiatic stereben and uld a deect have had no effect upon his measures; b :, ur communication with the governor is guaran ec. '. ev ... it ipt at negotiation with the government through the ng i rchants must inevitably fail.

This point was gained, or thought to be gained by the pelect committee in the year 1814; we believe it's basis was granted by the local government in that year, although afterwards denied with the most shameless mendacity. A period of tranquillity succeeded, and the attempt

was not followed up by the different committees.

We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper sense of its barbarous conduct by the vigorous measures of the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative, and the firing upon the frigates, justify a blockade of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a Kin chae, should be sent to Peking with a letter-and nothing else-from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding. as satisfaction for past injuries, and protection of the British rade for the future, the establishment of a commercial (reaty; If refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater rrievances than the "t seven great grievances' which led the mantchoo tribe to make wat against Ming-it should beurg d that the present To-Tsing dynasty is the enemy of the huma, race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors.

t Vide Morrison's vie of China, page 9. 1817.

In our No. of the 8th instant we mentioned that two English gentlemen coming from Macao had been detained near Canton by the Chinese, on account of their names not corresponding with those in the chop or permit-an irregularity of constant occurrence, but never before heeded by the government. A press of matter prevented our giving the sequel of the story, which is curious, as illustrative of Chinese character. One of the gentlemen, being commander of a ship at Whampoa, was provided with a boat and conveyed on board of her with great civility. The other gentlemon, though in sight of Canton, was not allowed to land, but was conveyed back to Macao, at the expense of the government.

Letters from Java mention the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz to the 16th of may, when, it is said, Don Carlos had besigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain.

The Sulimany, from Bombay, brings on letters from Java by the British ship Planter, which vessel is stated to have grounded near the straits of Singapore.

On the 16th the imperial envoy, the tatar Yu-she, Shing yin, arrived in Canton on duty.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON TO LORD NAPIER'S LETTER, DATED THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

To the right honorable The lord Napier, Chief Superintendent &c.

Canton. My Lord.

We beg to acknowledge the honor of your lordship's letters of the 15th instant, addressed to the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, instant, addressed to the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, 'you cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which "we are made to suffer; and that you have therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, "that the authorities might provide your lordship the means of doing that "which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; to retire and admit the "opening of the trade."

While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your latter that the same it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which ted ns, to observe the considering the honor of our nation as suit

in the hands of His Majesty's Superintendent, and being convit well-being of the trade is indissolubly bound up with that had studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your lordship's any ill-limed faterference in giving way to expressions of fearor offering advice, unasked, respecting a negotiation of which the were not before us.

That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particul

country, where our only power is reason and moral influence) shoul existed on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

We feel most grapeful to your lordship for your persevering exceal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your lordship's health.

We return our thanks for your lordship's good wishes for the prosper. of the trade.

With sentiments of high respect and ardent wishes for your speedy recovery,

Brit sh Chamber of Commerce, Canton, 20th September, 1834.

We remain, My Lord, Your lordship's most obedignt and humble servants,

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. Arthur Saunders Keating. John Slade, R. Turner & Co. Nicholas Crooke. John Templeton & Co. J. Mc. A. Gladstone. James Innes. For Douglas, McKenzie & Co. Agents for Lloyds. Wm. Sprott Boyd.

RECENT NEGOTIATION,

(From a correspondent.)

The first scene of the play (we hope no one will be wicked enough to call it a farce) begun by lord Palmerston at Brighton, has come off, and lord Napier has left Canton, if not with national disgrace, at least baulked, and laughed at by How-qua! It is probable that an authorised officer will never

Mapier has left Canton, I not with national displace, at least oathier, and haughed at by How-qual. It is probable that an authorised officer will never age in enter Canton river; but, in case of such an event, it is proper as briefly as prostible to record what we look on as the chief causes of want of success. Lord Palmerston may be a very clever negotiator in Europe, but in Chin he is naught! And to fit out another attempt with chance of success it wou be necessary carefully to avoid every act and order which has been done in tase. First, then, H. M. representative must not be joined in the commiss with notorious teadealers. H. M. representative must not be carried to keeped to a set of merchants in leadenhall street, and which act was know every shop-keeper in Canton long previous to lord Napier's arrival herp. M. representative must not be established in the shape of a finance committee must not be established in animated with the keenest desire to ruin his plans, whose access to of chinese is better than his own, and whose baneful influence on chinese are British subjects has on this occasion been an important cause of failure.

It appears lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in his own camp, but, not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none and

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was deprived of good advice; and it is with boldness asserted no faithful adherent acquainted with the chinese would have advised his lordships chinese proclamation.

Indeed such a proceeding anywhere implies complete power of self-protection, which his lordship at no period had.

No more were his letters to Howqua advisable, as in addressing such he are up the principle of direct compunication with government, for which

the principle of direct communication with government, for which,

indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

In applying for reception at the local government of Cantod, the power of In applying for reception at the local government of Canton; the power of appeals to Peking must not be withheld, because it is of all other movements that which this corrupt secondary government most fears, and to deprive H. M. representative here of such a hold on their fears and wishes was to deprive him of his right arm, and would not have occurred to any one who was not equally ignorant and presumptuous. Where was the president of the beard of control when these stultosities were being done? where was he who, in carrying through the China act, did show that he was master of his subject. Do we one this scene of diagraps and loss to some petry official struggle

in carrying through the China act, did show that he was master of his subject? Do we owe this scene of disgrace and loss to some petty official struggle for patronage? Thus we suspect it is!

Now, having pointed out faults at home, over which, and the weak force he was attended by, locd Napier exercised no control, let us next review the mistakes on the spot; and in entering on them it is with feelings of high respect to the actor, and recorded for after-use as beacons to avoid.

His lordship should have arrived here in the face of day, and in his own war boats; an addresses or declarations, public or private, should have men made as to intended acts, because, when afterwards found impossible, these conveyed to the chinese recollection the wild threats of the honorable company, and abandoned before the echo was done repeating them.

Having once fired at the Bogue forts, every gun therein should have been sunk in litteen fathoms water.

sunk in lifteen fathoms water.

sunk in niteen fathoms Trater.

The frigates by force having come to Whampoa, coute qui coute communication should have been established with Canton; small English craft with a sufficient draft of water might, with energy and resources, have been got gunned and manned up to How-qua's fort, the only serious point of

It is hoped good may come out of evil, and this failure lead our government to make their next effort in better form at Peking, an attempt at which place, besides many other advantages, does not necessarily imply stoppage of trade during its decondance.

trade during its dependance. Canton, 23rd September, 1834.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Mr. Editor.

Dear Sir.—If you consider the under statement of facts likely to throw any new light on chinese nerve, you are at liberty to publish the petition to viceroy and answer! I am not allowed to fill in the English name, but I give you, in a private note, the key by which to establish the veracity of the story told. CONSTANT READER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

White our recent tronbles were at their height here a supply of the necessaries of life was, by an English merchant, handed in to lord Napier; the low hinese soldier ruffians, stationed outside, on this imprisoned this merchant's conschold, consisting of five chinese. This merchant directly in person and the state of the

s gentleman's family.

after, persisting in supplying lord Napier, (as he told Honoqua he again found his head servant threatened, when availing himbal draft in chinese of his former intended petition he left it with draft in chinese of his former unclude percent in the text to the ho, without his authority and without his signature, sent it to the dithe rough draft and answer by Loo are as under. I refrain from the remarks than to say the hong go-betweens make us British believe ficers are much worse than they really are.

THE WRITER OF THE PETITION.

To his excellency Loo, viceroy of Canton.
The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

That last night he, with his own hand, gave into the hand of a servant of lord Napier six fowls; that this morning the soldiers in front of his factory, on the pretence of this act, have taken away his comprador, two coolies, a cook, and his personal servant. That inside a treasury, of which he has one key and his comprador has another, is an unsettled balance of dollars with his comprador of several thousand dollars; and that his personal servant has custody of all furniture and clothes. custody of all furniture and clothes.

custody of all furniture and clothes.

He, therefore, entreats your excellency to consider if he buys provisions with his own money he may bestow them on whom he pleases; and yet they punish for this five innocent servants; and unjustly hurt his property for a deed he

was justified in doing.

He ventures to assure your excellency that he will, either at sea or on shore, get redress through his nation's chief for this offence; or he will himself take it from the first property of your nation he can seize on.

† † † †.

Canton, 12th September, 1834.

[From the hong merchants.]

A respectful notification. The petition which you, Sir, gave to us to present to the governor, we immediately transmitted. Having now received a proclamation in reply, we copy and send it, praying you, Sir, to examine and act accordingly. This burden we impose &c.

To + + + + . (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

The moon, 14th day. (September 16th, 1834.)

[From the governor.]

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, having the insignia of the aest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces ug-tung and Qwang-se, having the titular rank of King-chay-too-wei of

it class, &c. &c. &c.
In reply to the English merchant's + + + +'s petition.

t the Qwang-chow-foo examine clearly for what cause the said compra-tor and others were seized. If it were for what the said private merchant used, it was nothing illegal; let them be immediately released and sent back. Taou-kwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 13th day. (September 15th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H.-M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it me be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points dainly at a repetition of the statement to establish relations with this country an attemnt which has failed in the statement to establish relations with this country an attemnt which has failed in the statement of the statement of the statement which has failed in the statement of the stateme country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points claimly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance oithe British government or the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folty opermitting the company to establish what is terned "a finance committee has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvicus to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been knowingly thrown in the way appears pretty certain but if sense or vigor arec to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotter to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotter of the cannot stand another year. Another thing o equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the tric of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one thirton, and amount of the expenses of H. Majesty's commission to this count, which we appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at they have seen the employes, from the highest to the lowest. Except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's quondam servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards derivating the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and employment are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the ho o India or pensioned off, had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant thay should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; it we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own house; nor proh pudor! two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking a chop for permission to pass the formidable defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shades of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render success impossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissentions have split society; and, in lieu of un mimity, his tordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the cordial support from the whole of h.s countrymen, trifling dissentions have split society; and, in lieu of un mimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknownto, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand:" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be by an embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongrel amalgamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the Ko-ton, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a firm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the futility of all attempts to reason the corupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, Canton, 18th September, 1834.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters, more than "half-willing to perform the Ko-tow," he seems to forget that "Tea-tasters" were not amalgamated in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo, Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the dis grace of submitting to the performance of the Ko-tow.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though from the non-arrival of the frigate's boats, without the means of leaving (anton, his corn house but, on the contrary, he, then his was not a prisoner in his own hous; but, on the contrary, he, then his health was becoming seriously worse removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates anythop to pass the Bogue fords; they left the river under lord Napier's orders. Department of State 50/1834

Received of Mr. Vail a printed statement of the Camerican trade with the port of Canton during the season of 1832 and 1833_

James w clerg

James Mc Clery's rec! pr a printed blatement of the am. Trade with Canton during the season of 1882 + 1893.

N. 2. Upt. 1894.

Till rde Canton 25 th de fet 18 3/4 May 3 AST 835 459 Secretary of State SIXBARIEN United States Washington. In the homor to address under date march and april last, giving my views, in antice pation, of the course of events that & Thought would, hobably grow out of the change in this manner of English intercourse with the Chibrese andrice both political and Commercial being from East India Company's Inpracargoes as representa - tives of the British Love and also. agents for, and managers of the Compris manspoly of the Lea Trade The former being now acrobed whom Superintendents, appointed by His Britanie Majesty, and the China Trade made entirely free to His Ma = justijs dubjects -Events have occurred last

last hast that in frank comoborate the corrections of come of viny with cipations, which Shad the hours to transmit to you under the last date above men Gioned, and it appears probable others unay develope will now endeavour to lay before you a brief manative of the circumstances allraed to, and at the same time beg to refer you to the accompanying Papers/ who Canton Register / for more minute parties Sculars and official documents re - Lating to the late difficulties, between His Majesty's Inherintendent and the local list together, with some able suggestions as to a future course. Lord Fapier, the chief Infraintendent, with his family arrived at macaoin the corvette "andromache" about the 15th Inly, where they disembarked was instructed by His lovereign to associate with himself, two other Inperintendents, and take them from the remaining members of the E. F. Cas factory here, according to their rank, and also a decretary,

the Company's Engen, and Trans elator of the Chinese language, These arrangements were do milleter about The 25th July, when the new com--mission and suite, proceeded to the month of the Breea Ligns in the corrette there they took to the Cutter formerly the Cos, and licensed as a passage Boat to and from Can ton and proceeded for Canton After passing whampoon they were becalined and tide being against them took to the rows boat of a 1,200 ton merchant ship and perhaps, unlickily, did not reach Canton by day, but they arrived about one how after windright at the factory, late the Cois, now the deperintendents. - Instice their nocturnal arrival, as being to be regretted the not interved! on account of the intimations in one of the Viceroy's edicts, reg. ? The circumstance. heretofore, the Hong merchants proposes visiting the Superinterio dants and corresponding with

them as official or local Govt me -dinne this was refused on the part of the interinteredants, who derranded direct intercourse with Ent as they were representatives of their Sovereign - not of a trader Company neither party would yield, and after an active inter - change of Chops /a term for exicts letters, de) thro third franties, the Tovernor, as he alledges, by advise of the Hong = merchants, permitte them to stop the English trade, in the 2" and finally decreed it stopped on the 16th, but with a reserve, that up to the last men - tioned date, all bargains should be accomplished. From the time of Lorder and suites arrival in Canton, the Lovennor for Vicerry had intimated that they must retire to Masas. in without the Bocca Lignis, und til he ree! a mandate from the Emperor, deciding whether that would be persisted to reside in Canton or not - the Supolto assume

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that they would continue to reside in Courton till the Enhancis decision was ree? after trade was stopped of The local love intimated that it wood S. retived, trade should be opened -This was declined, and and Sapier inged in plea, that his instructions from His Covereign were imperative That he should reside and here - form his official anties in Canton "or within the Bocca Tigris, and "not elsewhere;" and declared he would not aspart unless forced to go; or a mandate from the Emperor, declining to pennit him to re = = main! Lord Sapier was firm to his purpose, so long as there was any prospect of accomplishing his design -On or about the 3. of left Lord At ordered, or perhaps not have ing positive and official control over them I invited the command - ers of the correttes imogine and andromache to pass the Boque with their ships and proceed to Whampou - Their movements were so dilatory, that they reached Mampoa

Whampoo only on the 11th and then did not send anne boats immediately to Canton, where his Gordship had been expecting Them to arrive for several days .-In the 12th boats could not pass without some small risk of destruction - of course, communication was out off between the armer ships and nis cordship. -A day or two before the 10th or 11th while the authorities and Hong merchants were under the influence terror cases by the knowledge of the correttes having returned the fining of the Forts at the entrance of the river, and were such effect as to silence one and considerably injure the others, an that they had approached near to Whampoo, and might continue on to Canton, the Love, Thre' a Hong marchant internated the if Lord A. would stop further move; ments of the ships, prevent their armed boats from coming to Canton, and ultimately retire

them outside the Bogue, then he The Governor would exase the domand that Lord tapier should leave Conton; but the slow move. ments of the ships gave the Chinese time to barricade, and when com -pletie, their courage grew, and lad them to withdraw, what was considered tantamount to a pro-= position which it is probable his Lordship would have acceded to-They then returned to their de = = mands that he should retire from Canton - This fact goes to show the powerful, in fact. The assissive effect, a small force would make on this local Eve and people, if used energetically. heir Military energies, or rather weakness, both in marale and material, are indeed contemption -ble, when compared with cure-- hear - Steel safe in asserting, That a Gun - boat with 18 or 24 pounder, and It or bo men would at any time, during the late dif-· ficulties, forced her way to Cantan

from outside the Moque. This reez mark may naturally head to to the question, why did not A Britanie . Majeshis two corvettes force an open ing to communicate with Can. thin, they were distant only gos 10 miles. Lam only able to survive that, perhaps, their Commanders were not, by their Lost placed under the Commated of Lord et, at least, so far, as to obly in com -mitting an act of hostilities, or continuing what might possibly be deemed an act of unauthory. = ad aggression - yet, they were first fired upon, and by return = ing it, had passed the rubiconas they did nothing further after reaching Whampoon, Smust supe for enough mider circumstance and there rested; - has those two ships pushed on, vigorously, after hassing the Boque Forts, thus could with the aid of warfing, been at Whampoo certainty within 24 hours - and it is the opinion

mod freet

ofinion hers, of all parties, that had that been done, Lord of would have been in a far different position than he now is - having yielded to encumetances and retired to macardrown all the informa tion Shave been able to obtain, I have come to the conclusion that any violation of the laws of China, as understood by Europeans, wasnot intended by the British love Tord A and his colleagues were directed by their Gov! to reside in Canton, or within the Bocca Ligis, and not elsewhere. Infer that the Love had not anticipated any objections on the part of this Govt to the Superintendents residing in Canton, and, probably none would have been made That they consented to communicate with and this the Hong merchants officially, as the Co's chiefs and Committee have done, heretofour With regard to his Lordships ins - truetibus, whom this last notices hourt. Ihave no knowledge, and Lam inclined to the opinion

there none, at least, none specific Therefore he adopted a consider which he deaned to be most compatible with the dignity of his Mission; as emanating from his lovering intercourse, unless direct with The Love of this Pravince -It appears to have been a capital error in the British Love in placing members of the late Factory and servants of the East India Comp/ in the come mission, in asmuch, as the Chinese infer that it is only a pretence, to a change from Co's. trading agents, to King's Supering tendents but not so in fact; and mandarins hold all trader and the occupation is contempt. So for have custom and the laws placed these Officers above merchants, that the Have muchants bend the knee to the Aspho, or Collector of Customs for the part of Cantase; and person - ally walt on him at table behind his chair, on festive occasions, when

are present, from this fact it mans be inferred, with contempt, The live of Santon, and other high Officers. State, have and would treat a demand from barbarian traders, to a direct in terchange of correspondence. Again begging reference to the enclosed dapers, containing the correspondence, remarks upon, de, touching the late events, Iventure, with due definence, to suggest, that it may perhaps be an object of some consideration with the Love United States to observe what course The British Love take as to the late difficulties here, and their further The Superintendents are exhelled hence, and as dunderstand it, their It is not improbable they would be permitted to return, if they will submit to hold official intercourse with the Hong - mer-= chants otherwise must wait for new instructions from their Sout The Ang : merchants intimate that, perhaps, The Emperor may

order that the Commission may reside in Canton - but Ithin that idea is fallacious. Should England deter mine to demand, becampanied with an adequate force, that the Majesty's Supolts be admitted to reside in Canton, and to hold direct intercourse with this local Goot - The attempt, may result in hostilities - or a derian may be made for satisfaction for the indignity - in this case, would It not be well if the United States take an observing attitude, combining a haral. force, and a diplomatic agent. Should England de - cide to make the above noti= -ced demand, they will not be all she will shake 'ere the military and naval force is re tired, What will attend to core her requisitions think a communical treaty, Satisfactor and legal security for her sub jects both on land and waterperhaps an extension of trade to

will be demanded -At Sheet the northern ports - all which will be granted, in my opinion, perhaps before, but certainly after a priverful hostile demonstra thou whom the coasts and up the rivers, which may be done, so weak are the Chinese in all manner of defence | with a force that would make little or me impression on the coasts of Europ. or the United States. We are the more readily led to this con - chision, knowing that two Ladrones, with about 25,000 min each and those men Chinese, carried terror and swept all before them. plundering, laying large oities under contribution and mas -sacreing the inhabitants, and This for 8 or 10 duccessive years, and 1810; = even with the assistance of the fortuguese, and som other European and, this en - fine of great population and wealth

wealthe, and Emay add, boast-= ing and pretenes, could not and did not suppress these privates, the the attention of the Imperial Court was drawn to look at the evil, and they but forthe where whole strength they could concentrate to bear, whom those rovers; and at last, The Govt begight peace and the suppression - or rather the retirement of these her booters, by high bribes both of money and high homors to the chies's who after abandoning their fel. - darins, and resided in Peking-If winder the above sup -posed einemstances, England. should make the suggested de -mands upon China, and They were yielded under fear, may not the question arise, whether equally advantageous terms would be estended to the Muited States, should Governot dunand, and that demand be

accompanied by a show of Again should England make was on China, she will without doubt blockade the rivers, especially that of Conton, or take pressession of the Forts at the intrance - perhaps Canton it = dell in this case, The american trade for the time, would be stop. spect, - The question then arises, whether it wants be more for the interests of the United States to remain flerfeetly neutral and passive, or become a party at least in making demand (accompanied by a display of a few men of war of terms his every respect equally advanta. us those England may There is a point which appears to me of the greatest in--portance, to those who trade to this country. Lallice to the last of the Hong-muchants being the only shedim of inter-- course for Joneigners with this

Sort and at the same time, they the Hong muchants, are almost without any right, political or civil - so much so, that the are liable to be arrested and held in durance at the will of the Lovernor, without the chance of trial, and they are liable to. be squeezed /a term in com = = mon use here, synonymon with extortion, I to any amount The hand of typanny stray de transactions with foreigners here, go this the hands of these Hong - merchants, whether he - Eltical or commercial, and at seasons there are necessarily in the course of commercial transactions, very large amount of property, often eight to twelve millions of dollars, and more in Their brands at the came time these man (there are '0 or 12) are held responsible for all acts that foreigners may commit; and as in the case of Sun-shing

3th Short

one of the Hong succeliants, and a mindet respectable person, who secured the Ship Fort Milliam; - he was seized and is yet in prison, merely upon The pretonce that Lord Napier came to China in that ship, when at The same time the Lovemor knew. by an official report, from one of The Chinese admirals, that and in noticing this case, to exemplify the jestion by property is in; thats The Lov! have a motive or pretend one, to seize many or all of the Co- Hong merchants, and squeeze and hold them presoners subject as they are to these acts of tyranny it cannot be possible that the will act uprightly and with dignity and impartiality, when course is not in accordance with the wish of their superiors - thus, they are hot only subject to the motives of self interest as trading men but to slavish lear of Officers of Gov! - These in cunstances seem to make it most

most desirable that a representan - tive of our lost should have direct inthomuse with the local fort of this place whenever a occasion should make it requisite, for the It appears about the absure to be credited, yet Ibelieve it to be true, that Southave de -- manded a quaranty from the Co- Hong that the English ships of was shall never lagain come within the Boque this is pro= - bably a trap for a future grand squeeze of the Hong, in base any ships- of war enter the river, or any trouble arise, produced by Britans. The expenditures made during the late alarm is to come out of the Hong-merchants; and they but it upon merchandige pro-- bably not less than \$ 150,000 .-Should the United States remain perfectly neutral and silent, during the diplomatic, or hostile struggle, that may, proba - bly, occur, soon, between England and China, it appears doubtful

to me, if on adjusting their diffic -culties, China watter give so ad -- vanta geous torms to the United States as to England; who had right = ened or bester her into subrission more expecially in opening trase with the monthern parts. So pusillanimons and submissione would this Fort and heaple be to the power that has chastised them, or that has shown a force whom their coasts, a dequate to destroying cities and towns; and interdufting - or destroying their trase whom the waters - and a small force would be adequate; it is my opinion, what whis God would field to such hower whatever terms it might demand - England may insist upon exclusive advantage for indiquities and expenses, and proper security for her subjects upon land and water, which does not now exist for any foreigner. The value of the american trade with China is about the same as that of England, not including her Endia

India have with China; and with a display of force in this quartit, it is my opinion, the United States man secure similar advantageous terms with England, but without that display, I fear, she will get The advantage of america. Muder any circumstance should England determine to en - wree her demands by Saval and other force, it must, in my opi-- nion, be of service to american interests his this quarter to display a few ships of war, with extra crew and marines - the proposed force may prove serviceable in checking shat either harty might attempt, and freshaps, save much property The Chinese Love and it's subjects term and treat all Euro - hears and americans, as barbarians, they cannot distinguish by personal appravance, English men from americans, this simi larity may involve american residents and traders here, together with property in jeofraidy.

6th Sheet

It may be well to state, " that alchongh the Vierray's wiet etopping the British Trade, ordered at the same time that The trase of all other nations should go on as before, munolested, - yet american merchants commanders and Enpacargos of vessels and others, who happened to be at Whampoa, or out of Canton, were prevented returning to take care of their pro-= hutes and business, and this dur = may the entire period of interdict Montesh Trave. a memorial or remonstrance from an authorizsed agent of the Writer States Got to The Vicerry, would at an early perios, in my opinion, have produced relief to those citizens so restrained. 克制,特別 event of hastilities taking place between England and China, it is my Spinion, That americans in China would be express to insults and captures and wrong, almost as the they were inchnies, unless fort have in these waters a respectable haval force

force to command rispect and a Consular or other agent duly an -- thorized to look to and take care of American interests. In this case, would it not be well to instruct the said hisposed agent, specifically in case of homicite committed. a citizen, or by any herson sailing under the flag of the united States, whether the accused shall be given up to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment or not, or obtain a verdiet from a jury of American Citizens on the Sport, whether or not the party shall be given up. -The cast of the beam an belonging to the ship "Emily," Capit Copelation, of Baltimore, who was handed over to the Chinese author sites and most unjustly and inhumanly executed, after a bledge was given by the Hong = merchants- or their Chief, How qua that the man would be liberated The case was accidentally, and playfully, being the cause of the death of a Chitrese; This barnen sed circumstance, and the ba

of the Chinese lows for forciogness, has bed me to make This buy gestion. There is one fire siminant trait in the chinese character, that 2 mentione to bring to your notice, which is that after chastisement or an attack whom them, they set down patiently under itnor domand reparation - and if the power that assails is of force and persevences to account - phish it's object, they will yield, or buy peace, as was the case with the Lavrones, in or about 1810 before alluded to, nor would it operate against any Fort or its interests in any futture intercourse with this people. These remarks apply to the Got of China in all its gradations, and to individue -als: - in fact they will his the hand that has been most serverprovided, that hand continues to demonstrate it's hower to renew castigation. Permit me have to call your attention to some muchers of the "Chinese Repository" which

have the honor to transmit herewith; this work is edited by the Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, an aminican Missionary resi-- ding in Canton, who has made rapid proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of the Chines Language, and whom reading of literary ronks in The language, is uptensive, as the Repository bears evi-- dence; most of its contents are from M. Bridgeman's pen. My principle mative in forwarding you the work, is for the generally correct information it contains of Chinese chan - actu, institutions, prolitics, go evenment, religion and lita - ature, so far as it goes - Imay venture to add that the Rev? Editor is well known to all formigners resident in this hout of Canton, for his pratical hiety, retining modesty, and close application to his lite. -ary pursuits, his works will

the heat bear evidence in his favor; - it is my intention to continue to forward to you a copy of the Repository as published, with the Informa:
the hopes, that the informa:
thought, may afford, of the interior
of this immense Empire, as yet

but little known, may prove of some service and interest

to our country and yourself -

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Duplicate - Canton 25th 1/18

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Inad the hours to address you under date of march and white fact, giving my views, in anti-in-Litteright would, his bably, grow out of the change in the manner of day list interesure with the Chinese Infine, both politicas and commercial - being from Cast Endia Compresentina cargoix as representatives of the British Lost and, ares, liquits for, and managers of the Compris monos - roly bot the ha hade the former being now devolved when super : intendents, appointed by this Britanic Majesty, and the Chino nade made extincty fore to his Majesty's subjects. Courts have occurred here within the insuite or two

ist hast, that in hart comborate The correctives of some of my air dicipations, which shad the honor to submit to you, under the fact date above mentioned and it appears probable others may xevelope .-Levil now endeavour to lay before you a brief marrative of the circumstances alluded to, and at the same time buy to refer you to the accomplanying Papers / The Canton Registro/ 9 more minute particulars, and official documents relating to the Mate difficulties, between Hinks -justis Superintenant and the local for together with some able suggestions as to a future course. ford Sapier, the chief infraredendent, with his family wrived at masas in the Convitte Andro mache about the 15th rely where they disembarbed. rapier was instructed by His wive -ruge to associate with himself Two other superintendents, and take them from the remaining nurvers of the late C. S. Comply's Jactary

Lactory here according to their rank - and also a deet, the compyshingen and Translatar of the Chinese Langue - These arrangements were com Leted about the 25th July when the mere Commission and ente, Liquis in the Convitte there they trote to the autie formerly the tos and licensed as a hassage Boat to and from Canton and pro-= ceeded for Canton. after passins Whampoo they were becalined and tide being against them took to the row boat of a 1,200 ton muchant Ship and perhaps, unbuckily did not reach Canton by day, but they arrived about one hour after mid. = night at the Lactory, late the los now the Superintendents. Inotice their noctural urival, is being to be regretted, the not intered = edy on account of the intimations in one of the Vicerous edicto, regt The circumstance. with the late gry committee hereto fore, the wong merchants proposed visiting the Superinteres them, as the official of tocal doct

... time this was refused on this hand of the duperintendents, who domained A direct intercourse with to us they " " representatives of their downing in not of a trading Comply meither party would yield, and after an active introchange of chip /a lum predicts, letters to / the third parties, the Lovernon, as to alledges, by advise of the Hong men whants, permitted them to stop the English trade, on the 20 august and finally decreed it, stopped on The 16 3 but with a reserve, that is to the last mentioned date, all being - gains should be accomplished From the time of corde baper and suites arrival in Canton, the Soverno, or Vicerry had intimated that They must relie to Macas, or without the Bocca ligis, until he ree a mandate from the Emperor deciding whether they would be hermitted to reside in Courton write the Sufids. assumed that ine would continue to reside in Fruton till the Conferred decission was rec? After Trade was stopped, who local Low! internated that if on a faire relined, trade should be ofen

that

this was declined, and entetained unged in plea, think his instructions from His loverign were imperative that he should reside and herform his official duties in Canton or southing the Bocea riguis, and not. "elsewhere," and declared is would not depart unless forced to go, or a mandate from the cutter or, de - chinary to hir with him to remain. - and chapier was firm to his purpose · so long as there was any prospect of accomplishing his design. On or about the 3-5, wept. Land it ordered, or partages not have ober them invited the comminder of the Corvettes Emogine & Tudromiche to pass the Boque with their stips and proceed to Mhampoon their movements were so dilatery, that trey reached Whom from tinky on the 11th and then did not rend armed boats immer they to Contin where his wir wife and view expecting them to arrive for several days. On the 12th boats could not has without some small aish of destruction - of course com munication was dut of between

I mire elifer and His workship Frey or two before, cay the 10th il twhile the authorities and Hong merchants were under the influence of terror caused by the know - Ledge of the Cornettes inaving returned The Jining of the Forts at the entrance as to silvere one and considerably injure the others, and that they had approached mean to Mhampoon, and might continue on to canton, the Lov? there a dong merchant intima. - ted, what it and A would stop fine - The movements of the ships, present This armed boats from coming to Canton, and ultimately retire them outside the Boque, then he the Governor would cease the demand tat Good Sapier should leave Canton; but the slaw movements I ships gave the Chinese time to barricade, and when completed Their comage grew, and led them to withdrand what was considered tantamount to a proposition, which it is frob ble his Lordship would have acceeded to - they then returned to their demands that he should rethe from Conton. This fact goes to

effect, a small force would make used energetically. Their itary energies, or rather weaterness, botto in morale and material, are indeed contemptible, when come = pared with European - Speel sufe in asserting, that a fun boat with a 18 or 24 pounder, and 50 or bo men would at any time, aning The late difficulties, forced his way to Courton from outside the Bog. This new art may naturally lead to the question, why did not His Britanie Majestis two convittes force anopening to communicate with Courtsuthey were distant only 9 on 10 miles? Lam only able to surmise That, perhaps, their Commanders were not, by their Look placed under the command of Lord S. at least, so far, as to obey in com - mitting an act of hostilities, or continuing what might possibly be deamed an act of wanthorgs. fired upon, and by returning it had passed the rubicon as they aid withing for the after reaching Thamproa

They had gone for enough under ein a country had gone for mouth with had the properties had those is chips pushed one vignous after having the Boyer fath that with hours from hours and it is the principle with had that been done, and it is the had that been done, and it is the had that been done, and I would have been in a far different position than he now is having yielded to maear.

down all the informas -tion shave been able to obtain I have come to the conclusion That any violation of the laws of China, as understood by Como = = peans, was not intered by the Birtish Love Lord S, and his colleagues were directed by their Fort to reside in Counton, or with in the Bocea vignis, and not elsewhere. I infer that the Lov had not an eipated any objection on the part of this Lot to the Su-Lundendents residing in Conton and, probably none hould have in more, had they consented

Pothert

to communicate with, and this the Hong merchants officially, as the los. heretofore. With regard to his ind - chips instructions, whom this last noticed point, than no knowledge, and com inclined to the firmion there were none at least, none specific, therefore, he adopted as course which he deened to be most compatible with the dignity of his mission, as eman. Lating from his loverign, and re-- Justo to enter into official intercourse, unliss direct with the Got of this Province. + It appears to have been a capital error in the British Lot in placing members of the late Lactory and servants of the East India Compiy in the Commis = = sion in winch as the Clinese infu that it is only a preterie, to a change from Com, it hading agents, to kings superintered ents but not so in fact and manda ins hold all traders and the of -cupation in contingto so for have Busion and the and placed These Officers about mere hants that

The How muchants sent the kine to the Hoppio, or Collector of Custams for the part of Canton, and piesowally wait on him at table behind his chair, on feetive occasions, when they are present from this fact it may be inferred, with what contempt, the Love of Canton, and other high officers of state! have and would treat a demand from dar - barian traders to a direct intercha of everes ponderice. Again begging reference to The enclosed Papers, containing The Comes = pandonce : era Es upon de touch The late wents, to I venting with due deference, to suggest, that it may perhaps be an object of some consider. = ation with the Got of the United States to observe what course the British Got take as to the late difficulties here, and Their buther views as to intercourse with China - the Superintendents are exhelled honce, and I menderstand it. Their bunctions cease outside of the Bogue. This not improbable they would be permitted to return They will submit to hold official intercourse with the Honge mer chan otherwise, must wait for new ins - tructions from their Loverminents

the Hong muchants intimate it, The Commission may reside in Canton but Fatink that i as a is fallacions -Should England determine to demand, accompanied with an adequate force, that A. Majesty's Supats be admitted to restor in Canton, and to hold direct inter= - course with this local Go communts - the attendet, it way result in hosfor latisfaction for the indignity-in this case, would it not be will if the United States take an observing attitude, combining a haval force and a diplomatic agent? Should England decide to make the above noticed durinands, They will not be all the will make ete the Military and Maral force is retired, that will attend to course her requisitions - Ithink a Communical treaty, Latisfactory and legal secuwith for her subjects both on land and water - perhaps an extension of trade to the northern parts all which will be granted, in my opinion, his haps, before, but detainly after a powerful histile demonstration

has been made

you du cousis and up the riser wind may be down, so weak are the Chinese in ice manerer of defines swith a force iteal would whathe little or no in-Incosion on the coasts of Europe on The mited States. The are therenous usasily led to this conclusion, knowing that two fleets of Ladrans, with Soul 25,000 men each, and those mon Chinese, carried terror upon The Coasts, up the rivers, and swept ill before them, plumacing, laying large Cities under contribution ore massacreing the inhabitants, and, This for 8 or 10 successive years, and down to so recent a period as 1810. were with the assistance of the Portuguese, and some other Conspans and, this curpine of great populations and wealth, and Imay and, boasting and pretence, could not and and how suppress these pirates, the the atten - tion of the Imperial Court was arailer to look at the evil, and the but forthe the whole strongthe this could concentrate to bear whom those rovers, _ at last, the lost bought peace and the sufficiencian-or rather The returnent of these free batters high bribes both of money and high.

I Sheet

honors to the Chiefs, who after abandonmandarins, and resided in Athen. oursustaines England stroils make The suggested delivated upon China and they were yielded under fear may not the question arise, whether equally advantageous times would be extended to the United States, should Low to not demand, and that dunded be accompanied by a show of force. Again, should Elgland make war on China, she will with: =out doubt blockade the rivers, especially that of Canton, or take possession of The bests at it's entrance - perhaps lan-Townitself in This case, the american trade for the time would be elopped the question there arises, whether it would be more for the interests of the anited States to remain perfectly neutral and passive, or become a party, at least in making demand faccompanied by a display of a few more of way of terms in every no a - peet equally advantageous to this ex England may obtains. + There is a point which appears to me of the greatest in -- portance, to those who trave to

his country. I allrede to the fact of. The Hong - muchants being the only medium of intercourse for foreigner with the soit and at the same ine, My, the Hong muchants, are almost without any right, politica or civil - so much so, that they are hable to be arrested and held in requer at the will of the Loveryor without the chance of trial, and the are liable to be squeezed, a time in common new here, bynamymous with a tortion, to any amounts the hand of tyranny may domands. It is requisted that all transactions with foreigners here, go thro the hairs of these Hong-werchants, whithere has - litical or commercial, and at season there are necessarily, in they course of Commercial transactions, very cight to twelve millions of dollars and more in their hands at the same time these min there are 10012: are helds us possible for all acts that foreigners may commit; - and as in The case of cur sling, one of the Hong merchants, and a most in pretable uson, who secured the sings fort William; - he was seized and is yet

in prison, much, whom stre fretince that wood Sapiel came to China in that ship, when at the come time The Lovenson knew by an official report from our of the Chinese Admirals that Land at come in a Mational vessel of war. Thave been thus particular insticing this case, to wemplify the jeopardy property is in; should the Governor have a motive, or pretind one, to seize many or all of the Co. Hong muchants, and squeeze and hold When prisoners, subject as they are to these acts of tyraning it cannot be possible that they will act uprightly and with dignity and impartiality when the course is not in accordance with the wish of their sequeniors thus thus are not only subject to the mo-- tives of self interest as trading men but to slavish fears of Officers of boxt - these circumstances been to make it most desirable that a representa-- tive of our Got should have direct intercourse with the local Gavenments of this place, whenever occasion should make it requisito, for the interests of american atizens .-It appears almost too alsund to be crediting yet Ibelieve it to be time

that Sout have demanded a quar wanty from the Co- Hong what the English ships of war shall reaver again come within the Boguethis is probably a trape, for a future grand squeeze of the Hong, in cases any ships of war enter the river, or and trouble arise produced by Britains The extremolitures make during The ate alarm is to come out of the Hour merchants; and they put it upon hunchandige - probably not less than 150,000 .-Should the united States res - main perfectly neutral and silent, during the diplomatic, or hostile struggle, that may probably, ocem, soon between England and China it appears doubtful to me, if on ad - justing their difficulties, China would give so advantageous terms to the United States as to England who had frightened or beater her into submission; more especially in opening trade with the for-= Minn Horts .-So pusillanimous and Internissive would this Lot and people be to the priver that has Chastises them or that has shown

1 th Sheet

a force whom their coasts, a digurate to distraying this and winit; and in - torrulating - or destroying there today who the waters - and a small force would be a dequate; it is me of inin that this Southwould your to sine is have whatever times it might die = swand - England may insist whom exclusive advantage in trade, unou plea of indumining for indiquities and expresses, and proper security for her subjects upon land and water which does not now wist for any foreigner. The value of The american trade with cline is about the some as that of inguard not including her Erraia Erabe with China: and with a display of force in this quarter, it is my ofice mion, the lanted states may seeme similar advantageous terms with England; but without that display Elfear, she will get the advantage america. Under any circusustances, should England attenuine to inforce her demands by haval and other force, it must, in my opinion, be of Services to american interests in this quarter to display a few ships of war,

with altra crew and marmed this proposed force may prove sinviceable in checking encroachments and in - terruptions that either party might attempt, and purhaps, save much property. The Chinese Lost and its inspects term and treat all Europie - and and americans as barbargares, they cannot distinguish by personal appearances, Englishmen from anno . ricans, this imilarity may involve uneviene residents and traders her together with property, in jespandy. It may be well to state, that atoling to the Vierry's edict stopping The British wave, ordered at the same time that the trade of all other na - time should go on as before, unino - lested, yet americais muchants, Jaminanders and Supracarges of visuls and others, who happened to. be at Mhampoon or out of Courton, were firevented returning to take care of Their property and business, and This during the entire period of in - terdiet of British Trade. Amourani - al or remonstrance from an an - Thorized agent of the United States Fast to the Viceron, would at an

cearly heriod, in my opinion, have produced relief to those alignes so restrained :-In went of hostilities taking place between England and Thina it is my opinion, that unnicans in China would be expired to in = dults and captures and wrong, almost as the they were evenies, unless Got have in these waters a respectable haval force to command respect and a Consular or other agent duly authorized to look to and take care of american interests. In that case would it not be will to instruct said proposed agent, shocifically, in case of hamicide committed by a citizen, or by any person sailing under the flag of The anited States, whether the as = ouses shall be given up to the Thinese anthonities for trial and punishment or not- or obtain a atiques on the shot, whether or not The harty shall be given up. -The case of the Seamon belonging to the ship Enity, Capitain Copolaria, of Baltimore, who was handed over to the Chinese authorities and

and most unjustry and inhumanity executed, after a pleage was given by the forg merchants or their chief How qua that the man would be believe the case was accidental and playfully, being the cause of the death of a Thinese! This lamelited orionnestance, and the barbanty o the Chinese laws for Joreigners, has led me to make this suggestion. There is one preliment trait in the chinese character; that I vintine to bring to your no tree - in hich is, what after chastise = = mont or an attack whom their They sit down patiently under itnor demand reparation and if the hower that assails is of fored in perseverance to accomplish it's object they will yield, or key peace, as was The case with the Larones in on about 1810 before alleged to; - non round it operate against any Gout or its in - terests in any future intercourse with this people. These remarks apply to the Goot of China in all its gradations and to individuals in fact they will his the hand that has been most seeme - provided That hand continues to demonstrate

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its power to versew oustigation. firmit me here to call your allention to some minders of the Chirese Repository, which It we The hours to hand mit herewith; This work is edited by the Rev. W. Bridgeman, an american inission - and residing in Courton, who has anade rapid proficiency in ac-= quining a knowledge of the Chinese language, and whole reading of literally works in the languages is utensive, as the Repository bears evidence, most of its contints are from M. Bridgeman's hen. My principle motive in forwarding you the work, is for the general correct information it contains of Chimese character, institutions, politics, government, religion and literature, so far as it goes, - Imay venture to add that the Rev. Editor is well known to all foreigners re - sident in this part of China, Joshis practical friety, retiring modesty, and close application to his alway and religious pursuits; his works will been evidence in his favor,this my intention to continue to forward to you a copy of the Re = pod=

Repository as published, with the hopes that the information it may afford of the interior of this immented and prove of some service and interest to our country and yourself.

There the home to remain the familiant of the familiant that the familiant the familiant that the familiant the familiant the familiant that the familiant that the familiant t

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The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. . Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will Frise also. They will rage themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUES: AY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1834.

NO. 39. 50 CENTS.

NOTICE. THE Editor begs to state opportfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

Performed by a friend.

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BURJORJEE FORDOONJEE.

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Canton, September. 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Published March 31st 1834 and for cells. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albiou Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE. THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

All letters must be post paid.

OLUMBOH.

The only reports of arrivals that have reached us since our last are, the MOFFATT, Cromarty, from Samarang, CARNATIC, Viles, from Bombay, on the 20th, and the American vessel, CYNTHIA, Graves, from Java, on the 23rd jastaut.

All the foreign trade, excepting the English, was re-opened on tuesday the 23rd, and the English trade was also, re-opened on saturday, the 27th instant; we beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the whole of the commercial community of Canton on the speedy and satisfactory return to their important avocations nuder the acknowledged protection of the chinese local government.

The chinese embarger was infringed on thursday, the 25th instant, by Captain Scinlan, of the Hellas sho, in company with Captain Penrice, of the Ann, had the merit of forcing his passage to Canton before any regular permission was given.

The defences of the river at Howqua's fort, about which so much has been said and such absurd apprehensions entertained, prove to be not only weak and utte. ly inefficient but even contemptible and ridiculous, when a sidered as obstacles to the progress of heavy armed English wats.

The raft, a short distance above Howqua's feet, forming these defences, consists of three tiers of space tending right across the river, excepting a passage or hout 30 yards open in the middle, across which was a chain - tused to be drawn at night; the raft, which is about 15 feet wide, is fixed to piles driven into the bed of the rer at sertain distances.

Of the two branches into which the river divides above the raft, the lower mouth of the right, which is a have the raft, the lower mouth of the raft, and j is snuk in the channel, the masts of which appear king it the water.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till frid a sorning, his conbeing, as is conjectured, detained on the way. ductors should hear of the frigates having pa-se

We learn, from private information, that his lordship landed much weakened by the barbarous delay and annoyance he met with, the feve under which he was suffering not being at all mitigated; this medical attendant hoped that the pure air of Mac would soon have a 'eneficial effect on his lordship's he

Should the supposition of unnecessary, tantalizingand, perhaps, extra-official delay be true, we are at a loss for words to express our feelings of indignation at the treacherous conduct of the Chinese officers in thus confining his lordship, in the state of sickness in which he left Canton, on board his boat for two or three days longer than the passage can have required. Had he anticipated detention en route he would, no doubt, have found it more confortable to remain in Canton for two or three days longer to avoid passing his time in his boat. We trust his lordship will make a strong protest against such base treatment.

We insert in another column the governor's edict direc-

Ving the re-opening of the British trade.

This is a remarkable document; the edict which permits the export in British bottom of the staple commodities of the empire is addressed to a body of Asiatic British subjects who are out partially concerned in that branch

of the trade.

The trade.

The trade of the Pursees. How far this tribe of men are justified in petitioning the chinese government on behalf of the whole BRITISH trade we shall not now stop to enquire; but it would seem that the hong merchants cajoled the Parsees into presenting a peti-tion because they well know that no European would to so The governor, in this edict, also seems to abandon the

ong established and constantly observed system of respon-Tsibility. If an individual sows dissensions he is to be driven out; all are not to be involved! This is an approximation to common sense scarcely compatible, we think, with the governor's long tostered national prejedices. The maxim divide at impera is well known and always acted on, in China. We rather think it is nothing more than a sneer against the want of unity amongst the subjects of Great Britain during the late rupture. The governor The Amongst the various mean ways of petty annoyance

resorted to by the chinese officers, during the late suspension of trade with foreigners, was one from which the scale of humanity in which the chinese rank may be pretty accurately ascertained. The chinese servants were taken from all the British families at Macao, not excepting Lady Napiers; and other means of insult and outrage were attempted to be put in force; even the jouses, in some instantes re entered by the low chinese police. The government, moreover, attempted to introduce 2000 soldiers into Macao, on preteuce of protecting the city, but was instantly stopped by the spirited conduct of the Portuguese governor, who theatened to open a fire on the Chinese troops, when they immediately withdrew. The governor further expressed his intentions of protecting all British subjects in Macao, and placed sentries over the houses of the principal British residents. The governor's spirited and friendly conduct is deserving of the highest praise, and, we trust, will not pass unnoticed by the British residents. As for the "flowery sons of Han," they are a blot on the page of humanity, black as it may be.

As the time of excitement has not yet passedwhich probably extends to the breasts of the hong merchants and chief officers of the province, but is by them admirably and patriotically suppressed and disguised-we again take the liberty of recommending to all those who are interested in the permanent welfare and respectability of the British commerce with China to subdue their present emotions, arising from whatever cause, and to consider affairs with that calm dispassionateness becoming men to whom great interests are consided. Above all let unity—at least in public affairs and in public duties—prevail. The common enemies are the hong merchants and the local government, and it is to subvert their machinations that the com-

bined strength of British talent and influence is required.

The readiest and most eligible means of establishing and conducting an extended commerce with this empire is now— and will, for some tien to come, be our principal

object; free trade to every port of China, acknowledged and protected by the government-is the grand prize before us: This is obviously far paramount to any stinted privileges which we can aim at gaining in the single port of Canton. And we reably believe the great object of access to the whole empire is attainable by the same display of firmness and good management as will be required for the comparatively paltry object of obtaining a good footing here.

Until he be fully empowered to demand and enforce at all hazards a proper reception, we hope never again to see a British representative at Canton, subject to be starved and insulted at the paltry mandate of the hong merchants; above all, never may a British representative again submit to the humiliation of negotiating with bong merchants, either directly or though the agency of others.

Let us, then, take a short view of the means which the British nation has in its power for the attainment of so desirable and beneficial an and, as an open trade with all

Adequate cause has lately been given by the Canton government to the British nation to commence active hostilities against it; but, when it is considered that its late rash and hasty acts would most probably be disavowed and their authors punished by the emperor, on a firm representation of facts being made, it would be at once more politic and humane to rest satisfied with the punishment already inflicted, and to confine future hostilities to demonstration only: that is, to exhibit constantly our naval force in terrorem to the celestial empire. Let us evidence, in the strongest manner, along the whole coast and in every port of China our naval power, and manifest the ease with which that power, when duly exerted, could cut off the internal and external supplies of the empire. Let us add to science by a complete survey of the coasts of China, Japan, Corea, and of the Loo-choo islands; the prosecution of these surveys would necessarily detain H. M. Ships frequently in the waters of China, where they should insist on paying and receiving such courtesies as are becoming and customary between civilized nations at peace with each other; demanding supplies of provisions and water as a matter of course and in the usual way these affairs are managed in other countries; at the same time the merchants of Great Britain would be pushing their enterprizes in all quarters, under the constant protection and frequent presence of H. M. Ships. A British representative may also be negotiating at Peking, or, at least, may arouse the attention of the chinese court by such a remonstrance as also never before tingled in celestial ears. We think that by thus practising on their fears - sometimes, perhaps, on their hopes-we may change the current of national feeling, which has been so long and so skilfully directed against us by the government, and attain a vantage ground of honor and respect in the opinion of the people and partially of the government that will induce the son of heaven to listen to our terms of international intercourse: for it appears, both from the obstinacy of the local and the ignorance of the Peking government, that nothing shorti of an exhibition of irresistible strength, and a fixed determination to use it (if required by further barbarous and misanthropic acts), will ever bring the emperor and his officers to a just sense of their relative position with the rest of mankind.

Some of our countrymen speak of the desirableness of ning a commercial treaty. True, it is desirable. But forming a commercial treaty. True, it is desirable. But we cannot help thinking the longer we put off a formal demand for it, the better treaty we are likely to arrive at in the end, after we have first inculcated, in a practical manner, the sound principles on which it ought to be founded. The better too will our negotiator be experienced in the modes of dealing of our antagonists. We cannot forget the difficulties encountered Mr. Crauford in negotiating a very unsatisfactory commercial treaty with the Burmese, though supported by the moral and physical force of a part of Sir Archibald Campbells victorious troops still remaining at Rangoon, Hence we wish to advocate caution and due preparation before undertaking the serious affair of a commercial treaty.

(RELATIONS WITH CHINA.)
The mode of inducing the chinese rulers to consent to their subject being allowed to trade freely with us English that of late occupied so many pens that I much fear the public have got tired of the discussion. Yet if a mode can be made advance in point of time this Marrived at, which would advance in point of time this inevNable event, and would, on the one hand, save the certain loss of life which must happen on any collision with the British force, whilst on the other it formed no ground for a percuptory stoppage of our present commerce, by which so many private interests would suffer. I say if discussion could Lead to any plan calculated to avoid these evils when attaining the object in view, the subject, though tedious, has a right to command the attention of the foreign office, as well was of every person engaged in mercautile affairs with China.

Proceeding upon the surest ground, experience, we know that some progress towards trade has been made on the coast of China, not counting Lintin (which is now a great emporium of trade, carried on affoat), is it not possible to consolidate, encrease, and give a more permanent action to this coasting intercourse? Suppose three or four viceconsuls appointed under lord Napier, to be afford; to be at Amoy, Fuh-Chow-Foo, Chusan &c. Let them be rewarded with moderate salaries, but permitted to carry on trade on their own account as an inducement to exertion, and as a means of defraying the expense. Let us suppose four vessels so occupied; fancy four Gutzlaffs, in different provinces, giving out the means of information to the chinese orally and by the power of the press; widely disseminating religion, European customs and laws, whilst the consuls in the good faith and punctuality of their mercantile dealings are offering the surest test of belonging to a civilized country; such a course of proceeding, had it not even a more powerful effect, would, in one season, probably form, under the auspices of the respective vice-consuls floating emporia in four of the chief rivers of China, where a little firmness towards the government vessels would open most friendly dealings with millions of chinese.

A few extra men, and a little show of preparation, would make these vessels perfectly secure, and if even slight inter-Aference took place with the government officers, such would Monly tend more quickly to open the eyes of the chinese government, and show the inevitable necessity of a licensed trade between industrious millions too anxious on both sides to exchange each of the commodities.

The number of perfect roadsteads along this coast would

an practise much facilitate this attempt. civilized countries experience has shown that the consul, or saccredited mercantile adventurer, has preceded rather than 0-followed atreaty of commerce; indeed, such is the natural course of events; first comes the venture, which, turning out profitable is repeated; then arise dissensions about duties or presents, provisions &c.; usage is established, which comes with modified conditions to form that which is called a treaty of commerce, and which, in fact, is made by the repeated efforts, enterprize and perseverance of those acting on the commercial stage, whether called consuls or no, though in European life now carried into regular effect by consuls and treaties.

It has bee argned in your paper with some strength that the extent, repeated bargains, and long continuance of trade in China, with the avowed consent of the government, form. by implication, a treaty of commerce; how far sound this may be I am not prepared to say, but clear it is that at the important change now being effected, and which, you will observe, is (by inference) acknowledged by the viceroy himself, the nature of the commercial treaty about to take place will much depend on the spirit, steadiness, and resources of our present superintendent; and, next to the sine qua non of a representative at Peking, there is no line of operation so easy and so little objectionable as the encouragement of floating consuls. DELTA.

Letter from the hong merchants—addressed "to Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen," communicating the opening of the trade.

A respectful communication. Some days since, trusted us to solicit the opening of the ship's holds. We have made a par-

ticular and explicit report, and now have received this order from the

"As is petitioned, it is granted that the ships' holds be opened, and that trade be conducted as usual. Any (persons or vessels) entering or going out of the sea port must, according to law, request and receive the hoppo's red permit, and undergo examination accordingly. Small sampans (boats), without coverings, from Whampoa, are also permitted to go and come

"The said private merchants have passed over sea, several times ten thousand miles to come here. Their important object is trade. It is, a absolutely requisite that they should eternally, and with implicit obedience keep the laws. Then assuredly they may receive the bedewing favor of the great emperor, and excited thereby with gratitude may attain joy and get gain. Should any among them sow disturbance and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not cause that all should be involved. This is what I, the governor, sincerely hipe for." " hope for.

We also hope, gentlemen, that you will act in obedience to the tenor of this order. This we most carnestly implore of you. For this special purpose we write. With compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.) To Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen.

8th moon 25th day (September 27th)

APPEAL TO PEKING. (From a correspondent)

The disturbances at Canton have had an extraordinary effect upon the officers stationed along the coast. The most furious edicts were issued a week or two ago to cut off all intercourse with barbarian ships. This circumstance

officers stationed along the coast. The most furious edicts were issued a week or two ago to cut off all intercourse with barbarian ships. This circumstance surely deserves notice as showing the terror infused at the present crisis.

It is natural to expect that the local government at Canton will represent the recent occurrences in such a light at Peking as best suits its convenience and interest, no matter whether true or false. To this we are accustomed, and do no longer wonder at their perverting plain facts; yet we have still to tearn how, by appealing directly to the court, we can counteract the injurious effect of these misrepresentations. We ourselves have twice seen the salutary check upon arbitrary power by an immediate appeal to the emperor's justice, and a faithful representation of the matters themselves. This has intimidated the chinese officers, and made them responsible for their acts to the highest authorities. They have began to reflect upon the consequences of their conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather condescended to flatter, and to ask forgiveness for the wrong done.

We consider, under present circumstances, a dignified, calm appeal to the emperor's justice is a matter of the highest importance for our commercial interests. Let us discard all petty animosity, and simply ask, whether a monarch, who considers himself the representative of justice itself on earth, can suffer his servants in a distant province to go on in that perverse way as they have hitherto done. He who wages war ostensibly merely for the purpose of establishing the reign of peace and justice on earth, ought to investigate an affair wherein his character is so materielly concerned. There is a time of duplicity and evasion—in both branches imperial court is the university for a

investigate an affair wherein his character is so materially concerned. There is a time of duplicity and evasion—in both branches imperial court is the university for all the local governments—but also a time when a blunt statement of matters of fact will obtain the palm of victory over subterfuge and artifice. We should wish to see such a paper enriched by classical quotations which bear upon the subject, and altogether in a style in accordance with the feelings we wish to express.

There will be no longer be any question how we shall get such a paper to Peking; We know now ways and means, and ought really to be pitted if we cannot use them.

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICERS OF CHINA; CONVERSATION WITH A CHINESE COLONEL. [From a correspondent.]

The officers of the chinese government are seldom well-informed in The officers of the chinese government are selected well-informed in geography. It has often been asserted that the government is fully aware of the great naval power, and the territorial possessions of Great Britain in Asia. We will not deny that there are a few members in the imperial cabinet who have a vague notion of the Ying-keih-le-kwo, alias Hungmaou-kwo; but we venture to say that there is not one amongst them who can point out upon the map the kingdom of Great Britain. The idea that can point out upon the map the kingdom of Great Britain. The idea that China—the middle kingdom—is situated in the centre of the earth, and surrounded by four seas, has taken too strong a hold of the minds of the chinese, because they read it repeatedly in their standard works; and their national maps represent the world just so as their sages have described it. It is in vain to argue against this prejudice, which at once flatters national pride and confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard effects in the original that they are a standard confirms the hierard confirms the through the standard confirms the hierard confirms that they are a standard confirms the hierard confirms the pride and confirms the bigoted officers in the opinion that they rule over a superior race of men. The silent progress of knowledge can alone annihilate such preposterous notions; and we trust that the march of intellect will soon direct its course towards our celestial friends.

Viewing China as the middle kingdom, which is surrounded by small

islands, the habitations of barbarians, it is natural to suppose that the emperor of this central part of the earth would feel himself greatly exalted, and look down on all other states as petty barbarian principalities, which he might crush in one grasp. His officers, who imitate his glorious pattern, surely behold barbarian officers—whom their documents call E-muh, barbarian eyers—with indescribable contempt. We happened lately to fall in with one of these great men, a colonel in the army, who was extremely anxious to enter into conversation, for the mere purpose of reading barbarians a lecture. Why, asked he, dare you to tread upon the soil of the middle kingdom in defiance of the laws of the celestial empire! We simply answered with Confucius; "All men within the four seas are brethren." "Ha," he replied, "but you are barbarians." Instead of disproving this assertion, which at that moment was rather misapplied, we showed him that his rude behaviour fully entitled him to rank amongst them. "I," he said, in great agitation, "am an officer of the Ta-tsing-kwo—kingdom of great purity." "And we are," was our answer "subjects of the Ta-ying-kwo—Great Britain, (literally "great flourishing nation.") "Where is this nation!" answer, "study geography and you will know this." By this of this central part of the earth would feel himself greatly exalted, and look

We have made a par-

he had become rather abustied, and exclaimed, "tile celestial empire es over the four seas!" For this assertion we demanded proof and ceived abused this was a fact which never had been controverted eeing that he only grew ruder we advised him to study the book of rites, went the abuse of religious the miles of religious in tention. one of the classics, that he might know the rules of politeness in treating strangers. This argumentum ad hominem had a wonderful effect, but we left him abruptly to us own runmations.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Only inferior to Russia in extent, it surpasses all other countries on the globe in resources, which however fall short of the exigencies of the the globe in resources, which however fall short of the exigencies of the empire. It may be compared to a slumbering giant, who might by activity cestroy the pignly beings of the human species, but who is satisfied with cossessing the spot where he rests in peace and quietness, and boasting of the strength of his limbs, which by long disuse carnot carry him, so that even children may tease him with impunity. It is not our object at present to discuss its political strength, but to present a general view of the together which constitute this huge empire.

The 18 provinces conjurised by our geographers under China proper, on contradistinction to its colonial possessions and Cochin China, differ wydely in extent and fertility, but each of them might separately constitute a kingdom. The union between them has never been so firstly denoted by a kingdom. whely in extent and fertility, but each of them might separately constitute in kingdom. The union between them has never been so firmly cemented as under the present dynasty. Even at the accession of the Manthouse and in the firmly to the throne, the southern provinces were ruied by viceroys who possessed almost sovereign power, and were often found in rebellion against the emperor. Such a state of things did not last very long; the provincial supreme government was divided between the highest functions in the large state of the suprementation who extends a state of the suprementations and the suprementations are the largest through the suprementations and the suprementations are supposed to the suprementation of the suprementations are supposed to the suprementation of the sup tionaries, who acted as a check upon each other; and to ensure their fidelity, tionaries, who acted as a check upon each other; and to ensure their fidelity, were surrounded with spies sent purposely from Peking. At the present moment, a governor of more subjects than the largest kingdom in Europe can boast, may be deprived of his rank and life, without the least lear of restricting the public perce. There is not one instance on record that a disgrac diviceroy turned rebel; nor do we remember that the people ever showed so much affection for their fullen ruler as to take up arms in his beaut. The government at Peking has full controll over the most distant norts of the emoire, and rules over them with far greater ease than the great per in. The government at resing has introductore the most distant parts of the empire, and rules over them with far greater ease than the grand Signer over his turbulent capital. Of all the provinces, Keang-soo is the most tertile. It is the delta of Clina, upon a large scale, on the banks of the magnificent Yang-tsze kang and Hwang-ho. Che-keang, the smallest of all the provinces, is more productive than Sze-chuen, the largest, though of all the provinces, is more productive than Sze-chuen, the largest, though intersected with barreu mountain ridges. Keang-se and Honan may be caned the heart-arteries of the giant; the former is pointed out as the centre of the world by the Chiaese, whose monarchy was founded there. Of the highest importance as maritime provinces are Kwang-tung and Funkeen; a honor in which Che-keang also shares. The first is far superior in agricultural riches to Funkeen, which has, however, its tea hills and orchards. We are far from considering China as a garden, nor is the boasted abundance of every necessary of life and the extra-ordinary fertility of the soil a matter of fact. We should rather be induced to believe that it had, in general, a poor soil, which was raised by mere dint fertility of the soil a matter of fact. We should rather be induced to believe that it had, in general, a poor soil, which was raised by mere dint of industry to that flourishing state in which we find it at the present moment. Shan-tung stands isolated amongst the provinces; it produces, however, as much as will suffice for its own consumption, without having namy articles for exportation. Though advantageously situated for trade, the opposite coast Leaon-tung. Pih-chih-le, without the coast, would be in a wretched state, and similar to the adjacent territories beyond the great in a wretched state, and similar to the adjacent territories beyond the great wall. Shan-se, Shen-se, and Kan-suh, bear much resemblance to each other, they are partly mountainous, enjoy a rigorous climate, and produce the grains and vegetables of Europe. Being excluded from participating in mritime trade they indemnify themselves by carrying on a barter with the mabitants of the northern and western deserts, and visit also the Russian Challenge State in the companying spirit of the Chipmen retire which frontiers. Such is the commercial spirit of the Chinese nation, which is innate in them, that they will overcome all natural disadvantages in pursuit of their favorite occupation—trade.

What can show a greater spirit of enterprise than the wanderings of

What can show a greater spirit of enterprise than the wanderings of these Chinese merchants for months and years in the dream deserts of Mongolia, which even appal the hardy Russian. Hoo and advantages of rich trigation for the cultivation of the staff of life—rice. Gan-hwny is more mountainous, but fertile to a great degree. Yun-nan and Kwei-chow are partly still in the possession of the aboriginal Meaou-tsze; the former is a burden to the Chinese government, by absorbing annually much treams partly still in the possession of the apprignal Meaou-Isze: the former is a burden to the Chinese government, by absorbing annually much treasure without reimbursing the emperor. When the Chinese shall have learnt to dig in the bowels of the earth for metals, and when the government todig in the bowels of the earth for metals, and with the government shall more liberal, it may be expected that the Switzerland of China—Kwei-chow—will become one of the richest provinces. Yun-nan, though a very extensive province with many rivers and verdant plains amongst towering mountains, has never been much valued by by the government. It is too distant, without manufactures and trade; neither do the inhabitants rank very high in the estimation of their countrymen. Kwang-se, though rank very high in the estimation of their countrymen. Kwang-se, though under the same governor as Kwang-tung, is totally different. It is entirely an agricultural province, thinly inhabited, with few large cities, and is the granary of Kwang-tung. In the estimation of government it stands very low. The large territory of Sze-churn is well cultivated on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, which is here called Kinsshask ang—golden and river but great tracts present, either a burren soil or an impact banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, which is here called Kin-sin-k ang—golden sand river—but great tracts present either a barren soil, or an impenetrable jungle. In the mountain recesses the aborigines defy the whole power of their Chinese lords. The two islands, Tae-wan and Hae-nan, with a great number of smaller ones, are of the utmost importance to the maritime provinces. Very unlike the picturesque groups in the India archipelago they exhibit nothing but barren ridges of mountains, but are

thickly inhabited and in a state of the highest cultivation. Comparing the intural situations of China proper with that of other countries, it is prefers in Asia, and in advantages resulting from it inferior to none. With an extensive coast and splendid rivers, it touches the extremes of cold and warmth, whilst it itself enjoys a temperate climate. But it must cold and warmth, whilst it itself enjoys a temperate climate. But it must be allowed that it lies isolated; it has natural boundaries to the south, west and north, which are nearly impassable. The cause of this is obvious. The industrious Chinese, like all other civilised nations, have gradually driven the neighbouring nomades towards the deserts, and occupied all the land fit for tillage. Only where ridges of mountains stopt their progress their endeavours of extending their territory proved fruitless; otherwise we might have sought for the boundaries of the Chinese empire near the Caucasus.

Caucasis.

The safety of the northern provinces was formerly much endangered by the continual inroads of the Tatars. During the sway of the Mantchoos the peace and security of the empire has been established upon a choose the peace and security of the chinese are now their vassals and firm basis; the inveterate enemies of the Chinese are now their vassals and rulers, and have common interest in the preservation of the empire. The policy which led to this great result is worthy of the great Kang-he, who may be said to have laid the foundations of the extensive empire under the present family; Keen-lung, who resembled him most as a warrior, continued the same line of policy, though not with the same success; his successors have added little, but perservere in the beaten track.

Mantchooria is now incorporated with China proper; Leaou-tung would form a natural appendage to the state, but the two upper provinces, Kirin and Tsitsihan have nothing in common with it. The fertility of Leaoutung is well known, but it owes its prosperity to Chinese colonists. Kirin has extensive forests and marshes, but the aborigines, from whom the reigning family descended, do not delight in agriculture, they prefer a pastoral and indolent life, and their territory resembles a wilderness. Tsitsihan, the western part of Mantchooria, is on the whole a cold inhospitable country, not unlike Siberia, inhabited both by Mantchoos and remnants of the Mongols who, when driven out of China there took refuge. The numerous tribes who inhabit the banks of the rivers, and live in a state of the utmost wretchedness, remind us strongly of the Samoyedes and Tongoo-(To be concluded in our next.) ses in Siberia.

The following is the scale of compensation to the officers

n the ma	11	11.1	me	e	mI.	Oic	V (n me	East India company.
OMPENSATI									REMARKS.
'ommande									1stly. To have performed a voyage
Master -					_	_	-	1000	since the 1st of January 1830.
Chief Mate			=	9	21	-	-	600	2ndly. A Purser to have performed
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inrgeon -	q	-		-	-	¥	-	400	3rdly. No claimant to receive com-
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Durcar			5 52					150	during his last voyage.
4thly.	N	0	lai	m	adn	nis	sible	e unless	s proof be given that the party intended

was going to sea again. s as going to sea again.

5thly. No greater number admitted in respect of any ship, then one ommander or master, one surgeon, one mate of each grade, and one purser.

No lower grade than 4th mate.

COMMANDERS OF SHIPS WHOSE CONTRACTS ARE UNEXPIRED. COMMANDERS OF SHIPS WHOSE CONTRACTS ARE UNEXPIRED.

An equivalent for their privilege tonnage, at the probable market value for the voyages which they would performed if the contract had been completed.

For Three voyages - - - £1,000.

Two voyages - - - 3,000.

One voyage - - - 2,000. One voyage

The cases of officers to be treated the same as those of the chartered service.

£5,000 4,500 4,000 3,000 2,000 2,400 2,200 2,000

	Secon					Third Mates													
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	Fifth ma	tes			-		200	Sixth ma	tes -	-	-	-		150	

That the midshipmen be paid gratuities according to the following scale;

The remuneration of the owners, not passed, yet proposed as follows:

RELIANCE.....£36,000 LORD LOWTHER......£21,000 Reliance....£36,000 Edinburgh.....21,000 ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON . . 22,000

DROWNED at Whampoa, by accidentally falling overboard from the schooner Sylph, about midnight on Saturday, the 20th of September, George Notcutt Green, Esq., Supercargo of the British Brig Fox.

THE

RIM MAHOM

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1834.

NO. 40. 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL. THE British brig ANN, Captain Penrice, has a few Tons to spare;—to sail with all despatch;—Apply to Canton, 6th October, 1834.

Canton, 6th October, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CARTER.

THE well known British bark Moffat, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port.

A. S. Keating.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

Canton, October 4th, 1834.

A. S. KEATING.

B. GERNAERT.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fist sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Captain Millar, is under engagement to sail on or before the 10th proximo. For the emaining room about 150 tons, apply to

Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

The well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 290 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord CASTLEREAGH, Captain P.
Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to
Canton, 7th August 1834.

No 7 French Hong.

Canton, 7th August 1834.

CAPSINGMOON AND MANILA.

THE Spanish ship, COLON, Captain Ramirez, will take freight for the above places; to leave Whampoa positively on or before the 10th proximo. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. proximo. Apply to

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to Cursetjee Sapoorjee Pareck, AND Framjee Jemsetjee.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834.

AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 10th of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship Charlotte, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to

Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

No 3 Powenham Ham.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave
Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons.

Ja Innes. For freight apply to

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 10th of October.
For freight apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co. For freight apply to

For freight apply to HOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

HE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to

DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

PADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark Theris, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch.
For freight apply to B. Gernaert.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

PATENT FELT, for ships bottoms, roofs of buildings, &c. &c. in sheets, Apply to

Apply to Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French hong.

NOTICE. INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by
DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

ISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurauce Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents,

FOR SALE.

British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East Judia Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESONT & Co. 2133, may be had on application to TO RENT.

NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

R IUE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framing Not appointed to the property of the office he is permitted to take BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself general useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation lapplying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

THE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press
Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE NOTICE.

H orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The past week has been barren of events; every thing going on quietly; indeed too much so, we learn, for our mer-chants, who complain that but few of their usual Chinese dealers have yet returned from the country, to resume business at Canton. -The recent arrivals are the Sym-METRY, Riley, from Liverpool and Singapore, the Nossa SENHORA DA LUZ, Jesus, from Java, and the Second MARÇO, Mesquita, from Bombay, on the 26th Septs are herever

LORD NAPIER.—We regret to say that the acs open lord Napier's health received from Macao during this in were at one time of a most alarming nature; exciting highest degree the sympathies and concern of the fo community of Canton. It is satisfactory to add however by the last intelligence, his Lordship was pronounce of danger, though still suffering from fever; and from severity of the attack, it is to be feared a considerable time must elapse, before we can congratulate the community on his being sufficiently restored to enable his giving attention to public affairs.

When his Lordship confided his person to the treacherous conveyance which the government, in consi deration of his indisposition, engaged to provide for his speedy removal to Macao (exacting at the same time his open order for the frigates moving out to Lintin) the party were not permitted to proceed, on the first evening beyond the fort in the Macao passage; about three miles from the foreign factories. There they anchored for the night, surrounded by mandarin boats, containing, it is said,

an escort of about 300 men, the noise of whose perpetually sounding gongs was a complete obstacle to sleep. Other delays succeeded, by which their arrival at Heangshan, which should have been on monday, was protracted till tuesday at midnight; and there in the midst of the bustle and noise of that great emporium, they were compelled to remain at anchor till the afternoon of thursday (about 40 hours) constantly surrounded by mandarin boats and others beating gongs and letting off crackers night and day, notwithstanding repeated entreaties from his Lordship's physician More wanton cruelty to one suffering from fever, to desist. cannot be imagined, and our readers will easily conceive it's effects in aggravating all his Lordships symptoms; not to mention the trifling with his feelings in tantalizing him, from one moment to another, with hopes of being allowed to go on, which they had no intention of realizing. They did not weigh till they heard of the frigates passing the Bogue and the miserable voyage was not permitted to terminate till friday morning; although the state of the wind would easily

Thus for three days from tuesday till friday, at the nmiment peril of his life, has His Britannic Mayesty's epresentative, in a state of dangerous, sickness, been held durance by the Canton government under circumstances aggravated cruelty and base treachery, which could not ave been thought possible even by those most accustomed be Chinese duplicity;—the sad reality of which however must ow destroy all confidence in the honesty or strongest averments of the Chinese local officers; and absolutely places them beyond the pale which regulates political relations between civilized bodies of men.

We earnestly hope the British Government will resent his black outrage in a suitable manner; and that a represenation to the emperor will be made with a view to bring down the vengeance of their own Government on the guilty parties.

British Criminal and Admiralty Court. Owing to the non—arrival from England of His Majesty's instructions, Lord Napier deferred in the first instance exercising his criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction over British subjects at Canton. In consequence, however, of the event narrated in the advertisement, which appeared in our paper of the 16th September, his Lordship about that time circulated among the British community a written notice commenting on the same, and expressing his determination, should any occasion henceforth occur, to take on himself the responsibility of exercising his judicial functions, notwithstanding the want of instructions. From that period therefore may be dated the commencement of the British criminal and Admiralty court.

Lord Napier's notice being merely a manuscript documant sent round for the perusal of the British residents, the had no copy to enable his publishing it; nor should he himself at liberty to insert it in the Register, his Lordship's authority. But we understand it has en introduced into a printed pamphlet, circulated o, by the parties who called for his lordship's prolon that occasion.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to preour readers with aspirited account of the actions fought His Majestys ships in passing the Bogue and Tiger and Forts;—and though now rather an old story, yet as the particulars have not hitherto been published, we doubt not they will be perused with interest.

We learn that on the ships passing out all the damage was observed to be very carefully repaired, and the paint restored in a manner to resemble old work, so that notraces of destruction should remain.—This is very characteristic of the Chinese system of deception, and their perpetual effort to save appearances.

A letter of DELTA notices a singular circumstance which we believe to be strictly true, vizt. that on the Hong Merchants applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding

to Macao, they were competled by the viceroy and his council to sign a bond 'that neither his Lordship, nor any of His Britannic Majestys ships shall again molest the Canton Government.

In the absence of the Editor we must admonish a Parsee Merchant to express his sentiments in more decorous language, if he expects a place for them in the Register. Else even the futile threat of publication elsewhere cannot avail in procuring them admission;—a threat, by the bye, which from our knowledge of the Editor's character, we feel assured is most uncalled for;—the pages of the Register leing open to all correspondents who may address it in becoming language on affairs of public interest or who may feel themselves agarieved by any thing said in its columns.

feel themselves aggrieved by any thing said in its columns.
We do not perceive that a PARSEE MERCHANT has contradicted any part of the statement in the last Register. If the Parsees have petitioned only for themselves, it is clear the Chinese government has chosen for its own ends to consider them as petitioning for the whole British Trade. And although all must rejoice at the reopening of the trade, we must be allowed to maintain that the same result would have certainly followed without the presentation of any peti-The language of petitioning is no doubt very soothing as a salvo to Chinese arrogance; but many British subjects are we know, of opinion that it would better have been spared on the recent occasion. Although the Parsees did not petition till after Lord Napier resolved to retire from Canton; was not his Lordship, we will ask, more than once importuned with addresses from the Indian community in China, expressing their uneasiness at the posture af affairs, and beseeching him to "relieve them from their most perilous situation",—a sense of which had induced many of them to obtain permits for taking refuge in Macao, whither they were about to start, when their fears were removed by an accommodation taking place? It is but fair to add that in a copy we have seen of the parsees' address to Lord Napier of the 10th September it is stated. "We are convinced your Lordship is acting for the best." The misfortune is their course of proceeding led the Chinese to consider them as disapproving of his Lordships measures; and considering the large amount of property represented by the Parsees, this impression of their sentiments, fixed on the minds of the Hong Merchants, could not fail to weaken the hands of the British Representative.

We admit, with a PARSEE MERCHANT, that all British subjects, of every tribe, are equally under his most gracious Majesty's protection; and they have been wisely admitted to equal civil rights; but all are not equally appropriate for every duty. On the field of Waterloo, for instance, it is doubtful how far the Parsees, however well mounted or accoutred, would have been allowed to take the place of the 42nd, the Blues or Scots Greys.

ACTION OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

At half past 12 on the 7th September H. M. S. Imogene and Andromache, under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay Forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and the two forts followed it up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of H. M. Ships. The Junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into the shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As H. M. Ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north, the Imogene standing towards Wangtong Fort on one tack, and the Andromache towards Anunghoy on the other. The Imogene waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her was answered, by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the Andromache in the mean while returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery with several well aimed shot some of which plunged into the

parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed cit a through the embrasures. The British fire while it lasted silenced the forts but as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing on the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel: but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the Imogene received several shot, one of them coming through the side of the Quarterdeck, knocking down and slightly bruizing a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast,—a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day (which it was) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow, working passage occupied nearly an hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H. M. Ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill. They ought to have sunk both The round stern armaments proved extremely The perfect iudifference with which the Louisa Cutter was manoeuvred through the passage by Captain El liot sitting upou deck under an umbrella, must have provoned the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being, on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of the forts, -soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H. M. Ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th when they weighed to pass Tiger island .- In the interim the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred match lock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ships bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 200 yards from it, the parapet over looking The crews gave a lond cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top men. One of their shot killed the Captain of the Imogene's forecastle and three more were wounded, but not severely. The Andromache had a seaman killed on the maindeck and three wounded. So many thirty two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A Joshouse within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar-from want of wind.

COMMERCIAL CONFIDENCE.

MR. EDITOR

This is a matter of such vital import to all foreigners in Canton that though an attempt to discuss it may lead over ground lately much trodden

though an attempt to discuss it may lead over ground lately much doubten still it must not escape without notice.

Any arbitrary government, such as this, may, by one violent act, entirely destroy or break down confidence amongst traders but it is beyond the power of the strongest government directly to restore that which they have taken away, and thus it is that commerce seldom entirely flourishes, except when joined to freedom. The late acts of the governor of this province or those authorised by him, have been of a nature most materially to interfere with

this necessary commercial feeling—the punishment by blows of a class of men called linguists who are our only legal intermediate messengers with the fiscal department excited terror instead of obedience, and I will venture without fear of contradiction to assert that it is one of the very few times that body of men have been punished for refusing to tell a falsehood; the conduct of the government on this occasion was most outrageous, these men being struck by the vindictive hands of a high presiding magistrate because they would not enable him to fix false terree availed respectable home mer-

struck by the vindictive hands of a high presiding magistrate because they would not enable him to fix a false charge apainst a respectable hong merchant, and which charge was "that a merchant ship secured by him had brought lord Napier to China." Though the government failed in getting false witnesses, they proceeded to punish unjustly; and this merchant has since then been closely imprisoned.

The viceroy and his tartar Pekin censor, having the fear of death before them in his Britannic Majesy's frigates, and though at the head of thousands of soldiers not being in any respect powerful enough to cope with such customers, turn round in their impotent wrath and order a set of hong merchants to grant a bond that his Majesty of England's war ships shall never revisit China—a bond which every one will instantly perceive they are just as able to implement as they are to cause the sun to stand still on the meridian.—Yet though futile in its direct object this bond is likely in the hands of the rapacious mandarins to form a capital foundation for oppression against

of the rapacious mandarins to form a capital foundation for oppression against the purse and person, of these devoted merchants who signit.

It is known to all your Canton Readers and I must shortly state to distant parties that these hong merchants imprisoned, and surrounded by every mode of torture, are the usual depositors of the silk, tea, and suzar of China, whilst changing hands betwirt Chinese and foreigners, the legitimate

China, whilst changing hands betwixt Chinese and foreigners, the legitimate object of the hongs being to act as accredited brokers for both sides.

We ask then who in his senses, (not to talk of a suspicious tea or silk merchant) will deposit all his produce in the custody of men, some imprisoned for, and all subject to be accused of, treason by a venal weak but treacherous government? This situation, Mr. Editor has produced a complete syncope or pause in all commerce, which no Edict of the viceroy can, at once, dispel; and as if the blunders of the Chinese government were not sufficient; whilst our trade is thus harassed, our monetary system is thoroughly deranged by the act of a power, who should have known better, vizt. the English government. And since the declared retrading of the Honorable Company in the shape of a Finance Company, in the direct face of an act of Paliament, I will venture to assert the most skilful Banker here cannot say what rate of Exchange he will buy or sell a bill on London at. Can such blundering be believed? The Honorable Company come from Leadenhall Street with offerers in private hands at an exchange on Be 15al of 206 and out bid their offerers in private hands at an exchange on Bengal of 206 and out bid their authorised servants here who propose (with a few days difference of sight) to make the payment 204. In short Mr. Editor we are in a complete mess out of which I earnestly hope you will point out some means of extracting us.

DELTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,
Sir,—In your last number you have inserted a letter from the hong merchants in reply to a petition from the Parsee merchant's to the viceroy; which petition was followed by the opening of trade—your remarks on that document require notice.

If you have seen the petition we sent in to the viceroy, you have grossly If you have seen the petition we sent in to the viceroy, you have grossly distorted the facts of the case, which would have been seen had you published our petitions. If you have not seen it, you have been guilty of a folly in making observations on a thing with which you were unacquainted, as the latter seems the more probable case, we will for your information tell you, that, firstly we did not petition the viceroy till after lord Napier had agreed to the terms proposed by the Chinese, and had left Canton in order that the trade might be opened. Secondly, we did not petition in behalf of the "who e British trade," as you say but merely that we might be allowed to resume our trade; which though very insignificant, is still of consequence to us, and we think there are very few merchants in Canton who do not rejoice in the result of our having been "cajoled by the hong merchants." There may be some who would rather the trade should have Temained" stopped a little longer, If there are, we can only reply by repeating that we petitioned only for ourselves, and could not help that the viceroy chose to open the trade generally. The sneer with which you designate us "a tribe of men," scarcely deserves notice; we are here in peaceable prosecution of our trade; and we have always been taught to believe that whether it be a tribe of Scotchmen, a tribe of Inglishmen, or a tribe of Parsees all British subjects are equally the care of aur gracious sovereign, or his representative wherever

they may be.
You have once said you are an impartial editor and your paper is open to all parties. If you wish to make your claim good you will insert this in your next number; if it is not inserted, means will be found of publishing it both here and in India, with reasons for its publications.

Your obedient servants,

A DARSE MERCHANT,

A PARSEE MERCHANT AND DETESTER OF PRIDE.

Canton October 4th 1834.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Continued from No. 39, Pape 156.]

Mantchooria, however, is superior to Mongolia in point of soil. The Mantonooria, nowever, is superior to mongoin in point of soil. The Mongols, once the conquerors of the world, and who had spread over Asia and Europe, inhabit the worst spot of Asia, Siberia excepted. The territories along the great wall have a few fertile spots, which are either imperial hunting grounds or domains. The region about the yellow river is barren. Ka-a-tchin is fertile, but the lands bordering upon Tsit-si-han are frightful deserts. The country of the Kalkas, to the north of the Kobi desert, is not much better; Ouliarutai, on the Russian frontiers, participates in all the horrors of a Siberian climate, added to the sterility of the soil. Entirely different from both inner and outer Mongolia is Kokonor, including Sé-fán, the fourth illdefined province of Mongolia; situated between Thibet and Sze-chuen, it partakes of the soil of both, but, mostly inhabited by nomadic tribes, it is in a very low state of cultivation, and too mountainous to give a free scope to agriculture. The Mongo's possess a cheerful

position, and can even enjoy themselves in their dreary deserts; as sals of the chinese empire they enjoy many advantages; and as their merous standards, into which the whole nation is divided, have never en called upon to perform actual service, they have little to complain of their chinese masters. Some parts of Mongolia, however, are under the impediate control of the Mantchoos, and stand to it in the same relation as eastern Turkestan and Soungaria, which constitute the government of Ele. Both dependencies are of little value to the state. The soil is in most parts poor, and the population, on account of the destructive and continual warra very scents. The Mantchoos, would have acted wisely The Mantchoos would have acted wisely continual wars, very scanty. In not grasping at possessions, the tenure of which is very uncertain, and have been bought with much blood. It is from this quarter that China is assailable, and if ever the Usbecks, Kinghis, or Russians are tempted to an invasion, they can easily penetrate to Kan-suh and Shen-se.

In annexing Thibet as a fief to the empire, which Kan-he commenced and Keen-lung accomplished, the Mantchoos did it most likely with the view of exercising an uncontroled sway over the popes of Shamanism, in

order to check its bigotted votaries, the Mongols.

The Dalai Luma and Bontchin Erdeni are indebted for their existence to the Mantchoo family, who drove the Kalmucks out of Thibet. viewing every mortal as their slave, they pay homage to the chinese emperor, who, in his turn, does not fail to render them due honor. The greater part of Thibet is under chinese influence, but the state is not a gainer by the possession of an alpine table land, so cold and unproductive that the poor inhabitants find it very difficult to subsist. If the gold mines were worked to any extent the expenses of government might be defrayed, but there are important considerations which prevent the greedy chinese officers from having recourse to such a measure.

By the acquisition of Thibet the possessions of China have thus nearly come in contact with the British. The government is perfectly aware of this fact, but chinese policy thinks itself sufficiently sheltered behind the anti-national system. Attempts have been made by the martial Keen-lung to extend the frontiers towards the south. Birmah, and Ton-king, were each attacked in their turn, but to no purpose. If the chinese had succeeded, would they have stopped there? Would not Siam, a country inhabited by myriads of Chinese, likewise have fallen a prey to their grasping ambi-How their conquests would have changed the face of the Indian archipelago! But let us not be carried too far by conjectures; we know that heaven's son claims the whole earth for his own; and it is only magnanimous forbearance which prevents him from spreading the influence of his benign government to the shores of the Atlautic. Few nations have profited by the generous offer of receiving the transforming influence of the celestial empire. Amongst these the Coreans hold the foremost rank. Their country is a fiel of China, and always viewed as such by the emperor, but notwithstanding the constant homage of the Coreans, their frequent embassies, under the name of tribute-bearers, they have kept both the Mantchoos and Chinese out of their country, and are sovereign The Loo-choo islands are included in the imperial commasters at home. passion, and have been much benefited by a nominal vassalage.

We have completed our tour throughout the chinese dominions. Their component parts are as strange an anomaly as the government itself. The whole is held together as by magic. But the building composed of such heterogeneous materials has been erected with care, stone has been added upon stone, and by become unwieldy tottering from its own massiveness.

We cannot say much of the foundation, but whenever a political temrest begins to rage, such as occasionally arises in Europe, it may fall with a tremendous crash. To pry, however, into futurity is not our object; we leave the destiny of nations to the great disposer of all events. Shall we call the inhabitants happy, whilst they live in ignorance, and are indifferent towards objects which constitute the prime aim of human life? A nation may live for centuries in peace and nevertheless be wretched, because We leave our government is in actual warfare against it's prosperity. readers to muse upon the subject.

. POPULATION OF CHINA. PEPOLE

The Roman empire including the provincials and conquered nations, is ine roman empire including the provincials and conquered nations, is add to have comprehended under the Antonines, about 120 millions of inhabitants. The extent of its territory was fully equal to China proper, and although some of the provinces were only lately reclaimed from barbarians, and therefore by no means well cultivated, its ancient possessions in Europe, Agia and Africa, were if not superior at lest equal in populors are to China. Asia and Africa, were, if not superior at lest equal in populousness to China. From whence does then arise the disparity between 120 and 361 millions? luxury, as well as the frequent wars may have thinned the population, but they cannot have reduced it to such odds.

In our humble opinion, we can cherish no doubts about the correctness of the imperial statement, that the numbers are according to a well authenticated consus, as near to the truth as possible, but we state freely some difficulties, which wiser men than ourselves will be able to remove.

which wiser men than ourselves will be able to remove.

In Shing king or Leaou-tung, the imperial statistics estimate the census to 042,003; now we have visited some districts of this territory ourselves, and, with all allowance for mistakes, we suppose, that the number of inhabitants must at least be four-fold. In Kirin it is said there are only 307,781 inhabitants. We know that this country is extremely thinly inhabited, but this census would only give 11 inhabitants a square mile, which is incredible, on account of the continual influx of Chinese. In Tsit-sihan there are only 2398 families, which, considering the numerous tribes living scattered throughout this extensive country, must be far below the truth. Perhaps those only who pay tribute, and serve in the militia, are included in the number. We will not now discuss the census of Kokonor, and of Ele; the same remarks apply to this country, but merely intimate, that the numerous Mongul tribe is not comprised under the 361 millions.

So far we have seen, that the census is below the actual number, but in some provinces it is the reverse. But we are rather cautius to advance opinions, which might militate against facts, and give in re the list of the extent and population of each province.

Pe-chih-le; extent, 58,949 square miles; inhabitants 27,990,874; upon each square mile 473

Shan-tung; extent, 65,104 s. m. inhabitants 28,958,764 upon each s. m. 515. Keang-nan (the two provinces Keang-soo and Ganhwuy) extent, 92,961 s. m. inhabitants 72,011,560 upon each s. m. 774.

Shan-se; extent, 55,268 square miles, inhabitants 14,004,210; upon each

Honan; extent, 65,104 square miles, inhabitants 23,037,171; upon each s. m.

Keang-se; extent, 72,176 square miles, inhabitants 30,426,999 upon each s. m. 421.

Fokien; extent, square miles 53,480, inhabitants, 14,777,410; upon each

Che-keang; extent, square miles 39,150, inhabitants 26,256,784; upon each

Hoo-pih and Hoonan; extent, square miles 144,770, inhabitants 46,022,605; upon each s. m. 317.

Shense and Kan-suh; extent, square miles 154,008, inhabitants 25,400,381;

upon each s. m. 164. Sze-chuen; extent, 166,800, square miles, inhabitants 21,435,678; upon each

Kwang-tung; exent, 79,456 square miles, inhabitants 19,174,030; upon each m. 241. Kwang-se; extent, 78,250 square miles, inhabitants 7,317,895; upon each

Yun-nan; extent, 107,969 square miles, inhabitants, 5,561,320; upon each

s. m. 51

Kwei-chow; extent, 64,554 square miles, inhabitants 5,288,219; upon each s. m. 82.

We ask the political economist, whether 774 human beings can live upon one square mile, which is thrice the population of England, where only 225 live upon the same spot. If, however, the census of Gan-wuy and Keangsoo is correct, we are persuaded, that there is no spot upon the whole globe which is so thickly populated; nor can a larger number possibly live upon the same extent of territory. Keang-soo, moreover, is full of lakes, and has also considerable marshes, which are of course not agable. The utmost industry can subsist the cultivator; yet he has nothing to spare from his hard earned produce; and nevertheless both Gan-hwuy and Keang-soo have very largely to contribute towards the maintenance of the imperial courts. Shantung and Che-keang are mountainous provinces, with many barren tracks and unproductive plains, yet according to the imperial census the former has 515 and the latter 671 inhabitants upon each square mile. We allow the Chinese to be a most frugal people, who do not require half the extent of territory to maintain themselves as an European would need, to live in a state of comfort, but can 617 human beings find subsistence in so small a space? Surely We ask the political economist, whether 774 human beings can live upon comfort, but can 617 human beings find subsistence in so small a space? Surely if the imperial statistics are correct, the populousness of Keang-soo, Ganhwuy and Che-keang overthrows the theory of Malthus. Pihchihle is apparently barren, but has nevertheless 473-inhabitants upon the square

We are at a loss to find out why Yun nan should have fewer inhabitants than Kwei-choo, the most unproductive of all the provinces, nor can we make out why Kwan-tung and Honan, both possessing a dense population, should

out why Kwan-tung and Honan, both possessing a dense population, should not have an equal number with Che-keang upon each square mile, whilst the former is only one third, the latter one half as populous.

It is not with a view to impeach the statements given in the Repository, that we write this, but we are anxious that our doubts should be solved for our own satisfaction. Upon the whole we think, that the total amount of 361 millions is not too much for the Chinese empire. It is very evident, that the Chinese are the most prolific nation on the globe. Instead of conquering other nations like the Romans, they took possession by the numerical force of their population, colonized and spread until mountains and deserts prevent their farther progress? A nation like the Chinese, so numerous, guided by the same laws, attached to the system of the ancients, were more likely to abide the subjects of one prince, than the heterogenous tribes who acknowledged the sway of the Romans. The striking sharacteristic, which doubtless constitute the Chinese nation a people distinct from all human kindred, contributed much to that unity of design, which caused them to abhor foreigners and to crowd under the protection of their native leaders.

them to abhor foreigners and to crowd under the protection of their native leaders.

Has China ever been as populous as it is now? Can the nation continue to increase in proportion, without absorbing finally all resources? These are the questions, which we should fairly ask, to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The rising generation is at the present moment so great, as to frighten the mandarins, who tremble at the prospects before them. Fully persuaded, however, that in the providence of God, the population keeps pace with the means of subsistence, and if increasing to excess finds an outlet in emigration, we fondly hope, that the threatening evil may be averted from this empires. Mant-chooria presents still a large field for Chinese colonists, they may also find uncultivated lands on the western frontiers, and may even send colonies to, the west coast of America. It is very obvious, that this great mass of man kind is near a grand crisis. The world has changed, without their partaking in those changes, and it will be finally their turn to yield to the common impulse given from the west. If a handful of barbarians from the desert, could change the face of the country, should the enlightened spirit of enterprise, which now pervades Europe, remain dormant on its approach to the Chinese frontiers? We should regret if so many millions got into a stage of fermentation, for the consequences would be awful; but if they do not advance with the world, they will sooner or later fall a sacrifice to their stubbornness.

Intelligent Chinese in reading this paper might perhaps quote a passage of their sages, and leave matters to proceed in their natural course, whilst they with all their countrymen persevered in the beaten track. Such is also the maxim of the government; nothing influences it, but bare necessity. Time is on the wing with its revolutions, but they do not heed this flighty companion, until it is too late to keep pace with him.

THE

The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a nee 'press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1834.

NO. 41. 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British brig ANN, Captain Penrice, has a few Tons to spare;—to sail with all despatch;—Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. with all despatch;—Apply to Canton, 6th October, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Captain Millar, is under engagement to sail on or before the 10th proximo. For the remaining room about 150 tons, apply to R. TURNER & CO. Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, City of ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampon early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons.

JA INNES. For freight apply to

FOR LONDON.
THE Teek ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Recves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co. ber. For freight apply to FOR LIVERPOOL

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to Thomas Dent & Co. 15th November. For freight apply to

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British bark Mosfor, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port.

A. S. Keating.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN & MANILA.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan, to sail with all despatch. Ap
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 9th October, 1834.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord Castlereach, Captain P.
Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to
Canton, 7th August 1834.

No 7 French Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to

CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK,
AND FRAMIFE LEMESTIPE.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE. No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUITA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to

DADABHOY & MANACKJEE ROSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN. THE FORT WILLIAM, C. ptain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.
THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Appl
to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT. Canton, October 4th, 1834.

TOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834.

A. S. KEATING.

FREIGHT TO MANILA AND BATAVIA.

TO sail in a few days from the Typa for Manila and Batavia, the Dutch Schoner, HARRIOT; for passage or freight apply to Canton, 13th October, 1834.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

Canton, 13th October, 1634.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 290 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

PATENT FELT, for ships bottoms, roofs of buildings, &c. &c. m. shirets,
Apply to

JOSEPH CAMP J. Apply to Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French hong.

NOTICE. INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London

do. do. Messrs. Greson, Melville & Co., ,, in Calcutta

R ISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by

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NOTICE.

R ISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office o
Boinbay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agent

FOR SALE. British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine Matheson & Co.

DILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East Judia Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESONT & Co.

TO RENT. NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to

NOTICE. THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.'s Insurance Office of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE. European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

HE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press
Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. Markwick & Co's.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

HE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum. TE BOMBAY PRICE COMMENT.

to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum,

or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to

R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY CANTON 13TH OCTOBER 1834.

DIED at Macao at half past ten O' Clock on the night of Saturday the 11th of October, the Right Honorable William John Lord Napier of Merchiston a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Captain R. N. and His Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. His Lordship expired of a lingering illness brought on by the arduous performance of his duties at Canton, aggravated by the treatment received from the Chinese Government when on his passage, in a sick state, to Macao.

His Lordship was born on the 13th of October 1786, and would this day have completed his 48th Year.

We cannot trust ourselves at this moment with the expression of our feelings on the truly mournful and distressing event announced in the annexed reprint of the Canton

Register Extraordinary of yesterday—than which nothing could have given a greater shock to the sensibilities of the foreign community of Canton. Immediately on receiving the sad news several British subjects proceeded to Macao for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Lord Napier's memory, by attending his funeral; and the principal British merchants have closed their Counting Houses for this day in testimony of their grief on the occasion.

About 11 o'clock on sunday night a very alarming fire broke out a short distance above the foreign factories and continued to burn with great violence for nearly five hours, tortunately however the wind was not so strong or in such a edirction as to occasion much uneasiness for the savety of our wellings. The damage sustained must have been very siderable but we do not hear of any lives having been

M.S. Andromache was to sail from Macao roads for adras on sunday the 12th instant at day light.

H. M. S. Imogene will it is said proceed on a cruize to Manila.

The arrivals during the week are of greater variety and interest than the Register has had to record for some time back. We enumerate the GRIFFIN from Mexico and the Sandwich islands, the NOVO VIAJANTE from Lisbon 4th June, the HEBE from Liverpool 25th May the ORISSA from Singapore the CHARLES GRANT, from Bombay. The American ships ITALY from New York, and SACHEM from Boston both via Batavia, bringing American news to June.

In the Novo Viajante a new judge has come out to Macao, in succession to Dr. Jozé Fellippe Pires da Costa; whose term of service has expired; and this vessel brings the pleasing intelligence of the civil war in Portugal being t an end; Dom Miguel and Don Carlos having embarked f r Italy; the formed with a pension of sixty contos, (equal to about sixty thousand taels) per annum provided he do not attempt to return or intermeddle with the affairs of Portugal. It was in contemplation to make Lisbon a free port for the produce of all nations, subject only to an entrepote duty of one per cent; which held out a joyful prospect of teturning prosperity to the long-suffering merchants of the apital.

We further learn that Mr. BERNARDO PIRES, a native Goa, has been appointed, under the title of Prefect, to succeed Don MANOEL DE PORTUGAL as Viceroy and Captain General of Portuguese India, which designations are now abolished.

The London papers extend to 23rd May; but contain no intelligence of particular interest. The celebrated LA FAYETTE died on the 20th May, at the mature age of 77.

The last date from the Republic of Mexico is from Mazatlan 25th June; at which period we regret to learn the Country was still suffering the miseries of civil war, which paralyzes it's advancement in the career of improvement; though we believe private property was generally respected by the conflicting parties. And the inhabitants have, for a long time, been so accustomed to domestic broils, and revolutions in the gemernment, that they are viewed with indifference.

We publish an edict from the Hoppo objecting to foreign boats entering the Bogue; but are happy to say it seems to be nothing but a paper embargo; for several of the usual passage boats have gone to and from Macao and Canton with the same facility as before.

BRITISH SHIPS

NOT YET ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PORT.

Although sixteen days have now elapsed, since the British trade was resumed at Canton, it is remarkable that no inward bound British vessels have yet been able to obtain pilots for entering the Port from the Chinese anthorities at Macao.—Some of them have been consequently

detained ontside of the Bogue since the latter end of August, subject to all the hazards which would have been experienced had we been visited with any of the severe typhoons, which are usual at this season and which, coming on vessels lying in unsheltered situations, waiting for pilots might have been attended with dreadful loss. Chinese authorities been candid, this risk would have been avoided; as vessels expecting to remain, for any period outside, would have taken shelter in Cap-sing-moon or Cum-sing-moon. But, thank God, the elements have not concurred to bring on the ruin and destruction of British property, which might have been apprehended from the unjustifiable conduct of the petty Chinese officers who have presumed to fly in the face of the Viceroy's orders by continuing the suspension of so large a portion of the trade, after being formally re-opened by His Excellency's Edict. The Macao petty officers give out that pilots will not be granted, until the frigates have left China! The Hong Merchants on the contrary alledge that the delay is entirely attributable to an attempt of the aforesaid petty officers to exact some illegal extortions from the pilots. Where the truth lies we know not but we suspect the Macao reason is the true one. What are our Merchants about that they do not remonstrate to the Viceroy against this juggling and trifling, where interests so important are at stake? Where is the British Chamber of Commerce that we do not here of its interfering for the public good, in this case; However questionable may have been the expediency of petitioning for a re-opening of the trade; now that the trade is ordered by the Government to be re-opened no such doubt can be entertained. When the declared orders of the Viceroy are frustrated by underlings, the case is quite different.

WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND SAY? (From a correspondent.)

This is an important question as to recent measures here, in as much as we must abide by what answer the English nation give to the recent despatch of her representative in China.

This is a subject respecting which, it is pretty clear no small quantity of nonsense will be talked and to try and lessen that as much as possible it is my object to point out what were the real subjects of difference betwixt lord Napier and the local government. His Lordship's demand was to present a letter, being from him to Viceroy Loo and to have it opened, expressing himself desirous to give His Exellency Loo every proper title but distinctly stating that it was not a petition or submission but a letter on terms of equality. The officials at the city gate first proclaimed to Chinese and Europeans that the address on his letter did not contain his Excellency's right and respectful name; this fudge lasted wday or two when on the 11th August we have an edict from the Viceroy expressly saying: "The said nation and this inner land have "heretofore had no interchange of official communications " and letters. Nor in the celestial empire is there this rule. "How could I, the governor, in opposition to rule, permit it." Thus we arrive at the real subject of difference for whether the Eye (which is the term used in the Chinese official papers) was to remain at Canton or Macao pending the Emperor's pleasure is evidently a secondary point. Whispers in the court of proprietors at home may lead many there or in other countries to suppose that the Chinese feeling revolts at the slur cast on their national independence by the new Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction over British subjects with which lord Napier is vested, but this has never been objected to, and experience shews, as in the express proposal for trial in Furopean presence of the supposed Kee-oo homicide, that the Chinese and their government have been willing under the old system that chiefs of factories should exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of their own nations. Having thus got at the point of disunion, let us examine its force.

If Lord Napier was to be of any use here, in return for the expense his establishment costs the country it was by breaking through that triple line of circumvallation which forces all merchants to go for redress to the Hoppo,

Hongs and Linguists, who are themselves the aggrievors and benefiting in pocket by the aggression; so it became clearly the first duty of a British representative to go to disinterested authorities. And had he failed in getting access to them, and treated with hongs, his expense here might have been saved to his country, and the nobleman's own peace and happiness consulted by staying in his native land.

Gratitude is due to lord Napier for not resuming the false position taken here by the Honorable Company and I distinctly say "let us have no national representative in Can-"ton, unless in direct communication, with the viceroy OR better still with Pekin."

It is a dreadful draw-back the distance and time a despatch takes to go to and come from England; and I really think that 'y sealed despatches to he opened in certain emergencies more full powers with safety might be given; but I fear the people of England are slack and indifferent in the cause and my reason for saying so is that on looking to a relief of the rock of Gibraltar I see, in the days of Elliot, fleets of first rate line of battle ships, frigates and gun boats without number, whereas to carry our point (he it what it may) against three hundred millions of people England only affords one corvette. Is this true economy? DELTA.

Canton, 10th October, 1834.

Substance of an Edict from the Kwang-clow-foo to the Hong merchants against the stay in China of H. M. Ships Imagene and Andromache, dated 30th September 1834, received 4th October.

Pwan, Acting Chief Magistrate of Kwang-chow-foo &c. To the Hong Merchants requiring their full acquaintance herewith.

On the 9th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (11th September,) I received the following official document from the Poo-ching-sze Keih.

"On the 29th day of the 7th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (August 23th) the following official reply was received from Ke, the Foo-yuen of

"Canton Government.

Kaou, the Tsan-tseang (an officer third in rank under an admiral) of the "naval Commander in Chief's central division, has reported that the English barbarian war ship got under weigh and sailed off from Macao roads on "the 7th day of the 7th moon (August 11th). To this, reply has been made "as follows. "On examination it appears, by another report from the said "Tsantseang that two barbarian war ships of the said nation returned, on the "10th to the Sha-kok anchorage, (Chunpee) and cast anchor—Directions have "ing been already sent to the Poo-ching-sze's department, to transmit instruc-"tions for a precantionary guard, and to command the Hong Merchants to "enjoin orders on the said nation's barbarian eye, that be command them to set "sail. This is on record. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the "Ancha-sze examine and, in accordance with this reply to the further report "of the said Tsan-tseang, transmit instructions for acting — Let them also await "the reply of the Governor and the naval commander in Chief, and then report

"the reply of the Governor and the naval commander in Chief, and then report
"the receipt thereof, copy and issue the same."
"On the same day was also received this reply.
"Kaou the Tsan-tseang of the naval Commander in Chief's central division
"has reported that the English Chads' Cruizer and Blackwoods' cruizer, both
"vessels, came, on the 10th (August 14th) and anchored off Chunpee.—To this
"the following reply is made.—The Report being authenticated that the Chads
"cruizer and Blackwood's cruizer came, on the 10th, and anchored off Chunpee.
"The transfer of the course of the cour "I have examined and find that the barbarians natural dispositions are treache"rous and deceifful; it is exceedingly requisite to take precautionary measures
"and guard them closely. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the
"Ancha-sz oforward instructions to the local civil and military (or naval) officers, "Ancha-sz "forward instructions to the local civil and military (or naval) officers, "in obedience hereto, to take" the lead of the officers and men in care of the
"passes, and of the cruizing boats and vessels, and to maintain faithfully a
"diligent preventive guard. Also strictly to prohibit fishing and tanka boats
"from approaching to afford supplies. Let the said Poo-ching-sze order,
"likewise, the Hong Merchants, to enjoin orders on the said barbarian eye, to
"command the said cruizers to get under way imme lately, and return to their
"country. They are not permitted to linger about, creating disturbance by
"which they will involve themselves in criminality. Wait also for the replies
to the Coursers and Commander in Chief, then report the receipt thereof and "of the Governor and Commander in Chief; then report the receipt thereof, and

"Of the Governor and Commander in Chief; then report increasing the received, and "copy and issue the same."

"On the same day were received replies to the naval and civil officers of "the Heang-shan station and district," [in almost precisely the same terms.]

"And on the following day similar replies were given to another report of an another report of the same terms.] "the Heang-shan civil magistrate, and to his assistant the acting Tso-tang of Macao," [all of which are here detailed in nearly the same words as

"of Macao," [all of which are here detailed in hearty should be above, and also reports from the Heang-shan magistrate and the others, I, the Poo-ching-sze, have, on the receipt of them "examined and find;—that in this case on the arrival and anchorage of the "English Chads" cruizer and Blackwood's cruizer, I sent directions for a "preventive guard, according to the replies made to the reports of the civil and "naval officers. This is on record. Now, having received the above, I forthwith issue these commands. They are issued to the Kwang-chow-foo, requiring him immediately to examine and act according to the tenor of the replies "and instructions," from the first till now. Let him speedidy send directions

"to the local civil and military (or naval) officers &c. [repeating the words "of the Fooyuen.] Hasten! 'Hasten!'

Having received this I the Kwang-chow-foo forthwith issue When the order reaches the said merchants, let this order. them immediately enjoin orders on the barbarian eye, that he command the said cruizers immediately to get under weigh and return to their country. They are not permitted to linger about, to create disturbances, whereby they will involve themselves in criminality Hasten! Hasten! These. are the orders.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 8th moon, 28th day. September 30th, 1834.

Edict from the Hoppo respecting a boat entering the Bogue. October 6th 1834.

and, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of Costoms at the Port of

To the senior Merchants, requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith. The domestic officers on duty at the Bogue pass have reported: "that "on the second day of the present moon (October 4th) a barbarion sampen "entered the port. We went, followed by sailors, to the vessel. To our "astonishment, the barbarian boatmen would not submit to examination "and interrogation; but set sail and proceeded straight on. There was "language used which we did not understand, which made it difficult to "investigate. As is right we report clearly, for thorough investigation "to be made."

This coming before me the hoppo, I forthwith issue an order to examine What nation's barbarians were on board the said barbarian boat. Why she came to Canton without having obediently requested a permit!
Whether or not she has had on board contraband goods! When the order reaches the said senior Merchants, let them in obedience heretoimmediately examine, and report in answer according to truth. Let there not be the least glossing over or a moment's delay incurring thereby what will be very inexpedient. Hasten! A special order.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 9th Moon, 4th day. (October 6th.)

Account of the loss of the Dutch Ship Atlas bound hence to Batavia.

hence to Batavia.

My dear..... Mindora Beach, August 14th, 1834.

I suppose you will have heard of the unfortunate loss of the Atlas, and as people are often given to wonder how such things can happen, I will explain to you how this unfortunate circumstance took place.

We sailed, as you know, from Macao, on the 23rd ultimo, and were at the time prepared to epecunter bad weather, having short top gallant masts up, the 1st reef in the topsails and reefed top gallant sails. We cleared the Grand Ladrone that evening about sunset, with a fine breeze at WSW. which continued until noon the next day, then became variable between W. and NW. light airs and sultry, until the 27th, this continuation of light winds induced me on the 26th to shift the short top gallant masts for the long ones; during the night the wind set in from the westward and gradually increased as it drew round to the southward; on the 27th, at 8 P. M. hove to and sounded on the Macclesfield bank, 17 fms; at 10 had 40 fms; at 11 a smart squall obliged us to lower our topsails—the sea rising fast—during the night the wind was unsteady, veering in squalls from W. to SW.; when I came on deck in the morning, it was evident that a decided change was about to take place in the weather; at 6. 30 a severe squall brought the topsails on the cap, and carried away the weather fore topmast buckstays. Double reefed the topsails—sent down top gallant yards—housed the masts—rove preventer braces and made all snug. By sunset it was blowing a stiff gale, with frequent violent gusts and a confused high sea abeam; which occasioned the ship to lurch very heavy to windward. This kind of weather continued with little variation, until we made the land on the morning of the 30th at 8 A. M., during which time I had been obliged to put the sip before the wind twice, to set up the lower rigging, which had become so slack, from the violent jerks it had received from the heavy lurching of the ship, that I was fraid of the masts springing.

When the land was seen the weather was

to set up the lower rigging, which had become so slack, from the violent jerks it had received from the heavy lurching of the ship, that I was fraid of the masts springing.

When the land was seen the weather was so gloomy that I could not distinguish what land it was (by our reckoning we wr: wall to the southward and had been steerig E. from midnight); glad to ease the ship, on seeing the land, I hauled up ESE, and at noon got an altitude, which placed us in 13°, 24 N; just one degree to the northward of our latitude by account; braced up instantly—as the weather cleared up, we could distinguish the + SW. point of Mindora, which we were in hopes to weather; but as we approached the mouth of the straits, I could perceive we had a strong current to contend with; at 5; finding we could not weather, tacked, about 5 miles off shore, when the wind, which had been blowing (up to this time) a stiff gale, suddenly fell to nearly a calm; you may easily suppose how the ship rolled about in the heavy sea now running. This lull continued until nearly 7 P. M. when the breeze again freshened, and at 8 P. M. we were going 5 knots WNW. against a tremendous head sea, the ship plunging, and carrying away rigging a all directions. As this course was nearly dead off shore, my intention was to stand off all night, and if the weather did not moderate in the morning, to bear up for Manila, to repair damages and get a supply of rope, to replace that we had used during the last few days; when I was alarmed by the chief mate saying at 9 P. M. there was an appearance of breakers to leeward of us. This surprised me very much, as Horsburgh says there are no soundings on the W. Coast of Mindora, until very close to the beach; and the Spanish charts, which were on the cuddy table, place nothing in the way, with the exception of a small reef projecting about a mile, and we were good 10 miles from the shore. But on going on deck my ears were saluted by the lookout, with breakers on the lee bow! and on looking under the lee beam (there could be

Up helm and wore, when coming to the wind on the other tack had 6 fms. 7, 9, 12, and no ground. I could have thrown (from where i I was standing) a biscuit into the breakers. I now became alarmed on indong the

[.] These are the words repeated by the Kwang-che v-foe.

ship embayed between this reef and the † SW. end of Mindora, and, thrugh it was blowing hard, I ordered the 2nd reefs to be shaken out to work he clear of this danger; continued working all night under a press of canvass, which kept the watch employed repairing damages. At day light found we had gained 3 miles or thereabouts to wind ward of the reef; kept working during the day, the wind blowing in furious gusts—still held on, as the only hopes to get clear of this dangerous place. At 2.30, when about 5 miles to windward of the outer breakers, and heading out well clear of the NW. point, observed a very heavy squall making up to the westward; wore ship, in readiness for it; when in the actyof waring the weather earing of the mainsail gave way, and the sail blew from the yard, falling across the deck; but it being a bran new sail, it did not split. The ship was scarcely round when the squall struck us; I thought it would have blown every thing out of us. I kept every thing up that it was possible to carry with any degree of safety to the masts, hoping to be able to be run past the + SW. point, and get under the lee of the Appo shoal for shelter; the ship plunging bowsprit yfider. About 5. P. M. the squall ended, and became light for about 15 minutes, when the wind chopped round to the old quarter, and began to blow again with great violence; wore ship; the + SW. point of Mindora at sunset bore SSE. dist. 10 miles. The main brace bumpkin having given way, and the carpenters replaced it; whilst luffing up to get in the weather main brace by shaking the main topsail, altho't a new one of the best Dutch canvass (being so heavy having been saturated with rain for the last three days) gave way in the clue, and was soon in ribbands; thus were we reduced to foresail fore topsail and mizen topsail, and night coming on; we got another way in the clue, and was soon in ribbands; thus were we reduced to fore-sail, fore topsail, and mizen topsail, and night coming on; we got another main topsail up, but I saw no possibility of bending it, as from the violent labouring of the ship, it was almost impossible to go up the rigging, and the yards were surging from side to side, in spite of preventer parrells, trusses, and rolling tackles; so that it was with difficulty a man could hold on; at this moment a poor fellow fell from the main yard on deck and was killed outright, and furthermore it was blowing a hurricane at the time; under all ourright, and furthermore it was blowing a nurricane at the time; finder all these circumstances. I did not feel myself justified in insisting on the men going aloft. In fact, there was no necessity for it on my part, as I had an excellent crew, consisting of 87 persons, among whom were 20 stout young Englishmen, 30 Lascars, and the remainder Javanese (several of whom have been 18 months in the ship), who would have bent the sail, had there been a possibility of doing it. I had still hopes of clearing the land under the sail was blowing zero hard, and we were see for to the southward been 18 months in the ship), who would have bent the sail, had there been a possibility of doing it. I had still hopes of clearing the land under the sail we had, as it was blowing very hard, and we were so far to the southward when we were after the squall, and were now lying out W. by N. Thus we remained standing on with the same weather until 2.30 A.M. when in a furious gust the fore sheet parted, and the sail, of course, soon split; clued up, and sent hands up to furl it; when the men had secured the sail, and were passing the gaskets, in a very heavy pitch, both fore and fore topsail braces gave way, and almost at the same instant, the foremast went over the side, carrying with it all the men on the fore yard, by which 3 were lost. Set all hands instantly to clear the wreck; about 3.50, whilst so employed, I observed breakers on the lee beam; as the ship was now unmanageable, as the last hope or chance of saving her, cut away the 2 bowers and sheet anchor (the cables having been previously hauled on deck in readiness for maning) which was instantly done and the chains paid out to the ends. Having done now all in our prower there was time left for thought, as we stood on deck looking at the breakers towards which the ship was rapidly driving, in a dismal dark night, a heavy gale of wind and torrents of rain: no doubt they were various and some melancholy enough; "mine were," "Ist" if the anchors would hold! "2ndly" whit would be the result of the first blow as the outer breaker was a very heavy one! At length, about 10 minutes from the time the anchors were let go, we passed through the outer breakers stern foremost with the rapidity of a shot, and did not touch. When through the surf, had 17 fms. I was in hopes the anchors would lay hold in coming though the reef, but she dragged them over as if there was nothing attached to the chains. In this manner the ship drifted thro' three successive breakers without touching, for which I can only account from the vascarried over the reefs on the top of the surf; wh fathoms,—and the next moment struck nearity abant, which broke the thier, and carried away the rudder from the stern post; next moment had 10 fathoms water; in this manner we continued driving over successive patches striking very heavy on many of them, the anchor never holding, until at length the ship brought up in 2 fathoms, and there bilged, putting an end to all

very heavy on many of them, the anchor never holding, until at length the ship brought up in 2 fathoms, and there bilged, putting an end to all hopes of saving her.

Ist August, at dayl'; ht, we found ourselves about 2 mile from the beach, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats landed during the day, but the gig was the only one that could be got off again, the others we were obliged to leave upon the beach. On the 3rd and 4th the weather moderated, we succeeded') a launching the boats, and in landing most of our store and provisions. On the 6th 1 dispatched Mr. Eilbeck, the chief mate, to Manila, for assistance; he returned on the 14th, bringing a pontine, which he had engaged for \$ 500 to transport the crew and stores, and a sergeant's guard sent by the governor for the protection of property. I am (August 20th) on board the said pontine on my way to Manila, having left the wreck on the 18th, her nainmast, mizenmast, bowsprit, and mainyard standing; her cables and four mehors, and numbers of other things, which the vessel cannot take on board; endeavoured to get the chain cables out, but found it impossible, they being enched to the mainmast below, and the water being within two feet of the fall deck beams.

Thus has the career of the Atlas been brought to a close; as fine a vessel as a troof of her strength, after beating.

Thus has the career of the Atlas been brought to a close; as fine a vessel as eer I wish to put my foot on boar', as a proof of her strength, after beating over all the reefs, until she inally brought up, she had made no water; and it was not until nearly day light, that the carpenter reported she had bilged!

was not until nearly day light, that the carpenter reported she had bilged!

I feel confident that no exertion, on my part or on the part of the crew, has been wanting to save the vessel; no men could have stood the deck more willingly for the two days and nights, whilst endeavouring to beat the ship off the lee shore, than they did; no could a crew have behaved better after the ship struck, than they did; no hastle or contasion, not any act of insubordination they; are all as much under command at this present moment as when the ship was in Macao roads. The ship was also in excellent order; the rigging had all been refitted during our stay in China; in fact, the ship

+ Qu. the SW. point of the northend? and the same query may be applied to the whole of the letter Editor.

had been completely strpped; the suit of sails we had bent were all nearly new, and made of the best Dutch canvass; and good they proved, as the only sail that gave way was the maintopsail, which was done by shaking it. The continual rain, and constant succession of heavy squalls, was enough to destroy any canvass; the violent lurching, occasioned by the high short sea, caused great damang to her rigging; but the greatest difficulty we had to encounter, when endeavouring to work off shore was the lulls between the squalls, as during their duration the heavy swell and current combined set us back often as much as we had gained during the squalls; whilst carrying the ship under water to gain an offing.

To conclude, and I daresay you will laugh at me: I am no fatalist, nor yet superstitious; but yet I had a dread hanging ove me of some calamity, an indescribable feeling I know not how to express.

These banks lay in from 13° 5 to 13° 15, and appear to be detached patches of coral with deep water between them; the outside patches or barriers, being, as near as I can guess, about three leagues from the land, in the form of a crescent, the northernmost point attached to the shore, but the southernmost apparently detached. These banks appear to be unknown to the Spaniards,

of a crescent, the northernmost point attached to the shore, but the southernmost apparently detached. These banks appear to be unknown to the Spaniards, as the native craft that came to our assistance, tho' drawing only 7 feet water, touched on three different patches, when about \(\frac{3}{4} \) of a mile from the ship, and eventually anchored in 10 fms. about \(1\frac{1}{4} \) cables length from the wreck.

This is the fifth time I have been along these coast, but I never observed any signs of this reef, and should in working have stood boldly on for any part of the coast. Whilst the bad weather continued we could perceive the breakers from the beach, as far as the eye could reach along the horizon extending to the southward. The ship appears to have come over the northernmost patches. most patches.

There is a village close to the northernmost called "Mamburas" and is so marked on the charts, but the inhabitants are so poor they have it not in their

power to render any assistance, in fact they begged provisions from us.

Any part of this letter you choose to make public you have my permission so to do, if you think it will be of any service to the public.

> I remain, dear Yours sincerely, R. SYMONS. (Signed)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

THERM. BAR.

```
night. noon.
                    WINDS.
             30:00 ES. fine weather light breeze.
( 1
     78 85
$2
     79 86
             30:00 SE.———do.———do.
¥ 3
     79 86
             29:90 SE. -----do. -- sultry -- do.
     80 86
             29:85 SE.-
                         ----do.1st part showers---
                                                     -do.
)(4
             29:85 SE .-
                         80 86
9.5
             29:90 SE. --- do. sultry --- do
56
     80 88
             29:85 SE. a N. do. 1st. & mid sul, lat.pt. rn. lt. br.
07
     78 86
             29:75 N.aSE.1st pt.fi.,m.&l.unstld.rn., sqlls.lg.ve.br.
08
     77 83
89
     77 84
             29:80 N. a NE. cldy. mid. & lat. m light br. vble.
             29:90 SE.———do.——do.—light breeze.
¥ 10 76 80
             29:95 SE. fine weather throughout-do.
2111 76 84
9 12
     78 85
             29:95 SE. -----do. -----do. -----do.
5 13 79 86
             29:80 SE. a SW .-- do. sultry-
                                                   -do.vble.
             29:80 SE. first pt. fine, mid. & lat. rn. at times-do.
⊙14 82 86
             29:90 SE. fine weather, light breeze.
15 79 87
             30:00 SE. 1st pt. showers, otherwise fine, mod. br.
$ 16 80 86
¥ 17 80 86
             30:00 SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.
118 80 88
             30:00 SE. a NW .-- co. -- co. --
             30:00 N. 1st pt rain, mid. & lat fine, mod. breeze.
30:00 N a NNW. fine weather————do.
9 19 77 85
5 20 72 82
O21 72 81
             30:00 N. 1st&mid. pts.fine weather, fsh. br. mt. pt.
@ 22 72 82
             29:95 N. fine weather-do.-light breeze.
             29:95 Na NNW.-
1 23 73 83
                                    -do.---
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8 24 72 82
             29:90 NaNNW.-
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0125 71 82
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♀ 26 73 83
             29:90 NaNNW. -
                                   -do.-
                                                -do.
             29:90 Na NNW.---
5 27 75 83
                                   -do. at times mod. breeze.
O28 77 85
             29:90 N a SE. most pt.cloudy, mod. breeze.
329 77 81
             29:90 N. cloudy freqt. rain-
                                              -do.-lat.frh.br.
8 30 71 74
             30:00 N. constant light rain, moderate breeze.
```

NOTICE.

Term of subscription to the Canton Register \\$16 payable and General Price Current per annum & quarterly. for 6 mo. 10 in advance.
for 3 mo. 6 quarterly, do. do. to the Register per annum. for 6 mo. 8 in advance. do. do. do, to the Canton General Price Current per ann. Extra numbers to subcribers taking 25 copies, do. under 25 do. cents 15 ea. do. do. Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co's. Canton & Macao.

di alaber

THE

NON BEGIOURE

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a tree press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1834.

NO. 42. PRICE .

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, John Francis Davis. Esquirk late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, as conformably, to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the By order of the Superintendents, Commission. CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, October 13th, 1884.

Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT, OR . HARTER, TO ANY PORT IN GREAT PRITAIN.

TNU One, new club, a DEDS, capada war, of the landary of 588 tens Cauton, October 17th, 1-3;

Cadon, October 17th, 1-52

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro (aptain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 2.53 Tons.

Ja Innes. for freight apply to

FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.

FAILE Fee't ship BAROSSA Chutain P. J. Recves to sail on the 23th Novem

her For Ceight spoty to Thavia's DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British ber't Morent, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampon, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port A. S. Keating.

A S. KEATING.

FEITIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT'S VOLUNTEER will take freight for any for in the United States. And by to the SELL, STUGGES & Correct & CO

Canton, Ct's October, 1834.

Canton, Co October, 1834.

FOR LINT: SINGAPORE AND BOMGAY.

FOR LINT: SINGAPORE AND BOMGAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord Castifereson, Captain P

Tonks, will sail positively from Whampon on the 15th of Octobe: For

Preight apply to

October, 1834.

No 7 French Houge

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 2 th of September next. For freight apply to

Curselife Saporife Pareck,
No.4, American Porg.

AND FRAMEE GENSETIEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampsa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to DANAROW & MANAGER PRETABLES.

FOR LLN 11N.
FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply
To JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply
to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCTTA.

FOR THE STRAITS and CALCTTA.

Apply
THE RED ROVER, Captain a liston, to sail on the 1st Nevember. Apply
to
JARDINE, MAPHESON & Co.

FORE S.N. I. PORE AND CALL COLOR THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampon for the above ports positively on the 24th, November, Apply to C. Inton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above in the 1st November next.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

Will be despatched Thomas Dent & Co. Canton, 1stin October, 1831.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Eermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SING APORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Duttch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1831.

A. S. KEATING.

FREIGHT TO MANUA AND BATAVIA

Schooker, HARRIOT; for passage or freight apply to Canton, 13th October, 1834.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

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FOR SALE.

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European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, September 23rd, 1834

NE half of one of the nestest and nost convenient Factories in Cantee, newly fernished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3, Innertial Pang.

R. Manuscon & Co.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

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NOTICE. orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Cost.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

There have been a great number of arrivals during the past week but we have not received any news of later dates than previously in possession of. The Pilot Chops so long withheld at Macao from the Pritish ships detained outside of the Bogue were granted this day week; and the first of then (consisting of 13 sail) reached Whampoa on the 17th

H. M. S. Andromache sailed for India early on Thurs-Has the 16th instant. The Imogene remains

It will gratify the Public to learn that Lady Napier's health has not suffered under the severe domestic affliction with which she has been visited; and that the misfortune is endured with the fortitude of a well regulated and religious mind. We understand it is her Ladyship's intention to proceed with her family to England by an early ship.

We are requested to state that the Bombay Castle hence to Singapore was spoken in 9.30 Noon the 29th ultimo 14 tlavs out, by the Suzuhna arrived at Macao.

DUTCH SCHOONER HARRIET.

A correspondent informs us that Captain Laming of this vessel was risen upon by his crew, and basely murdered, his first officer escaping severely wounded, but it is hoped he will recover. The Schooner and cargo are now safe being Lithe Typa under the care of a Portuguese guar!. We are not in possession of all the particulars, but are informed, that, the owners are much indebted to the exertion, firmness an L conduct of a passenger a sea faring gentleman we believe of the name of Lineted. More particulars in our ext.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

We consider it an act of justice to publish the letter from an Eye Witness, in defence of his Majesty's Ships, and or greater clearness shall briefly recount the circumstances pommented on. The frigates passed the Bogne on Sunday be 7th September and did not reach Whampoa till Thursfar the 11th up to which day we are able to prove, the Chief Superintendent was anxiously expecting their boats to prive in Canton. Without the Loats he could not promed to the frigates. He was in consequence absolutely pelpless, in the power of the Chinese and until Friday the 2th without even a communication from the frigates, or the heans of communicating with them. If he atterwards equested, that on arriving at Whampon nothing further hould be done, it may be conjectured as probably occasionid by the propect of a favorable settlement which at that ime existed, or-with a view to avoid the bloodshed which t must have cost the Chinese had we forced the defences rhich in the intervening days they were enabled to prepare; thereas could the boats have come up earlier, they would rave taken the Chinese by surprise and have probably met with no opposition. We are aware and never attempted to, teep out of the view of our readers that the weather was nost unfavorable for the progress up the river of His Majesy's slips. The Editor of the Canton Register merely exressed his regret at the delay thus o casioned and added is opinion as to what might have been the probable result, ould their movements have been accelerated.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. COLLEDGE'S PRIVATE NOTES RESPECTING LORD NAPIER'S VOYAGE FROM CANTON TO MACAO.

On Sunday the 21st Inst: about 6. P. M. Howqua and Mowqua waited upon me for the purpose of delivering the "Chop" (or usual pass for foreigners) to proceed to Macao, and I in conformity with the arrangement which had been acceded to by a yell on the part of the Right Manarchic Lord Napier, was prepared with an order from his Leroshij for H. M. Ships "Imogene" and "Andromache" to leave Whampon; which order I promised to deliver to Howqua and Mowqua on their procuring Lord Napier and suite a proper conveyance to Macao by the Heang-shang passage: stipulating that the conveyance should in every respect to snited to the rank and dignity of His Lordship's high office, as the representative of our most Gracious Monarch William the 4th.

This compact was made by myself on the part of Lord Napier, and by Howqua and Mowqua on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, at the Consoo House on the 19th Inst. in the presence of my friend William. Jardine Esquire, in nearly the following words.

"I. T. R. Colledge engage on the part of the Chief " Superintendent of British Commerce in China, the Right " Honorable Lord Napier, that His Lordship does grant "an order for His M. Ships now at Whampoa to sail for " Lintin on my receiving a Chop from the Viceroy for His " Lordship and suite to proceed to Macao, Lord Napier's "ill state of health not permitting him to correspond with "your authorities longer on this subject. One condition, "I deem it expedient to impose, which is, that H. M. "Ships do not submit to any ostentialious display on the part of your (the Chinese) Government." How qua replacement. ed. " Mr Colledge, your proposition is of a most serious " nature, and from my knowledge of your character I doubt " not the honesty of it; Shake hands with me and Mowque, and let Mr Jardine do so likewise," we all joined hands. Howqua and Mowqua then left us to go to the Viceroy, and in the evening returned with an answer that all was arranged according to my proposition, and! that no mark of insure would be shewn to the Ships in passing the Bogue Forts The following morning Howqua and Mowqua sent to say that we could not leave Canton that day, as they the Merchants were engaged in a further discussion with the Vicerov relative to our departure, which lasted until '9 § P. V. then I again say Mowqua who told me all ves finall, settled, and that we might go meatons. the substance of the agreement, and both Mr. Jardine and myself expected that Lord Napier and suite would be permitted to go to Macao in the usual manner breigners do, viz stopping only at the Heangshan Chop House. However to my great mortification we had not left Canton two hours, before I discovered we were under a convoy of armed boats, and that we should not be allowed to pass beyond a few miles from Canton that night,-the boats having anchored at the Pagoda fort, in sight of a part of Canton.

Monday 22d we again got under way, and proceeded slowly and tediously under a convoy of eight armed boats, two Transports carrying Military, and another boat with a Civil Mandarin in charge of the whole squadron.

Although the wind was generally favorable, we did not reacl Heangshan till about midnight of the 23d; and it is now that I have to describe a scene of treachery practised upon His Lordship, which was not only annoying, but so greatly injurious, as to exasperate the symptoms of his complaint and cause a relapse of such as he had nearly recovered from previously to his leaving Canton. We were detained here from the time of anchoring the boats on the 23d until 1. P. M of the 25th amidst a noise and confusion, beating of gongs &c. that His Lordship could barely support. This was by me repeatedly complained of. At day break of the 25th I sen! a message to the Civil Mandarin through a Linguist informing him that I could no longer hold myself responsible for the safety of His Lordship if such an unwarrantable course of oppression was persisted in, that I had no medicine with me applicable to the change that had taken place in His

Lordship's complaint &c. The Linguist was received by the Mandarin, but could elicit nothing satisfactory as to the probable time we should proceed to Macao. Provoked at length, beyond all endurance, by this cruel display of power. I requested the Linguist to accompany me to the Mandarin's boost; which he did without any kind of reluctance, and on his, the Linguist, sending up my name, an interview was immediately afforded me. Through him I explained most duity Lord N. piec's sufferings, and the linger of delay their such circumstances. The Mandarin replied that he arest consult with the Heangshan Authorities before he could promise to release us, but that he would lose no time insepresenting my statement. No further communication took place until I. P. M. when this said Mandarin accomposited by two others of an inferior rank to himself came to us, and handard to me the Heangshan Pass. I consider that Lord Napier's illness was much aggravated by this unjustifiable, and (as far as I can learn) unprecedented detention.

(Signed)
Vacao 28th September, 1834.

THOMAS R. COLLEDGE.

Surgeon to H. B. M.

Superintendents

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LORD NAPIER'S LATTER DAYS.

Lord Napier's illness commenced about the 11th of September, at a period of extreme heat when his public duties were of the most laborious nature; requiring his miremitting application, without excepting even those hours of the evening which it is generally desirable to devote to elaxation; during which, however, his Lordship was com-

nonly to be seen at his desk in the office.

Before Sunday the 14th September, when he announced to the Chinese his desire to retire from Canton be was confined to a sick bed. His twordship's physician had urged, that for the sake of his health, he should give up the labours of besiness, but such was his urdoor in the public service that no persuasions could prevail till encreased debility, on be 18th induced his medical adviser peremptority to advise discontinuance of business. It was hoped his removal from his own very close appartments (formerly occupied by the Chief of the Factory) to the sirier residence of Mr. Innes would produce some benefit and so far good was got, sleep, before not attainable was arrived at, and a lessened pulse. ant great debility continued and as we before remarked, it as with difficulty and not without support that on Sunday on Claile walked the start distance from the Pactacy to e boat in which he embarked for Micao. The last time he put pen to paper was in signing an order for the frigates to proceed to Lintin, which was now given to the Hong During the passage to Macao on the 23rd he and an access of fever which excited the physician's alarm; the more so, as having no previous suspicion of the trea-cherous detention to which they were subjected, he was unprovided with medicines sinted to the new symptoms that appeared. Not all the skill of the medical art, the soothing attentions of his family, nor the pure air of Macao sufficed to arrest the fatal progress of his Lordship's indisposition. His only relief from suffering was in devotional exercises, n which he was assisted by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, whom he had learnt to esteem as a preacher when attending his public worship at Canton. On wednesday the 8th instant though very teeble and drawing near to his end he was aroused by the Portuguese Forts saluting a direct arrival from Lisbon; some question took place as to the vessel's flag in his Lordship's hearing when be distinctly said. "If it is the "Portuguese arms between White and Blue it is Donua Maria's new flag." During his Lordship's illness he had been disturbed by the frequency of the Macao church bells which the Religious communities at his request most considerately discontinued. Two days before his Lordship's death he instructed his private secretary to return his thanks for this mark of attention,

His Lordship died easily without the slightest struggle and desired that his grave should be adjoining to the late Dr. Morison's. His Lordship had expressed a wish to be

attended to the grave by six. Navy Captains and to show how closely his slightest desire was attended to we annex a sketch of his funeral procession to attend which the following gentlemen proceeded from Canton, Messieurs Jardine, Deut, (arrived too late) Matheson, Innes, Leslie (arrived too late) P. F. Robertson, Keating, Crooke, Wat son, Goddard Brightman and Captains Crawford, Tonks and Griffiths. Minute guns were fired from H. M. S. Andromache and three volleys over the grave by the Portuguese troops. The constituted Authorities of M. cao. the Troops, and a lon, line of British and Portuguesa gentlemen made the funeral an imposing ceremony and the whole population of M. cao turned out to see the spectacle. Minute guns were also fired by the Bit's' Shipping at Whatepoa; and the Counting Houses of the pincip I British Mirchants of Canton were closed on the day of the funeral as well as that preceding it

Funeral service was most impressively read by H. M. Chaplain the Reverent G. Vachell.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

The Guard of Honor composed of Portuguese troops.

The Judges and Procuridor of Macao.

The Clergyman an! Physician: to His M tjesty's Superintendents.

The British Colours borne by two British Seamen.

THE CORPSE.

Capt. Blackwood. H. B. M. R. N. Capt. C. Elliot. H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. Jonge. h. B. M. R. N.



His Excellency the Governor of Macao.

Capt. Chads C. B. H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. Loureiro. H. F. M. R. N.

Relations of the Deceased.

His Majesty's Superintendents.

The Revd. E. C. Bridgeman. William Jardine, Esq.

Secretary to His majesty's Superintendents.

Officers of His Majesty's Navy.

Officers of Her Faithful Majesty's Navy.

Do. Do. Do. Army.

Mr. Innes. Mr. Matheson.

Followed by numerous British and Portuguese Gentlemen

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

Sor. Bernardo Joze d' Souza Soares d' Andrea. Captain Portuguese Navy.

On the 16th instant most of the British Merchants who proceeded from Canton to Lord Napier's funeral, waited on the Governor of Macao, accompanied by SIR GEORGE B ROBINSON Baronet and through Mr. JARDINE, as spokes man expressed to his Excellency their thanks and gratitude for his kind and liberal conduct to British subjects at Macao. commencing with his complientary reception of the Representative of the British Nation on the 15th of July; but more especially exemplified in the effectual protection af forded to British Ladies and families at Macao, when barassed by the Chinese Authorities during the discussions at Canton; and finally for the honor shewn to Lord Napier's remains, in attending his funeral, accompanied by the Civil and Military honors suitable to his Lordship's rank.

Mr. Dirretto acted as interpreter, and through him the Governor returned thanks for the handsome and delicate manner in which the British Gentlemen had expressed their sentiments; observing however, that, considering the ancient felations of alliance and friendship between Great Britain and Portugal, he had done no more than his duty on the occasions alluded to He most sincerely regretted the result of the proceedings altended by the death of the Noble Lord; deeply sympathized with his amiable family, and wished that the good offices which it was in his power to offer, had been an a less melanchaly occasion.

Continuing the conversation the Governor remarked; That the days of "Mystery" were over and that the old system of always yielding to the Chinese was not the best calculated to succeed; that means were in progress for giving an impulse to the trade at Macao which he hoped and thought would be successful; that it was his wish to see foreigners availing of the place for the purposes of trade and that he would at all times be ready to exert his power in behalf of the interests of all Merchauts resorting to the

olace.

His Excellency alluded to the establishment of a depot system at Macao on liberal terms which will no doubt restore of Macao much of her former trade.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

Mr. Editor

I beg leave to remark on some observations in your No. of date 16th September respecting the movements of His Majesty's Ships Imagene and Audromache in possing the Bocca Figris. The position of the frigates is not undertood and hence the remarks on them have not been just They were I can assure you, willing,—most willing instru-nents in the hands of the King's Representative; whose equests, I learn on good authority, were confined to the oflowing points; first that the Marines and the frigates hould pass the Bogue; afterwards to delay this for the, Jufter; (nothing pressing;) on arriving at Whampon, to indertake nothing more, and not risk the loss of a man; and astly to return and repass the Bogue. Tiese three were he communications that guided the movements of His Majests's Ships. And under these circonstances I can not ee that in aught depending on them, they have been at Il wonting; nor will they, I am sure, if again called on to ect in this Country.

Macao 11th October 1834.

An Eye Witness.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE

RIGHT HONORABLE

WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

When the melancholy intelligence of Lord Napier's lecease reached Canton, the last number of the Register vas already in the printer's hands; and neither the time nor he feelings of the temporary Editor would allow of any other notice being given than a bare announcement of the afflict ng event. If we omitted to recount the virtues of the character of the deceased or dwell in detail, on the deep orrow of the British community, sympathized with, in no neasured degree, by all foreigners in China, let it not be apposed that the lamented nobleman died unwept or that ve were wanting in appreciation of the estimable qualities which both in a public and private view had so strongly won he general regard, and now aggravate a sense of the public and private loss. In truth the whole subject with its attenlant circumstances is too deeply painful and tragical in its rature to be dilated on with that composure which should refit the occasion, and we shall therefore possion to a narraion of some of the events of his Lordships active life (for which we are indebted to a friend) which he ever meagre, annot fail to be perused with affecting interest.

Descended from a family celebrated for talent and of a same at this day affording in our navy and army instances of ourage enterprise and success, in various parts of the world, econd to none; yet should these fail in gaining it celebrity

certain it is that the name of NAPIER and LOGARITHMS

must go down together to the latest posterity.

The late Lord Napier selected the Navy as his profession at the age of 16 and served as midshipman in the "Imperieuse" with Lord Cochrane, was in Basque Roads and got some of the favors generally attending Lord Cochrane's officers being severely wounded whilst cutting out ships from shore. Lord Napier shared in the battle of Trafalgar on board the "Defence" Sir Geo. Hope, in the "Sparrowhawke, Captain Rogers and with Sir John Warren in the "Fourdroyant' and was for a long period of years engaged in serving his country, some notion of the constancy and severity of which may be formed when the fact is known that in the twelve following years he was able to spare only six weeks to pass with his family in Scotland. On the peace in 1815 Lord Napier retired from active service but before settling on his family estates though then 29 years old he spent his first winter in a course of study at Edinburgh University and then began a series of Agricultural pursuits with quite as much energy and success as he had followed his profession. Joining the difficult objects of improvement of his estate with the comfort and happiness of the Peasantry he succeeded in making himself beloved by his father's tenants and esteemed and respected by the whole neighbomhood. His Lordship wrote a Treatise on the system of Agriculture adapted to the Pastoral district he resided in which treatise is favorably noticed in the Edinburgh Review and the benevolent success of his other plans is recorded in the Spectator newspaper. Literary rewards from such "honest Chroniclers" being above what Rivalty can bestow because they never attend except on morit.

His Lordship succeeded to his father in 1823 was recalled to his profession in 1824 when he commissioned the "Diamon I" of 50 gans and was with her on the South

American station for two years, and half.

On his return he was chosen one of the Sixteen Scotch Peers and took his place in the House of Lords during three Parliaments: His votes on the Catholic question and the Reform bill though with the present spirit of the age, being contrary to the conservative feeling of the Scotch Nobility he lost his election for last Parliament. Lord Napier was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber almost immediately after the succession of his present Majesty.

In religion Lord Napier followed the Presbyterian faith which had been very early adopted by his Ancestors and his Lordship's father presided as his Majesty's commissioner for many years in the General Assembly of the thurch of Scotland; the late Lord though a strict follower of the faith of his fathers was most liberal to all. Though liberal also in politics he was never violent and abhorred all

party spirit.

His pure and straightforward love of justice and patient attention in weighing the value of conflicting arguments eminently qualified him for the Judicial functions with

which he was invested here.

Ainch of his Lordships spare time was bestowed on Astronomy and the higher branches of Mathematics stimulated thereto by the fame of his illustrious ancestor. Whatever he gave his mind to he did it ardently. Much energy and perseverance in all pursuits were the prevailing features of his character, with a placidity of temper and benevolence that were singularly engaging.

His Lordship marries his present Lady in March 1816 and leaves a family of two sons and six daughters; the present

Nobleman is now 15 years old.

His Lordship was of a sigorous constitution, a spare frame and his turn for pursuits in the openair, simple tastes and abstemious habits, give his family a right to expect a good old age; and the end of a useful and honourable/career in his native land.—His Lordship died on the 11th October at the comparatively early age of 48 in this distant country of an illness (so far as limited mortal intellect can judge) brought on by his arduous duties in a burning climate, and his fate hastened by unusual delay, barshi and irritating treatment during his passage from Canton to Macao.

THE

DALNYON RIBC

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will trise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1834.

NO. 43. PRICE

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQUIRE late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of CHIEF SUPER-INTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, and conformably to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the By order of the Superintendents, Commission. CHARLES ELLIOT.

Marao, October 13th, 1834. Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT, OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fine, new ship, CLYDE, Captain Kerr, of the burthern of 588 tons
Apoly to Apply to Canton, October 17th, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, City of ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons.

Let Griebt and to For freight apply to

FOR LONDON. HE Teek ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to Thomas Dent & Co.

ber. For freight apply to FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASLOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to Thomas Dent & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

FIHE well known British bark Moffar, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. A. S. Keating.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

HE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

FOR SINGAL ORDS.

To sail with all despatch.

For freight apply to
Canton, 27th October, 1834.

To sail with all despatch.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINITA, SINJAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain P.

Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to

Canton 2th August 202 DORABJEE HORMUZJEE. No 7 French Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to

CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK,
No.4, American Hong.

AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR LINTIN.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. App
to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the 20th. November. Apply to Canton, 20th October, 1834.

E. W. Brightman.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above on the 1st November next.

Canton, 18th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to

Canton, October 4th, 1834.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply, to Canton, September 15th, 1834.

A. S. KEATING.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.

Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

HEET Copper of 20 to 26 oz. and 7 cwt. Copper Nails, English Canvas,
Bower Anchor and Chain Cable, Riga Spars, Europe Rope, Slop
Clothing and various other stores. Apply to
Canton 23d October 1834.

A. S. Keating.

FOR SALE.

By Public auction in satisfaction of sundry Bottomry Bonds, on the 1st of November by R. Markwick & Co. Imperial Hong. The fast sailing Bark Austen A. 1. of 223 Tons built at Cowes, commanded by Capt. Allen and now lying at Whampoa.

Apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. or to R. Markwick & Co. who are provided with an Inventory of Stores. FOR SALE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

SKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE. R ISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to
A. S. Keating.

NOTICE. European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.

Canton, Sentember 23rd, 1834.

TO KENT. NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to
No. 3. Imperial Hong.

R. MARKWICK & Co.

R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE. HE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

to subscribers at \$ 92 ner annum. to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum,
or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to

R. MARKWICK & Co. NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. Markwick & Co's,

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

ERRATA

It is with great regret that the acting Editor feels it necessary to apologize for the numerous errors of the press which have disfigured the columns of the Register, since the Editor's departure from Canton on account of his health. Want of practice and the pressure of other occupations must be accepted as an excuse for these imperfections. The last number abounds even more than the rest with errors of the press, besides other marks of being got up in haste, among which we beg to specify the following.

Column 8. Line 9. After Hope, insert the words, He was afterwards.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The Ship BOMBAY (formerly the Honorable Company's) has just arrived bringing London papers to the 19th of June; but as all her packets have gone to Macao, we can only communicate a few particulars of news gleaned from friends who have had conversation with the purser who is in Canton.

The account brought by the Sylph of a partial change in the ministry is confirmed; and the occasion of it would appear to have been, a motion brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. H. G. Ward. "That the Protestant "Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being "the right of the State to regulate the distribution of "Church property in such a manner as Parliament may "determine, it is the opinion of this House that the "temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as "now established by law, ought to be reduced.

Mr. Spring Rich is Colonial Secretary in the room of Mr. Stanley and has come in for Cambridge University by a majority of 29 over Sir Edward Sugden; Mr. James Abergromby, late chief Buron of the Exchequer in Scotland, is Master of the Mint in the room of Lord Augkland, and Lord Augkland First Lord of the Admiralty—in the room of Sir James Graham. Lords Grey and Brougham remain in office, as supporters of Mr. Ward's motion. The Singapore report mentioned also the retirement of Lord Althorph; but this is not the case.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had passed a vote, by which the right of PATRONAGE of the church in that country is virtually abolished: the Patron still retains the right of presentation; but it is a mere presentation subject to the veto of the majority of the male heads of the congregation, who may give it without being

called upon to assign any reason.

The Attorney General SIR JOHN CAMPBELL appears as a speaker in the House of Commons and has brought in his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and to amend the law of debtor and creditor, from whence we infer that he has carried his election for Edinburgh.

MR. MURRAY the new Lord Advocate appears also to have been successful at LEITH.

The Right Honorable ROBERT GRANT had been sworn

in as Governor of Bombay.

On the 10th of June a ship arrived at Liverpool from Dantzig, with the first cargo of Tea (nearly 2,200) Chests) consigned to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co.—It was imported under the new Act, which says that tea may be imported into any part of Great Britain and Ireland from any Por. or Place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Dantzig is 15 miles to the Eastward of the Cape, and some enterprising Merchart has availed himself of the permission of the Act to import tea from the Baltic. The arrival of the first cargo of tea excited a great sensation on the Liverpool Exchange, and we should think in Downing street also, as it surely cannot have been the intention of Ministers to permit the importation from any particular part of Europe, merely because that part was a few miles to the Eastward of the Cape.

The Minerva (formerly Company's) commanded by Capt. Templer, has also arrived, having left England so Litely as 30th June; touching at Batavia; which Port she quitted on Sunday the 5th instant. We understand nothing particular had occurred in public affairs subsequently to the sailing of the Bombay.

On Sunday the 26th a Funeral Sermon, in commemoration of Lord Napier, was preached by the REVEREND MR. BRIDGMAN, briefly commenting on the character of the deceased, in that very Chapel in which his Lordship so

Lately used to participate in public worship.

The Rev. Gentlemandwelt in a most impressive manner on the good qualities of the deceased and their probable origin and growth from the example and precept given him by virtuous and religious parents, and a good sound education.

Mr Bridgman was particularly affecting on the happy result of a good and moral life in the quiet and ease of a Christian's death. The deprivation society has suffered was thrown into strong relief by the phrase of the immutable decree of Providence having deprived us of the very last man we could have spared," and the subsequent turn of the

discourse showing the light of true religion and progress, of commerce, all suffering under such a loss, we considered peculiarly well placed.

We publish a Communication from the physicians to His Majesty's Superintendents; which corroborates, with official authority, many of the particulars given in our last No.; to which, it will be perceived, it is anterior in date. Though not containing any new information, it will be perused by the public with mournful interest.

A remarkable Edict has been forwarded by the Hong Merchants to the British Merchants during the week. It urges the election of a temporary Chief for the Superintendence of British affairs, until the appointment of one from England, who must be a taepan or Merchant, as before and not a Government officer. There are other interesting Edicts of which we hope to present translations in our next.

Governor Loo is said to have suffered a deprivation of rank, in the loss of his peacock's feather, on account of his unsatisfactory management of his recent discussion with the English. But in what particular his conduct is disapproved of, we have not learnt.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH EAST COAST.

The natives take very little or no interest at all in the affairs of Canton; politics are seldom the subject of their conversation and they live and die in happy ignorance of what is passing around them, as long as their own interests are not immediately concerned.

We heard of a daring act of piracy lately committed in the neighbourhood of Amoy; several lives are said to have been lost in the scallle, but judging by the uncertainty of rumours and the little reliance, which can be placed upon the veracity of our Chinese informants, we are rather slow in our belief even of facts, which have been here of frequent occurrence.

Since the 20th of September the North Fast winds have set in and blown with unabated fury. A short pause has been only preparatory to heavier gales. During one of these fine afternoons a great many fishing boats were suddenly caught by the gale, and we are sorry to state, that many lives have been lost. To beat up against such a strong head wind is not alone difficult but often impracticable. The weather is rather cool and we have had the thermometer at 67° in the beginning of October. Few boats can live in the heavy sea during these stormy days and the hundreds of fishing boats, ten times as numerous as those in the neighbourhood of Canton, continue in the harbours.

We were confidentially informed that 20 war Junks of the Anoy station had been ordered to sail down, in order to strengthen the Canton navy. Whether it be true or not we cannot say, but the Mandarins of this province are by no means ignorant of the state of affairs in the South West.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

An Advertisement in our last announced the succession of John Francis Davis Esquire as Chief Superintendent. As far as regards that gentleman's personal character for good sense, consistency, and moderation of conduct, rising in the opinion of society with his advancement in rank; together with his well known literary acquirements, more especially in a knowledge of the Chinese language, it may be considered fortunate that the objectionable principle of throwing open the succession to the members of the Company's former Establishment has not led to a worse result. The Free Trader however cannot forget that Mr. Davis' untriendly sentiments respecting him stand recorded in his evidence before the House of Commons, and still more strongly in an article in the Quarterly Review, which is said to have proceeded from his pen some four years ago.

In these respects he acted no doubt in the manner he conceived to be his duty; and a sense of duty will, of course, under the present altered circumstances prevent his being now influenced by former opinions. But we must repeat,

what has already been stated in this paper, that the conferring of political power and rank on parties previously known to the Chinese as traders cannot fail to lower most materially the Chinese estimation of the high office of Representative of the British Nation; nor is the training acquired in the Company's service of a nature to qualify for the adequate discharge of its duties; in as much as the Company's doctrine has invariably been "submit to every personal degrada-"tion for the sake of obtaining tea" whereas the prevailing opinion of the present day is that "Trade is best secured by "resistance to degrading compliances." One brought up in the late School of monopoly can never therefore be a fit Re. presentative and controller of the free traders who, in the emphaticlanguage of Charles Grant "cherish high notions of their 'claims and privileges, and regard themselves as the depo-"sitaries of the true principles of British Commerce." Still it is acceptable to society here that the character of an officer so deeply responsible is favorably known; instead of the office being filled by any of the junior members of the company's service, whose character, however amiable, is unknown still.

Before succeeding to his present station it was Mr. Davis' intention to proceed home this season; whether any alteration has since taken place in his plans we are not aware.

We understand that unless he receive overtures from the Chinese (which is far from improbable) it is not his intention to take any steps in negotiating or remonstrating with them, until the receipt of fresh instructions from England pointing out the line of conduct to be pursued. If he does negotiate on any other terms than were insisted on by the late Lord Napier, viz. "direct communication with the constituted "Authorities and not with Hong Merchants", the new Chief Superintendent in so doing will, in our opinion, betray the commercial interests of Britain in China; but we have no reason to anticipate such a course of proceeding.

Were we to attempt giving expression to the sentiments of the British public in China we should address our August Sovereign in the following words. "We entreat your Marijesty either to leave us to our own resources in resisting "Chinese oppression, or if Britain resolve on interfering "let it be done effectually not by half measures, producing all "the evils of contest without any chance of the benefit of "success."

There being no British Authority now in Canton, Commanders of homeward bound British vessels are under the necessity of proceeding to Macao, to have their manifests signed.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS.

(From a correspondent.)

We drop a tear at the conclusion of our late diplomatic struggle and repeat the following common place remarks, which by their perspicuity may likely carry conviction to

If there is no sufficient power to resist Chinese insolence, it should never be attempted. He that ventures to resist must resist to the last, and be persuaded, that if he has only perseverance and can despise the show of power which is made at the first outset and appears so formidable, he will undoubtedly gain his point, and humble his antagonist to the dust. Without plenipotentiary power and a force small or large at his entire discoval a representative will expose himself to great insults and incorrenience. A paper war if well managed, will surely be an auxiliact to his power and it is well to confine the contest as long as possible to the effusion of ink. Canton ought never again, and we repeat it, never again, be made the scene of negotiation, but strictly be considered a place of trade, where nothing of the slightest importance can be settled. By thus transferring negotiations to some other place, we shall probably avoid any interruption of our commercial dealings; should the experiment be again tried at Canton, however, it will be a desirable and perhaps the only mode of making its effects recoil upon the Chinese, themselves, if we pay them an equivalent com-

pliment by stopping their trade in return.

We refrain from any farther remarks upon the conduct

of the Chinese authorities and Hong Merchants. If they used a knife to cut us, with the same knife they cut themselves, and we might as well have waited until the emptiness of the Hoppo's treasury and the distress of the Hongs had dictated another course of proceeding.

We view the whole as a national quarrel and expect that this time, the soi disant celestials may experience that they have wounded the honor of a powerful nation; if not, matters will grow worse.

Your's &c.

A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,--Considering it due to the memory of the late Right Honorable Lord Napier, and to the feelings of an anxious and kind public, we are desirous to convey our opinion with regard to the cause of his illness, through the medium of your paper, and to state that we conceive the origin of his complaint is to be wholly attributed to the severe labour and anxiety which devolved upon him while at Canton.

His Lordship's health began to fail about the beginning of September, and an attack of fever supervened on the 9th, a period replete with events of a most harassing description and under circumstances the most disadvantageous to the nature of such an affection. Feeling compelled from a high sense of obligation to his country to persevere in the execution of his duties, he refused to leave Canton until the 18th, on which day Mr Colledge prevailed on his Lordship to relinquish the toils of office, and proceed to Mucao for the more complete recovery of his health. At this time the violent symptoms of the fever subsided, and a change alone was looked upon as necessary for its re-establishment. The 21st his Lordship embarked for Macao, accompanied by Mr. Colledge, and passed the following day comfortably, although much annoyed from occurrences already detailed. On the 23d during the cruel, needless and vexations detention experienced amongst the noise of gongs crackers and firing of salutes which our Mandarins kept up by the boats in attendance, in spite of repeated remonstrances, his Lordship suffered a relapse of fever and landed at Macao on the morning of the 26th, more exhausted and altogether in a worse state, than he had ever been from the commencement of his illness. And from this time, notwithstanding the comforts that surrounded him, and the unremitting attention of his affectionate family he continued to decline until the day of We are Sir, his death.

Your obedient servants
T. R. Colledge,
ALEXR. ANDERSON,

Surgeons to M. M. Superintendents.

Macao 20th October 1834.

To Howqua and Mowqua,

Gentlemen,

I have this day perused the translation of a Memorial from His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton to His August Majesty the Emperor of China, and regret to find from the statement of His Excellency therein contained, that my words used to you on the subject of the departure of the Right Honorable Lord Napier from Canton, have been totally falsified; but the matter of that communication having been already submitted to the consideration of His now only to draw your attention to the personal insult offered to myself in this same document. It would appear, Gentlemen, that you have had the audacity to represent me to His Excellency as a "private Merchant," and have withheld from him the reasons I gave, as His Lordship's Medical Attendant, for entering into a negociation with you; thus distorting and misrepresenting the whole of the intercourse between us as well as the real cause of my interference; and grossly deceiving your own Authorities and through them your Sovereign. Moreover you, Gentlemen, having known me both personally and professionally for many years, and being perfectly aware that I am not in any manner engaged in trade, I do greatly marvel at your presumption in having

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dared to utter such a falsehood as the above mentioned Statement would imply. Your long continued intercourse with Europeans has taught you to distinguish between Professional men and Merchants, and none are more familiar with the fact of the existence of this distinction than yourselves. Knowing as I do, that you have not erred through ignorance, I herewith demand of you an explana-I am, Gentlemen. tion.

Your obedient servant (Signed) T. R. COLLEDGE, Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

Macao, 21st October, 1834.

DOCUMENT REFERRED TO BY Da. COLLEDGE.

Memorial to the Emperor respecting the departure from Canton, and
m Whampoa, of Lord Napier and of H. M. S. "Imogene" and "Androche."—Without date.

Memorial to the Emperor respecting the departure from Canton, and from Whampoa, of Lord Napier and of H. M. S. "Imogene" and "Andromache."—With ut date.

A reverent Memorial forwarded by post conveyance, wherein your Majesty's servants—HA, General-commandant of the Canton city garrison, Loog Governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se,—and Ke, Lieut-Governor of Kwang-tung,—kneel and report.—That the English Ships of war and barbarian eve have all been driven out of the port, and that the naval and military forces have been returned to their stations, on which report they, looking upward, intreat that a sacred glance may be cast.

An English barbarian eve, Lord Napier, having presumed, without previously obtaining permits to enter the river of Canton; having also irregularly prosented a letter; and having, in disobedience to repeated orders plainly given, continued obstinate and perverse, I your Majesty's Minister Loo closed, according to law, the holds of the said nation's merchant ships. The said barbarian eve having further ordered two ships of war to push in suddenly through the maritime entrance, up to Whampoa in the inner river, I your Majesty's minister, Loo, stationed guards of civil and military officers and soldiers; and wrote for the appointment of a number of naval acssels, from the Tartar force and from those under the Admiral's command, vs well as of river cruizers from Sin-hwuy and other districts, to spread themselves along the passage before (the frigates), even to the Leetih fort (Howqua's), near the city, and the Ta-houng-haou reach of the river:—also in narrow and important passages, preventive forces were stationed on either shore, under the direction of the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your Majesty's minister Tsang-shire, and soldiers are preventive forces were stationed on either shore. Under the direction of the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your Majesty's minister Tsang, in a reverent memorial; wherein, also, the conduct of the naval Tsantseäng of the Admiral

internal and external communication cut off, and no way open to come in or go out, became still more alarmed and fearful, and again wrote to the private merchants to speak for him to the Hong Merchants, to beg that a sampan boat might be given him, to leave Canton. We, your Majesty's ministers, considered that the said barbarian eye had presumed to come up to Canton, boat might be given him, to leave Canton. We, your Majesty's ministers, considered that the said barbarian eye had presumed to come up to Canton, without having obtained a permit; and that the ships of war, also had sailed into the inner river, which acts, although in no way heavy effences against the laws, were yet committed in wilful opposition to the prohibitory regulations, shewing an extreme degree of daring contempt; and we thought, if he were immediately to leave Canton thus criming and going at his own convenience, how could it be possible to display a warning example, or to shew forth his fear-stricken submission! We therefore again commanded the hong merchants to question him with authoritative sternness as to what he wished to do in presumptuously coming to Canton without having obtained a permit, and in suddenly bringing the ships of war into the inner river;—and we required that he should make plain and distinct answers, in which case he should be permitted to leave Canton; but if otherwise, (we threatened) that exterminating power should assuredly be brought into operation, and that there decidedly should be no alleviation or indulgence.

Thereafter, on the 16th day of the 8th moon (September 18th), the hong merchants Woo-tun-yuen and the others, reported that the said nation's private merchants, Colledge and others, had stated to them, that Lordon Naples acknowledged that, because it was his first entrance into the inner land, he was ignorant of the prohibitions, and therefore he had come at once to Canton, without having obtained a permit; that the ships of war were really for the purpose of protecting goods, and had entered the Bocca Tlgris by mistake; that now he was himself aware of his error, and begged to be graciously permitted to go down to Macao; and that the ships should immediately go out, and he therefore begged permission for them to leave the port. We your Majesty's ministers, again considered that, although the said barbarian eye repented of his fault, yet it had been repeatedly en

barian EYE repented of his fault, yet it had been repeatedly enquired on what

account he came to Canton, and what was written in the letter originally presented, but from first to last he had not told plainly; that as to the statement, 'that the sudden entrance of the ships of war into the port was an 'offence committed through mistake,' that was but a glossing pretence; and that when the soldiers opened from their guns a thundering fire upon them, the statement of the present them in return.

ment, 'that the sudden entrance of the ships of war into the port was an 'offence committed through mistake,' that was but a glossing pretence; and that when the soldiers opened from their guns a thundering fire upon them, they had the daring presumption to discharge their guns at them in return, causing rafters and tiles within the forts to be thereby shaken and injured: 'how came they to be thus bold and audacious! On these points we further commanded the Hong merchants to enquire with stern severity.

This being done, the said barbarian merchant Colledge, on the 18th day (September 20th), again stated to Woo-tun-yuen and the others, 'that Lord Napier has really come to Canton for the purpose of directing commercial affairs,—and therefore considering himself an officer, is called 'Superintendent; that what was written in the letter formerly presented was that he, being an officer of the barbarians, was not the same as a Tuepan '(Supracargo), and wished therefore to have official correspondence to and 'fro with the civil and military offices of the Celestial Empire, which is 'what courtesy entitles to,—nothing else whatever was said in the letter; that, 'as to the Ships of war entering the port, it was really because the merchant 'Ships having their holds closed, apprehensions were entertained, that owing 'to the long continuance of the goods therein, evils of remissness might arise, 'and therefore they entered the port for the purpose of protecting; That the 'soldiers of the maritime pass having opened on them a thundering fire, the 'barbarian force also fired off its guns in self-defence, whereby the forts 'received injury; and that the error is deeply repented of, and the damage done 'shall be immediately repaired; but that he (Lord Napier) begs to be 'graciously permitted to have a passport to go down to Macao.

A prepared report, as above, having come before us, we, Your Majesty's Ministers, with the Sze and Taou officers (the heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat depar

tinction of honorable and low rank between him and the officers of the inner land: and he has thought to contend respecting ceremonies. But the dignity of the nation sets up a wide barrier; and we, Your Majesty's Ministers, would not suffer the progress of encroachment. The Ships of war, having entered the port, nominally for the purpose of protecting goods, immediately felt themselves to be closely restricted. At this time the naval and land forces were ranged out in order, arrayed as on a chess-board; the fire vessels also were ready made: were advantage taken of this occasion while they (the Ships) still found it impossible either to advance or recede, and an attack made on them on all sides, there would be no difficulty in instantly having the Ships) stut found a impossing entire to awardee or receae, and an attack made on them on all sides, there would be no difficulty in instantly having their lives within our power. But our august sovereign cherishes those from far virtuously, and soothingly treats outside barbarians, exercising to the utmost limit both benevolence and justice. If any be contumacious, they are corrected; limit both benevolence and justice. If any be continuacious, they are corrected; if submissive they are pardoned; but never are extreme measures adopted towards them. Although Lord Napier has entertained absurd visionary fancies he yet them. Although Lord Napier has entertained absurd visionary fancies he yet has shown no real disregard of the laws: it would not be well precipitately to vigit him with exterminating measures. Besides the private merchants of the stid nution, several thousands in number—all consider the barbarirn eye's disobedience of the laws to be wrong. There is not one who unites and accords with him.; Still more therefore would it be improper to make no d stinction between common and precious stones. Now, Lord Napier, having acknowledged his error, and solicited favor, and all + the separate merchants having reiterately made humble supplications, there certainly should be some slight indulgence shown; and he should be driven out of the port; to the end that, while the foreign barbarians are made to tremble with terror, they may also be rendered grateful by the favor of the Celestial Empire shown in its benevolence, kindness, and great indulgence.

We having all consulted together, the views of every one were accordant, whereupon permission was given that he should be let go. And it is autenticated, that the said hong merchants went to the Canton custom-house to request and receive a red passport; while I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo,

whereupon permission was given that he should be leeked. And he is authenticated, that the said hong merchants went to the Canton custom-house to request and receive a red passport; while I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo, deputed trusty civil and military officers, who—on the 19th (September 21st) took Lord Najier, and under their escort (or guard) he was driven out of the port. At the same time orders were given to wait reverently until the Imperial mandate has been received, that it may be obeyed and acted on. The said two barbarian ships of war got under weigh, also, on the same day, and dragging over shallows the whole way, were on the 22nd driven out of the Bocca Tigris. All the government forces, naval and military, which had been appointed to guard places were ordered back again, and returned severally to their regiments or to their cruizing grounds.

With regard to Macao, Lantao, and other places, I, Your Majesty's Mimister Loo, ordered the Footseang in command on the Heangshan station—Tsin-yu-chang, and the Tsantseang of the Typoong station Tang-seuenming—severally to cruize about, guarding those places. Afterwards I also appointed, in addition, the Too-see commanding at Woochoos Wang-Kin-sew, to proceed with a body of 300 soldiers to Macao, to join the garrison in guard of the place: and I appointed also a naval force of vessels from Yangkeang to cruize about, with real activity, in the anchorages near to Macao. The said barbarian ships of war having now gone out of the port, it is still more

of the place: and I appointed also a naval force of vessels from Yangkeang to cruize about, with real activity, in the anchorages near to Macao. The said barbarian ships of war having now gone out of the port, it is still more requisite and necessary to keep up a strict and close preventive guard. While we again inculcate directions to cruize about with fixed purpose of maintaining guard; and also bring to trial the careless and negligent naval officers, that they may suffer the punishment of their stupidity; we will prepare likewise a distinct memorial respecting regulations of the forts. Besides which, we now respectfully take the circumstances of having driven out, under guard, the barbarian Eye and the ships of war, and in conjunction with the Garrison Lieut. Generals Your Majesty's Minister Lus of the imperial kindred, and Your Majesty's Minister Tsang, we unite in forming this reverent memorial, to be forwarded by the post conveyance, whereon we, prostrate, beg our August Soverign to cast a Sacred glance and to grant instructions. Respectfully reported. Respectfully reported.

In the Chinese copy, it is-'that the said nation's private merchants'

^{&#}x27;ships of war,' &c. which seems to be on error of the Copyist.

† This is a remarkable acknowledgment. When Sir Murray Maxwell battered the same forts, the fact was concealed and represented as a mere exchange of salutes. Editor.

^{*} Note. Here we see the disunion of the British and Indo British merchants of Canton brought to the Emperor's notice by the local authorities as one of the reasons for their treatment of the late Lord Napier, on the false ground of all British merchants having disapproved his Lordship's measures; whereas only some of them did so. Editor

† Note. This is false; many accorded with his Lordship. Editor

† Again false, only a few (and very far from all) the separate merchants made supplications as here stated. Editor Here we see the disunion of the British and Indo British mer-

THE

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834.

PRICE NO. 44. 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The past week has been barren of arrivals of any interest. The receipt since our last, of the newspapers per Bombay and Minerva, has it is true, brought a considerable accession to our stock of home intelligence, but as they are in every one's hands, our readers do not need to be informed of their contents. We shall therefore confine ourselves to giving a list of the new ministry for the convenience of reference viz.

THE CABINET.

Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord BroughamLord Chancellor.
Marguis of Lansdowne, Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorn
Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster,
Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne, Home Secretary.
Right Hon. T. S. Rice olonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland First Lord of the Admiralty.
Right Hon. C. Grant, Pres. of the Board of Control.
T J T-b- Pougoll Paymaster of the Forces.
Right Hon. E. Ellice, Secretary at War.
Rt Hon. J. Abercromby, Master of the Mint.
NOT OF THE CABINET.
Marquis of Conyngham, Postmaster General.
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Judge Advocate General.
Mr. T. F. Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.
Capt. Byng, One of the Lords of the Treasury.
Capa Djugittini

The new accessions being Lord Auckland, Messieurs Spring Rice, Ellice and Abercromby, in lieu of the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham and Mr Stanley.

We made a mistake in stating ministers to have supported Mr. Ward's motion respecting the revenues of the Irish Church; which was on the contrary opposed by them, and not carried in the House. Ministers however stand pledged to the principle of the motion, and have granted a commission to enquire into the state of the Irish Church, with the u. mate avowed intention of appropriating to other purposes of the state, whatever surplus the Commissioners may consider the Church can spare; but with an express reservation that no part shall be devoted to the Catholic Priesthood.

We also beg to correct our notice of Mr. Spring Rice's re-election. It was for Cambridge town, not the University.

We learn by a private letter that Government has not permitted the sale of the Tea imported at Liverpool from Dantzig; on the ground of its being a violation of the evident spirit of the act of Parliament. It was therefore about to be re exported.

LOCAL.

We give underneath the Viceroy's Edicts respecting the nomination of an English Chief.

A severe Edict has just come out of which we have not yet obtained a translation, prohibiting all dealings between foreigners and (outside) Chinese merchants or Shopmen who are not of the Cohong. For the moment it has excited no small dismay among these people; but the general opinion is that its provisions are too severe and restrictive to admit of their being literally enforced, and that it will turn out to be a mere paper prohibition, as all its predecessors of the like nature have hitherto been.

Business goes on quietly; but by no means with the same degree of activity, which we have been wont to see at this season of the year. One of the most active of the Hong Merchants, who was imprisoned by the Government 24 months ago, on the absurd pretext of Lord Napier having come up from Whampoa in the boats of a ship secured by him, continues still in confinement.

Governor Loo has received the Emperor's reply to his despatch announcing the departure of the frigates; expressive of satisfaction on the occasion; but the language used is of that qualified nature, which leads him to expect that he will still be removed from his high office on the grounds of dissatisfaction formerly announced to him.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the kindness of a respected correspondent we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statement relative to the trade of these Islands.

Number of whale ships at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.
British ships 13, Tons 4.890, Barrels of Sperm oil 13,720
American do. 53, do. 18.930 do. 78,560

Number of Merchant vessels at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.

British	1	Tons	214
American	8	• • •	1360
Sand: Island:	s 1	,,	180
Prussian	1	11	360
Spanish	1		260
Otaheitan	L	,,	67

Total 13 Vessels 2473 Tons.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In Gilbert's History and Principles of Banking a work now drawing much of the public attention the following sentences occur, which so strongly apply to our noted Honorable Company's Finance Committee here, that if the whole of Johnson's Dictionary was searched so appropriate a name could not be found as his, viz. "Currency Doctors." You may insert the passage if you have room. Yours DELTA.

The practical conclusion from all this is, that as the operations of banks of deposit are in a state of perfect freedom, never likely to be of public danger, but, on the contrary, are almost always publicly useful, every facility should be given to their formation. On the other hand, banks of issue or circulation, by possessing a power of deranging the whole society subject to their influence, and assuming a function which in all civilized communities is even denied to the executive or legislative powers, require to be carefully watched and restricted. It cannot have been forgotten, how, in the Ministerial abortion of last year, those principles were reversed; how, but for the press and the public, the circulation would have been stimulated to a ruinous excess, whilst even the existence of such a thing as a bank of deposit seemed to have been totally forgotten. We should not, however, have referred to those things,—we should not have recalled to mind the utter absence of scientific principles—the complete ignorance of practice, even in so small a matter as the effects a momentous subject as the currency of a nation, which characterized the ostensible concocter of the measure, had that measure been unally settled; but it has not. The country Bankers last year bullied the Government out of a mischievous scheme which militated against their interests; it will be necessary to watch lest they do not bully them into a favourable one for themselves, which shall be equally mischievous to the public.

1 This rise, he however assures us, would be temporary, where there was no restriction; but, short as it is, it is always long enough to ruin thousands; for—and hence the importance of putting every check upon improger issues—the evil is never discovered uptil the mischief is done, whilst it is impossible to guard a rainst its effects. The persons who glut the ruraket with silks or cottons may ruin themselves, and those who are connected with them, in their improvident speculations; but here the evil ends; and the public g

Mr. Editor,

If you could communicate the following to your friend Governor Loo, you would highly oblige

Your humble servant,

LE-E.

According to analogy, a British Representative who belongs to the royal household would claim in Chinese the title of En King. According to the Kin ting-e-le, book 5 page 43, which contains the ceremonial sanctioned by Imperial authority, he has to style himself 外臣 Wae chin, foreign minister, in addressing the prince. In the same chapter the Governor will find the necessary directions for treating a fin King if he comes as his guest, and as this is old established law, we wonder that it could have been overlooked by his Excellency. We find no passage in this ample treatise of ceremonials, consisting of 36 volumes, which ever introduces the designation of E muh, barbarian Eye, and rather fear that this is an innovation neither sanctioned by antiquity nor the laws of rites.

TO AN EYE WITNESS,

No AN EYE WITNESS,
Sir,—On Saturday, the 25th instant, your "defence of H. M. Ships," in
the Register of the 21st instant, met my notice.

In this "defence" you accuse me of not understanding "the position of the
frigutes," and consequently, that my "remarks on them have not been just."
My love for the glorious naval service of my country and my high respect

My love for the glorious naval service of my country and my high respect for its officers, demand a reply to your accusation.

By the position of the frigates I presume you mean the discretion and powers of the commanding officer.

I beg to state that I quote the best authority, when I say that the request of the Chief Superintendent was "that the frigates should pass the Bogue."

What do these few words imply? That the river was to be entered by H.

M. Ships, at all events, and under all circumstances.

The Chief Superintendent being only the civil superior of the senior officer, could do no more than recommend a measure or make a requisition. The modus operandi

do no more than recommend a measure or make a requisition. The modus operandi in forcing the passage, the maintenance of the honor of the British Figs, the punishment and destruction of the King's enemies, the speedy relief of H. M. Representative in Canton, the protection of British subjects and property, were of course left to the exertions and descretion of that senior officer.

of course left to the exertions and descretion of that senior officer.

My expressed opinion was, that all these urgent and important ends would have been effectually obtained, had the forts been destroyed,—by which energetic proceeding the Bogue would have been clear for the passage of British vessels. In this case also, the captured Chinese officers would have been hostages for the safety of the British subjects in Canton; and had the frigates warped up the river to Whampoa or farther, which might have been done in a couple of tides, and sent their boats properly manned and armed to Canton, would there have been in their boats properly Canton, would there have been in that instance any unnecessary display of rash zeal or uncalled for demonstration of British force? would the country in rither case have blamed the officer thus acting? On the contrary, the Ch'er Superintendent Napier would most probably have completely succeeded in his negotiations. But what has been the result? We have been beaten and foiled at every point! Every demand has been conceded to the Chinese! The lives of two

British seamen have been lost by Chinese shot, and no one single end gained!

The case I put in the Register of the 16th of September was merely supposititious. I know how nice and delicate a thing it is to remark on the propositious. I know how nice and delicate a thing it is to remark on the proceedings of H. M. officers, either for defence or censure, and I fear that your letter may lead them to exclaim, in the words of the old proverb, "God guard me from my friends, and I will guard myself from mine enemies."

John SLADE,

Macao 26th October 1834.

JOHN SLADE. - Editor of the Canton Register.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS. 国际运

(From a correspondent.)

The circumstances which led to the stoppage of trade and wanton aggression on the part of the Chinese require our serious consideration. We anticipate the often repeated and refuted objection, that no nation has any right to interfere with the laws of a foreign state. So far as concerns the internal regulation and government of a country this is very true, but if we admit the same principle in regulating international intercourse, we annul the right of concluding treaties and entering upon negotiations, a compact acknowledged by all civilized nations. For in the present case a mere acquiescence in the measures of the British Government for the protection of the trade of its own subjects, is the only thing required from the Chinese. The Chinese Government however rejects the proposal without even deigning to examine the subject or stating its objections in becoming and rational language. Its hombartic edicts and petty amoyances, having proved without avail, the local Government has recourse to torce and to the never failing expedient of stopping the trade. Nor ought we to think, that this is the arbitrary procedure of a Viceroy; this man knows his master's mind, and we are confident,

that he would not have taken such decisive steps, unless he had consulted the wishes of the Imperial cabinet.

If we are to rely upon the assertions contained in the edicts, we presume that the Celestial Empire acknowledges no national law, but is far beyond it. Foreign states there fore have no moral obligation to observe the long established international laws, which are co-eval with civilization. If they however are humane and civilized enough to observe them, it naturally follows, that they retain a claim upon the Chinese to keep them on their part. We should really wish, that a short outline of the law of nations was tendered to the mandarins; and the simple question put to them, whether they consider them as binding or not? They have naturally a right to reject them, but would they not thereby place themselves amongst the rank of barbarians and induce for-

eign nations to view them as such?

It is long that we have wondered, that so many high sounding edicts never produced one rejoinder shielded and fortified by the language of the Chinese sages, a frue antidote against the venom of pride. Is then China the only country where free discussion ought not to be carried on? Or is it the only spot upon earth, where it would be ineffectual? We know at the same time to value the liberal sentences which occasionally adorn the pages of Celestial diplomatic correspondence. As for the all absorbing and often recurring compassion and tenderness, we should insist upon proofs and gladly share in its benignant effects, but as long as it consists only in words it is better left out. we read the Governor's sentiments upon trade, we begin to believe that he must have become acquainted with the principles of Mr. Huskisson and of the liberal party in Great Britain. To leave the trade entirely to the Merchants. without the least interference of the mandarins, is the true way to make it flourish. As the provincial Government itself harbours these principles, it would be well to insist upon carrying them into effect and to make it one of the first points in our negotiations. The generous disinterested, Celestial Government views the few lacs of duties with indescribable contempt (this is the more extraordinary since the linances are in a miserable state), and we rejoice at it. We would not hesitate to propose in full earnest to make Canton a free port, in order to give a full scope to the enterprise of both natives and foreigners. The Governor may equivocate these expressions, but it is upon record and ought never to be forgotten, when the establishment of a

regular tariff is brought forward.

In making mention of these two points we would only shew, how we may turn to our advantage the edicts. We will not dwell upon expressions like barbarians and Barbarian Eye. Such terms might now have been obsolete, if we had had recourse to arguments derived from Chinese writings, which the Chinese Government cannot disprove without overthrowing the authority of sages upon which the whole Government is founded. Nor do we enter upon the universal sway of the Chinese Government, as far as the four seas are concerned. It was proved last year, that two Imperial junks having lost their way could not return from Cochin-There may be however persons who laud the Chinese policy for keeping foreign influence alout. If any Chinese Grandee had consulted a reasonable individual for the measures to be adopted in this emergency, he would have advised a diametrically opposite course of proceeding. A refer-cince to the history of former times might have dictated another course. It was by irritating the Tatars of the fron-tiers, that these gained confidence to attack the Celestial Empire and rather preferred death to ignominious treatment. Let the present subjection of China under a horde of rude Tatars testify of the wisdom of measures, which finally involved the whole Empire in a destructive war. The smallest European maritime power might at the present moment cut off the communication between Formosa and the main, enter the Yang-tsze keang, and command the great canal, to the starvation of the capital and the whole coast. These are serious things, which a Chinese Grandee as well as the Emperor ought to take into consideration, and not

hurry on a rupture, which must end in disgrace. The stoppage of the trade is surely a severe wound inflicted upon British and foreign interest, but let it be remembered, that the losses sustained may recoil fourfold upon the Celestials. China is no longer the fairy land; we know that five maritime provinces are open to our enterprise and that both the land and sea forces are in a miserable plight. We therefore should advise our Celestial friends to conclude a speedy peace, and rather to stoop and submit, than occasion a rupture.

They are confident that Canton will be the theatre of action and believe to make good their cause, as in olden times, by flaming edicts and annoyance; but circumstances are changed. They surely can prevent matters from coming to a serious issue by offering reasonable terms and conforming to the weakness of the state in making an agreement. This is all we wish and advise.

We are grossly mistaken, if we think British interest only is at stake; all foreign interest is equally so. It is in vain to expect that the Imperial Government will make a distinction between flags and nations; all foreigners are comprehended under the general designation of Barbarians. The Hong Merchants may perhaps wish to shew favor to particulars, but the system and sentiments of the Imperial Government remain the same. There is only one Middle Kingdom, whatever there is besides is in the possession of barbarians who are all to be treated in the same way. The war is not against one nation in particular, but against all foreigners Whatever may be the issue of the present state of things, the least shew of weakness will only lead to a repetition of the same evils, which now oppress us; whilst a manly and dignified resistance will lead to happy results.

We rather smiled at the rejection of a British Representative. At Ningpo it was a crime that no such person resided in Canton, and in Keang-soo the desire has been repeatedly expressed, that such a person might be sent, not only to Canton, but to Pekin. The Government with its customary duplicity may equivocate these assentions, but if this be done, we are justified in rejecting similar proposals, and disbelieving the whole tenor of edicts. When shall we succeed in reducing the proclamations to the standard of truth? There is a tact in simplifying this, and it is very desirable that our ingenuity might be exercised in this tiresome task. But we wish not to dictate; let others consider the expediency of those measures which we ourselves have found of avail during long intercourse with Mandarins of all ranks and conditions.

The great object will be to prevent the stoppage of the trade for this season; which might perhaps he done by a reference to the authorities, who have to decide upon the matter, whilst commerce is carried on as before. The Canton local Government would soon be frightened into this measure by a simple application to other quarters; yet even this measure we leave to the consideration of wiser heads. As long as Canton remains the only scene of action the difficulties will be always the same.

But we expect better things. Friendly feelings on both sides may have sprung forth before this time. But let us then be on our guard for the future and be prepared for similar sophisms, so injurious to our commercial relations.

Let Canton no longer be synonymous to China, but let us take a general view and expand our hearts towards the Yours &c. largest country in the world.

A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

The following correspondence, relative to the demise of the late Chief Superintendent, did not reach us in time for our last No. We now insert it, as showing in some degree the tone of the Chinese, -studying, even on so melancholy an occasion, to avoid every mark of respect towards a nobleman and functionary of a barbarian country, between which and China they would set up "a wide boundary" wall of separation.

To Howqua and Mowqua.

Gentlemen,

If is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Commerce,

the Right Honorable Lord Napier, this day at 10, 20 P. M ; and to request that you will cause this sad event to be made known to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, [Signed] T. R. COLLEDGE, Surgeon to His Majesty's Superintendents. Macao, 11th October, 1834.

Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Calledge's letter announcing the demise of Lord Napier.

A respectful Reply. We have received your honorable letter, stating that the officer of your honorable nation expired * in consequence of illness, on the 19th day of the 8th moon; and entrusting us to announce it to his Excellency the Governor. We have reported it on your behalf.

For this purpose we reply, and present our compliments. Woo-Shaou-yung (Howqua.) Loo-Wan-kin (Mowqua.) [Signed] Loo-Wan-kin To Mr. Colledge. 9th moon, 18th day (October 20th.)

Second Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge.

A respectful communication. We the other day received your letter, informing us of your honorable officer Napier having expired. We have reported it on your behalf to the Governor, and have before sent an answer to you. We have now received an edict from the Governor in reply; which, as is right, we copy and send for your perusal, praying you to examine it accordingly. This is the task we impose, and for this purpose we write; and pre-enting compliments, &c.

Woo-shaou-yung. [Signed] To Mr. Colledge. Loo-wan kin. 9th moon, 21st day (October 23rd.)

Governor's Edict.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. in reply.

The report being authenticated, its contents are fully known. Await also a proclamation in answer from the Hoppo. (Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day (October, 29th 1834.)

ELECTION OF A CHIEF.
Letter from the Hong Merchants, with two documents from the Governor. October 23d 1834.

A respectful communication. We have received from the Governor an

A respectful communication. We have received from the Governor an order, requiring us to make to you, gentlemen, the following communication. Hitherto ships of your honorable nation that have come to Canton, when they have happened to have had any (official) business, have always had it transacted by means of orders sent to the Company's taepan (or chief supracargo) for him to deliberate and act. This method has been obediently adhered to for a long time past. Now the Company's trade to Canton has been dissolved, and the ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade are separate and distersed, whithout a head. Should, some day, any business arise, with whom shall mature consultation be entered into? It is requisite and necessary that your honorable nation should appoint a man acquainted with affairs to perform the special duties of a leader. Therefore an order has been sent, requiring us to transmit orders to you, gentlemen, that you should send a letter to your country, calling for the appointment of a trading taepan, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton to have the general direction. It is unaccessary to appoint a barbarian Eye to come to Canton,—thereby causing impediments, and difficulty in acting. And previous to the arrival at Canton of a taepan acquainted with affairs, we pray you gentlemen, publicly to bring forward some one, with whom we may consult together on all public affairs, and to give us information thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor.

the Governor.

We now take an order from the Governor, and an official reply made by the Governor to a report, and copying both, send them for your perusal, praying you to send both home to your country.—This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write,—presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

and other gentlemen of his honorable nation (one copy was sent to each principal commercial house.)
9th moon, 21st day (October 23d.)

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

Edict from the Governor above referred to. October 19th 1834. Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. &c.
To the Hong Merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents hereof.

^{*} The Chinese express the decease of individuals by different terms, ar propriate to their respective ranks. The word appropriate for speaking of the demise of a nobleman, which was used in the translation of Mr. Colledge's letter, is here exchanged for a term that denotes the death of any one of the lowest degree of rank, or of no rank at all.

In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all public affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's taepan. This year the Company has been terminated and dispersed, and—without any other appointment having been made of a tnepan, a barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, came to Canton, saying that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I the Governor commanded the merchants to enquire and investigate. The said barbarian Eye did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now, the assistant Foo magistrate at Macao has reported that Lord Napier has—at Macao—expired in consequence of illness. For all affairs of trade it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances this order is issued. When the order reaches the said hong merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are in a general body to examine and deliberate, what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter the responsibility of conducting public affairs shail rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director.

At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for another taepan to come to Canton, to direct and manage. In the Celestial Empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c.—is laid upon the hong merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man acquainted with affairs to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian Eye or Superintendent,—thereby causing hindrances and impediments.

Let the said merchants take also the circumstances of

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Reply from the Governor to a report made by the Hong Merchants—above referred to. October 20th 1834.

Loo, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, &c.&c. in reply.
On examination, it appears that, with regard to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton,—in all public affairs,—I, the Governor, with the Superintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the said senior merperintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the said senior merchants responsible for enjoining orders on the taepan, for him to act. Now the Company has terminated, and is dissolved, and the said nation's barbarian merchants come hither to trade, each for himself. If some other taepan be not appointed, all affairs will become scattered, out of order, and without arrangement. Just as is the case with the barbarian ships now anchored in the offing of Motaou (Tungkoo,) * which neither corne up to Whampoa to trade, nor yet get under weigh. And the said nation's sampan vessels presume of themselves to sail in and out, not submitting to examination, And, when ordered to enquire, and investigate, the hong merchants make excuses of ignorance. What state of things is this!

With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have or have not a directing head is in itself a point that needs no great enquiry into. But we

What state of things is this!

With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have or have not a directing head is in itself a point that needs no great enquiry into. But we of the central, flowery (or civilized) nation, in all matters of the outside barbarians that relate to public affairs, always make the said senior merchants alone responsible. If the said merchants have any matter of a public nature, on what person, then, shall they enjoin orders to act? Or shall they go to the extent of quietly leaving the matter disregarded?

When I the Governor commanded to decide respecting a person to be a directing head, it was with consideration for the said senior merchants transaction of public affairs; it was not at all in regard to the barbarians' buying and selling. What the said merchants have reported is wholly with respect to the bartering of goods. There is no regard shown as to public affairs. This is indeed a great misunderstanding. Let them again consult and deliberate, with their whole minds, and report in answer; and at the same time let them act in obedience to the other order, and make known to the said nation's separate merchants, that they are immediately with haste to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton and sustain the duties of laepun,—to direct buying and selling,—and to restrain and control all the merchants. Specially, do not again cause a barbarian Eye to come hither to control affairs, thereby occasioning, as Lord Napier did, the creation of disturbances, in vain. All nations trading at Canton doso in consequence of the good favor of the Celestial Empire towards men from afar. It is altogether necessary that they should obey and act according to the old rules; then may favor of the Celestial Empire towards men from afar. It is altogether neces-sary that they should obey and act according to the old rules; then may there be mutual tranquillity.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day.

MACAO NEWSPAPER REVIVED.

(From a correspondent.)

It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the The title is establishment of a newspaper at Macao. "Chronica de Macao," and the following motto for it has been got from Ovid.

"Rivus pascitur exiguus, sed eundo acquirit opes"of which I have managed with some difficulty to spell out the meaning; that, though humble at first, it will afterwards become a journal of much importance. I sincerely wish it God speed.

The Editor opens his paper with an effusion of loyalty towards Dom Pedro. Although I do not feel inclined to rank Dom Pedro among the heroes and demigods as does the worthy Editor of the Chronica, still I love a loyal heart, and it is my very worst wish for our new fledged journalist,

that he may be chirping the same note a twelvementh hence. The Editor of the Chronica, I feel assured, is also a

poet, in so far at least, as high sounding words are akin to poetry. It is indeed a difficult task to conduct a journal in Asia, without being affected less or more with the oriental style. I translate the opening article for the benefit of your readers, it is a very fair specimen of magniloquence.

"We have chosen this day (12th instant) for the publica-"tion of the first number of our periodical, it being the an-"niversary of the birth of His Imperial Highness Dom Pedro "Alcantara, Duke of Braganza. The name of this Illustrious "Prince will last for ever, for the love with which he has governed his people, the firmness of his character, for his "illustrious actions, and above all for his disinterestedness, "and the contempt for crowns which he has manifested. "Within but a very short time he has already abdicated two, "one in 1826 in favor of his august daughter, our present "Queen Donna Maria II, and another in 1831, in favor of "his august son, Sechor Dom Pedro II, present Emperor of "Brazil. May God grant him long life, for the happiness of "the realms governed by his august children! This is the "highest eulogium our ill trimmed pen can pay him. To-"day he is only thirty six years of age, and he has abdicated "two crowns! He has placed his august Daughter on the "throne of her ancestors, he endeavours to give stability, "and prosperity to the nation which she governs."

The following is an extract from a very good natured document by the said Dom Pedro.

"His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza "and Regent in name of the Queen Senhora Donna Maria "II, moved with a desire to stop as soon as possible the "effusion of Portuguese blood, and to completely pacify "the Kingdom-To the united forces in Evora, and in other parts of the monarchy, as well as to all individuals who "may submit themselves in obedience to the Queen-In the 'name of said august Lady proclaims the following.

"Article 1st. That a general amnesty be granted for "all political crimes committed since 21st day of July 1826. "For those who accept the amnesty the decree of 31st "August 1833 will remain suspended till the Cortes shall "decide upon its object. The pardoned may again enter 'into possession of their property, but cannot alienate it, till "the decision of the Cortes. The amnesty does not involve "re-appointment of civil, or ecclesiastical employés, neither "the appurtenances of the Crown and Orders, employments or "pensions, nor does it comprehend crimes against individu-"als, as it does not exonerate from responsibility by prejudic-"ing a third party.

'Article 2nd. Whoever shall accept the amnesty, he "they natives or foreigners, shall have full liberty to leave "Portugal and dispose of their goods, without prejudice to "the foregoing article, provided they pledge their word to "take no part in the political discussions of these Kingdoms."

"Article 3rd. The officers who shall accept the amnesty "shall keep their posts legitimately obtained, and the Go-"vernment obliges itself to provide for their support accord-"ing to their scale of rank.

"Article 4th. It is in contemplation in regard to the "civil and ecclesiastical employés to advance them accord-

"ing to their qualities and service.
"Article 5th. There is assured to Senhor Dom Miguel" "the annual pension of sixty contos of rees (about \$80,000) "in consideration of the high quality of his birth, and he is "allowed to dispose of his private and personal property, "only restoring the jewels and other articles belonging to "the Crown or to individuals.

"Article 6th. He may embark in a ship of war of any of the allied Powers, parties to the treaty of London of 22nd "April of this year, which shall be got ready in the port be "may appoint, guaranteeing him every security for his person "and suite, also all due respect to his high birth.

"Article 7th. Dom Miguel will bind himself to leave Portugal within fifteen days, giving a declaration that he "will never more return to any part of the peninsula of "Spain and Portugal, and that he will in no way connive at "any attempt to disturb the tranquillity of these Kingdoms;

(See Supplement)

[•] The stay of the ships at Tungkoo was owing entirely to the wanton delay of the Chinese official underlings.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

MEGISCEM. CANZON

CANTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834.

I "should he do so he will expose himself to have his pension "cut off and to the other consequences of his procedure.

"Article 8th. The troops at present in the service of "Dom Miguel shall deliver up their arms into the deposit

"prepared to receive them.

'Article 9th. All the regiments and troops in the "service of the usurper, after delivering their arms, horses, "and munitions of war, shall disband peaceably, each and "every returning to his own house, upon pain of losing the "benefit of the present annesty."

This Edict is dated Evora Monte 26th May 1834.

A Translation of a note from Mr. Grant, Secretary to II. B. M. Legation at Lisbon, to the Infant Don Carlos of Spain, follows. It is also dated 26th May, and is to the following effect.

"To His Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos .- Sir, "I have the honor to announce to your Royal Highness that "General Lemos has just concluded a definite arrangement "in so far as respects Postugal and the person of Dom Mi-"guel. In consequence. His Royal Highness will leave Evora on the 30th instant, after which all the troops in this service will pile their arms and depart out of the city.

"General Lemos not having entered upon the interests of your Royal Highness and the Princesses of your family, "I took the liberty of representing to the Marshals commanding the Portuguese armies these interests and "securities, in which I have taken the greatest care, and I "submit to your Royal Highness the articles upon which I agreed with the said Marshals, a Copy of which I also "forwarded today to my Ambassador." I hope that they "will have the approbation of your Royal Highness, and I "hope to receive tomorrow your reply in order that conjoint" by with said Marshals I may take measures to put them "in execution. I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) GRANT, "Secretary of Legation to his Britannic Majesty in Lisbon, "Evora Monte 26th May.

"Article 1st. His Royal Highness the Infant Don "Carlos will leave Evora with hissaite on the 30th of May

"instant for Aldea galega, and there he will embark.

"Article 2nd. In his passage, the Marshals will be "security for the person of His Royal Highness and his "suite, and will give him the escort that His Royal Highness "may desire.

"Article 3d. The Spanish subjects in Portugal engag-"ed in the service of His Royal Highness will be received "into a provisional barrack in Santarem, to which they will "be escorted in safety.

"Article 4th. The Portuguese Government will provide "them with means of subsistence in the barracks till they "can leave it for their homes without danger.

(Signed) Albaquerque." "A true Copy.

The whole correspondence, regarding the departure of Dom Mignel and Don Carlos, is very lengthy, and concludes with another proclamation from Dom Pedro, which is indeed little less than a repetition of the foregoing. The only thing that arrests our notice is the prologue. It is in recapitulation of his own virtues, reminding me very much of the style of Governor Loo. The reader shall judge.
"Desiring to give an irrefragable proof of clemency and

"of the sentiments of love and indulgence which my heart "feels constantly in behalf of those Portuguese, who, dazzled "or led astray by errors, by interested passions or by "extraordinary circumstances, obeyed the Usurper up to "the time when he was annihilated, I having chosen the "very moment of triumphant victory to put this splendid "deed in force, being swayed solely by the strong desire I "feel to rally around the legitimate throne of my August Daughter, H. M. F. M., all wishes, all prayers, all hearts.

"entirely forgetting crimes and opinions, and having heard "the Council of State; -it seems to me good in the name of "the above August Lady to decree the following" &c.&c.&c.

These are tine words certes, but a citizen of the world knows that it is the custom of courts and Princes to hold them out-

"For daws to peck at."

I trust that our new Editor may have more sube than

to allow himself to be gulled with mere verbiage.

So far our Correspondent. The acting Editor of the Canton Register cannot conclude without earnestly recommending the CHRONICA DE MAGAO to the patronage of Canton readers, who must bear in mind that such an undertaking cannot go on without a liberal list of subscribers, more numerous than we apprehend its countrymen can supply; one undertaking of the kind, under the name of "Abelhada China," and latterly "Gazeta de Macao," haviag been abandoned for want of adequate support. The subscription we hear is \$10 per annum.

We hope the Editor will admit occasional communica-tions in English, by way of affording a vent for the productions of those anonymous writers, who are in the habit of resorting to the newspapers of India, on the pretext (which we believe unfounded) of the Canton Register not being open to them.

We recopy from one of the latest Liverpool Newspapers, a notice of a new vessel named the Euphrarus built for the China Trade by Messrs. McCracken Jamieson and Co., who are connect-

ed in business with Mr. Morison of Calcutta, now here.

LAUNCH.—To-morrow there will be launched from the building yard of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Trentham-street, a magnificent vessel, of 620 tons register, 120 feet keel, 133 feet long upon deck, and 32 feet 7 inches in breadth. She is to be called the Euphrates, and is intended for the China trade. The owners are Messrs. M'Cracken, Jamieson, and Co. This is the largest vessel that has been built in Liverpool since the Havannah frigate was Lunched from the same yard twenty years ago; and she is also the first vessel built at this port expressely for the China trade. Capt. Hannay, late of the Duke of Lancaster, has been appointed to the The ceremony of launching, it is expected, under the direction of the spirited architects, will be attended with much eclat, and as it is intended to take place at least half an hour before high water, those who may be desirous of witnessing the imposing spectacle should be early in their attendance.

The following notice being the subject of frequent reference in Canton we think it deserving of a place in our columns as a convenient record, though now of old date.

CHINA TRADE.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1833.

SIR, -The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having reason to believe, from applications addressed to this Board that doubts are entertained by some of the merchants in this country as to the precise extent of the limits of the port of Canton, their Lordships have thought it right to obtain the necessary information on this subject, and their Lordships find that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India consider that the Bocca Tigris marks the limits of the port of Canton, in which opinion the Lords of this Committee

I am commanded to communicate to you the above statement, for the information of the merchants and others who may engage in the trade to China .- I am &c.

To the Chairman of Lloyd's. THOMAS LACK.

CANTON REGISTER VOL 7, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34. Full price will be given for any of the above mentioned numbers of the Canton Register returned to the Office in good condition.

Shill.

THE

CANDON RECEISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will 'rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11rd, 1834.

NO. 45. PRICE SO CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

· ROTRAD

There have been no arrivals of interest during the past week.

OUTSIDE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

The Ediet prohibiting dealings between foreigners and outside Chinese Merchants, which will be found below, has been productive of much inconvenience and alarm during the week; having occasioned almost a total suspension of the retail trade; and for some days, even tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers &c., were afraid to make their appearance at the foreign factories. It turns out, as will appear from a perusal of the document, that the alarm felt by the retail dealers and tradesmen, was founded on a misconstruction of the edict, which, however, for the time was to these people equally injurious as if really meant to apply to them, the mandarin underlings having made a pretext of it to squeeze, or in other words to extort from them in the most unmerciful manner. The persecution against them has now abated, the edict being really directed against outside Chinese merchants on a large scale, who make use of a Hong name, by particular arrangement, in order to cover their dealings with the appearance of legality. This is a class of dealings respecting which considerable diversity of opinion exists among foreigners in China; and we shall hereafter advert to the subject.

FIRE AT MACAO. 类门大人的股

To the Editor of the Canton Register. Sir,—One of those awful visitations, which so frequently occur in China, fell upon a populous and rich Chinese district of Macao on the 5th instant, the appropriate anniversary of Guy Faux. A few minutes before 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the inhabitants of this city were aroused in their quiet homes by the tolling of bells and the roaring of guns: the well known but yet dreary signals that the calamity of fire was raging in some part of the city. The aid of the troops, the presence of his Excellency the governor and the other high officers of the city, joined with the efforts of the inhabitants and of almost every Englishman in the place, with the crews of the shipping in the harbour, were of no avail in checking the course of the flames. The fire originated in some boats, and from thence was carried by the wind to the wooden huts &c., resting on piles, and spread to the brick Chinese dwellings and the warehouses in which the Chin-Chew men generally store their goods. For a considerable period the house of Mr. Antonio Pereira was in the greatest danger; the kitchen was at one time on fire and the frame work of one of the windows of his dressing-room was burnt. Fortunately he was surrounded by his many friends, who were prepared to check the first encroachment of the flames. The ladies of his family were removed, and although it was scarcely possible to breathe in any part of his extensive mansion he himself evinced the coolest self-possession. The following are the names of the Chinese streets which have been totally destroyed; Chuen-gaou-kow; Tseen-yu-fow; Pwan-pin-wei; Keih-che-wei; Leuh-shihtang; Kwo-lan-me; and the number of well-built houses destroyed must average at least 400, and if the boats and wooden huts are added, 500 dwellings have been destroyed.

The Chin-Chew men are the greatest sufferers, some of whom, according to common report, have lost property to a very large amount. The loss of life, considering the apathy of the Chinese in such dreadful calamities, was not great, two men and one woman are said to have been burnt and aboy drowned. If you think this hasty account of so serious an event deserving of insertion in your paper, it is at your service. A SPECTATOR.

At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish today a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

As it must be considered an ex-parte view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion.

Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections," one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another House (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency "of any Company's remittance operations through China;" but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiment in the statement.

Far discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this purpose.

TEA DUTIES.

We are informed in a quarter upon which we can confidently rely, that the Committee now sitting upon the Tea Duties bill, will recommend one fixed duty upon all Teas, 2s. per point instead of a rated duty; but which will not come into operation till a distant period (say sometime next year probally in June) so as to enable all whom its alteration may in an degree affect, to have full time to dispose of all stock on had, or tea now in stransit.—Morning Heratd 21st June 1834.

N THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS. No. 3.

(From a correspondent)
We have read the fulminating and thundering edicts issued by Lo, in his dotage, and indulged in the hope that they would have een answered by opposing law to law, regulation to regution, old established custom to old established custom. Whever may be the opinion entertained as to their contents, we spect that, having passed the age of minority, we shall henforth meet the enemy with equal weapons, and confine the ruggle to a paper war, for the time being. manirin who talks about universal empire, we would advise the ady of geography and recommend general history; and to thoften repeated designation of barbarian and barbarianye, we would wish to see the same arguments urged whilproved effectual at Shang-hae and Ningpo; -to their refug to received a Lord from a foreign state, we would refee the Le-ke or Book of Rites, where all the ceremonialn such an occasion are minutely noted down. A though study of former edicts and the code of laws would furn sufficient matter to contest every point. The consequee of such an innocent warfare would be reasonable promations, and a dread of imposing upon foreigners, who shohemselves not ignorant of old established regulations. ould hesitate to speak with such confidence of the res if we ourselves had not experienced its happy effects. arrogance of maudarins is very great, but when they metheir equal in combating sophisms, they soon abate theone, and condescend to listen to such maxims as they car contradict.

e should also wish, that in our official intercourse wife Chinese authorities their diplomatic language was

adopted. We despise bombast and rodomontade, but a dignified style, in close imitation of Chinese documents, will always conciliate respect. If we really wish to gain any thing upon the haughty celestials, we ought to treat the government upon terms of equality, and not hesitate to bestow upon our representatives and documents the same epithets, which they claim for themselves in their official correspondence. There is nothing gained by adopting humiliating To Mr. Colledge. expressions, Great Britain is an Empire far more powerful than the celestial, and it is no presumption to establish a diplomatic intercourse upon terms of equality. How little soever the expeditions to the north east have obtained favor with the public, yet in the paper warfare they proved victorious, nothing barbaric or bombastic was retained in the edicts, and a celebrated Admiral condescended to preface his official communication with knocking head, an expression too humiliating to please a Briton. How extraordinary it sounds at Canton, that the mandarins themselves in Chekeang tore down an edict, because it used E for barbarian, as soon as the impropriety of such language was pointed out to them. We adduce these instances merely to show that the officers of the Celestial government are not so unrease, nable, but at the same time we are persuaded, that they try to overreach those who do not readily oppose their high

we fondly flatter ourselves, that this is now the time to show, that the knowledge gained by foreigners of the Chinese language and character will be applied to some purpose. If nothing more could be obtained, than to convince the local Mandarins, that they act against their own laws, this would be a great point, but we indulge even in the hope of counteracting more serious evils. At all events, this mode of argument has, according to our confined knowledge, never been tried at Canton. And for the sake of our commendation mercial interests, we would recommend a trial which can surely do no harm. The local government at Camon was had long enough the undisputed privilege of issuing edicts at pleasure; we fully acknowledge that high officers have a right to do so, but they ought always to be reasonable, and nothing would prompt them so much to use moderate language, as a mere reference to native works, wherein they

read their self condemnation.

In Europe custom has established the language of diplomacy; in China, where form and etiquette are the soul of business, this is still more the case. The least efect in a part which is unjustly deemed essential is frauth with serious consequences. As we no longer repair to thin to knock head and pay tribute, we are forced to change the style of official correspondence. This may be considered as improduct because constant has placed the Source of the style as imprudent, because custom has placed the Soverign of Great Britain in the rank of tributary kings but let us not despair of success. We may ridicule the vaity of a weak Government, but if our real interests are concened in counteracting arrogance, we ought to use the prope means to carry our point. Only ignorance can shelter itse under the cover of celestial dignity, and thus command poonortals to withdraw from the confines of the Empire, but them feel the edge of their own maxims, and they will be calous in boasting of titles and powers which are only imaginy. A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

Your's &c.

To the Editor of the Canton Register. Sir,-Will you do me the favor to insert in yer next week's paper the letter I have received from Hojua and Mowqua in reply to my demand of an explanion? I trust the public will see as I do, that it is useless to putinue a correspondence with individuals capable of sussubter-Your obedient Seint T. R. COLLED I am, Sir, Macao, 7th Nov., 1834. Surgeon to H. M. Superindents.

From Howqua and Mowqua, in reply to Mr. (ledge's demand of explanation. 10th moon, 1st day. (Nov. 1834.)

A respectful reply. We have lately received y letter, and have become acquainted with all its contents. Jou are offended atour having, when on a former day porting matters, pointed you out, Sir, as a private meant and not as a physician. Considering that formerly all Company's gentlemen, including yourself, Sir, whentaining permits to come up to Canton or go down to Ma. were

all reported as barbarian merchants; and that none were reported under the designation of (e-sze) 'medical teacher; we now therefore have acted altogether according to the old rule. There exists no other cause whatever. We hope you will liberally excuse us. This task we impose, and for this we write in answer; at the same time presenting compliments, &c. Woo-Shaou-yung, [Signed] Loo-wan-kin,

JOHN F. DAVIS, ESQ. SIR G. B. ROBINSON, BART. J. II. ASTELL, Esq.

H. M. Superintendents in China. Gentlemen, His most gracious Majesty having recommended the British Trade at the Port of Canton to your protection, and this trade being likely, in our opinion, to suffer injury from the operations of a part of the East India Company's Factory left here, for the declared purpose of selling bills on India, and buying bills on London, secured by consignments of goods, under the Honorable Company's control; we venture to ask the favor of your laying before His Majesty's Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the enclosed statement of our sentiments on this important subject. We are, Genneman,
Your most obedient Servants

For the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton. JAMES MATHESON, Chairman. Canton, 24th October, 1834.

Macao, 3rd November, 1834. Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Superintendents of the 24th October, with its enclosure, which you request may be laid before H. M. Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India: and in reply I beg to say that the same will be forwarded according to your wish. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Chief Superintendent, To the Chairman and Members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS

TO THE CONTINUANCE IN CHINA OF A PART OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY,

For the purpose of selling bills on India, and purchasing bills on England, by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON being strongly impressed with a conviction of the injurious consequences to the mercantile interests of their country, that must accrue from the East India Company continuing to maintain a part of their factory in China, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in the sale and purchase of bills of exchange, feel called on to make a public declaration of

their sentiments on the subject.

It is with deference submitted that this procedure of the East India Company is an infraction of the Act, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, which declares that they "consented that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other His Majesty's subjects, be suspended," and enacts accordingly that they shall not "abstain from all commercial business, which shall not "be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, &c .. "or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said "government;" which concluding exception, it may be inferred, was designed to legalize their trading in those cases where it may be necessary for realizing Indian revenue, but not their applying that revenue to commercial It may, undoubtedly, be purposes after being realized. argued that the purposes of the Company are promoted by the ultimate object of their dealings here, in transferring to London their surplus revenue; yet, as ample facilities exist for the direct accomplishment of this, by the Court of Directors drawing on the Indian governments, as well as by these latter remitting bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce; it is presumed that the Legislature cannot have intended to sanction so wide a departure from the principle of the Act as the trafficking without necessity, in the sale and purchase of bills, in a foreign country; the true object of which is, not merely to remit, but to

make a profit in excess of the direct and natural rate of exchange; a latitude of action, which, if allowed, would authorize any species of rading, equally with that in exchanges, for the sake of a better remittance.

The twofold operation carried on by the Company's factory here, of selling one escription of bills in order to buy others, (which falls under the legal definition of trading,) is so opposite in its nature to the single and allowable object of drawing in London upon India, or buying bills for remittance from India to London, as to merit particular advertence.

In India, the facility of obtaining money on shipments to London, arising from the Company's extensive purchases of bills, tends to increase the demand for, and support the prices of, the productions of British territories. But a similar facility, resulting from their dealings here, by acting as a powerful incentive to improvident speculation, tends to raise the prices of Chinese produce, and thus to benefit a foreign country at the expense of the British consumer; while, in an equal degree, the productions of our Indian territories are deprived of that stimulus which they would receive from the same operation carried on there.

On the other hand, the Court of Directors' bills on India, offered for sale in London, afford a means for the employ-ment of individual capital, in place of counteracting it by the competition of Indian revenue: and may, therefore, be considered a still more appropriate mode of transferring

this revenue to England.

In throwing open the China trade to the whole British nation, the Legislature cannot surely have intended to abridge this right, by permitting the East India Company to shut out the British mercantile capital, which must necessarily be excluded from it to the extent that they may occupy the field with the revenues of India; and, should the Company's dealings here, with the immense revenues of India at their command, be sanctioned by the Legislature, there is nothing to prevent the amount being, in future, almost indefinitely increased, beyond the £600,000 which they propose employing in the present year.

But the mere circumstance of the rulers of India having any participation whatever in the supply of funds to the China trade, is, of itself, calculated to deter the British capitalist from adventuring in a competition, where his rivals are sovereigns, whose situation exempts them from subjection to those principles by which purely mercantile operations are universally guided, and which experience has shown to be so indispensible to the well-being of every trade, that wide-spread ruin is, sooner or later, the certain

result whenever they are disregarded.

The rulers of India, thus deterring by their overwhelming competition, and, to the extent of their dealings here, entirely excluding the British capitalist from embarking in the trade, it is rendered in a great measure dependent on the Company; who, regulating the annual amount of their commercial business by their convenience or caprice, become, in a certain degree, the arbiters of the merchant's proceedings, at every stage, from the price he has to pay for his tea, its qualities and quantities, to the rate of exchange of the dollar, and even the rate of freight; all contingent on the amount of capital supplied by the Company; which, being previously unknown to the free trader, he is effectually precluded from any satisfactory calculation respecting his future plans.

By permitting the revenues of India to be employed in

the purchase of China produce, not only are its prices enhanced, but a most serious barrier is interposed to the extension of the trade in British manufactures, which is always greatly promoted by transactions in barter; the necessities of the Chinese seller often forcing him to seek relief by taking in exchange British goods, which are otherwise unsaleable, and for which a market is thus, as it were, created. How much is the inducement to this description of business lessened, when the Chinese merchant has the means of obtaining from the Company's factory two thirds of the value of his goods, and the chance of the English market, through the East India Company as his agents!

It does not appear whether the Company's factory are authorized to make advances on consignments to the British outports; but, if not, the circumstance will form

an additional strong ground of objection to a plan which, in such case, will exclude the great majority of the British nation, who are out of the verge of the metropolis, from a due participation in the China trade.

To the merchants and agents of Great Britain it may he left to express their sentiments respecting the proposal of the Court of Directors to act as consignees in London for parties receiving their advances; a proposal, which, liberally seconded here, may, if permitted, attract to the honorable court no small portion of the agency of the China trade.

Finally, it is submitted, that in this very peculiar country, where the bulk of foreign trade, is restricted to eleven hong merchants, who are also the only medium of our intercourse with the government, so large a command of capital in the hands of the Company's factory is susceptible of becoming a most powerful engine of influence, both commercial and political; in the former view, bringing with it, through an understanding with the hongs, as close a monopoly of the most desirable teas as ever before existed; a monopoly less pure, because occult, and not controlled by act of Parliament; in a political view, continuing the existence of an influential body, whom the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as paramount here, and whose readier access to the hong merchants, from habit and old acquaintance, may, at any time, afford the means of counteracting His Majesty's Representative. (Signed)

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. JA. INNES. ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING. N. CROOKE.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. British Chamber of Commerce,

R. TURNER & Co. J. McA. GLADSTONE. J. WATSON. WM. SPROTT BOYD.

ANDREW JOHNSTONE. Canton, Oct. 9th, 1834.

Further letter from the hong merchants respecting election of a Chief or a com-

Further letter from the hong merchants respecting election of a Chief or a committee of two, with an edict from the Governor. October 25th 1834.

A respectful communication. We have now received an order from his Excellency the Governor, to the effect, that the Ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable, and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility.—At the same time also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a teppan to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye be again appointed to come to Canton,—causing detriment to a right course of things.

things.

We find that having before received the great commands of his Excellency the Governor, we have already copied and made them known to you. Now, having received the above-mentioned, we as is right copy it also and send it, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act according to the tenor of the previous and present edicts, and early to send a letter home to your country: at the same time publicly to bring forward some individual, to take temporary control and direction, informing us thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor. This task we impose; and for this purpose we write; presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

To Mr. — (Subscribed by eleven merchants) and other gentlemen of his honorable nation. 9th moon 23d day(October 25th)

Further letter from the hong merchants, arging a reply on the subject of elec-

tion of a Chief.

A respectful communication. We before received the commands of his Excellency the Governor,—to the effect that the ships of your honorable nation which come to Cauton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable; and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility. At the same time, also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter home to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a taepan to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye again be appointed to come to Canton, causing detriment to a right course of things. of things.

We at that time copied out his Excellency's order and made it known to We at that time copied out his Excellency's order and made it known to you; and we requested you to inform us whom you now publicly bring forward to have the temporary control and direction, in order that we might report the same in answer. Till now we have received no reply. We therefore again specially write to you, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act accordingly,—speedily and directly informing us—whom, after consultation, you publicly bring forward to have temporary control and direction, that we may be enabled to report in answer. This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write, &c.

To Mr. — (Subscribed by eleven merchants.)

To Mr. (Subscribed by eleven merchants.) and other gentlemen of his hon. nation. 17th moon, 5th day (November 5th.)

Edict from the Governor

Loo, bearing the insignia of the highest rank,—degraded from official standing but temporarily retained in the office of Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, hereditary King-chay-too-teei of the first class, &c. issues this order to the senior hong merchants, requiring them to enjoin the order on the separate merchants of the English nation, that they may make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

England and the central flowery nation, separated from each other by several myriads of miles, have traded at Canton for a hundred and several tens of years. The means by which they have long continued mutually tranquil—have been the good and careful establishment of laws, and the possession of individuals to manage the direction of affairs. The said nation's Company has hitherto appointed a taepan to have the management of all public affairs. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830) the then Governor Le having learned that after the 13th year the Company would terimnate and be dissolved, commanded the hong merchapts to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants. learned that after the 18th year the Company would terimnate and be dissolved, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a taepan to come to Canton, as is on record. This year the Company has been dissolved, and for a taepan there is no one. I the Governor was just giving orders to the houg merchants to examine and deliberate, when, in the 6th month, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, calling himself a barbarian Eye, came to Canton, to examine and manage commercial matters. Without having received a red permit from the custom-house, suddenly he rushed up into the barbarian factories outside the city, and there resided. I the Governor at that time commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate for what he came to Canton, and immediately to state the same clearly, for the purpose of enabling me to make a report requesting the will and mandate of the great Emperor, that the same might be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian Eye did not at all inform them of the occasion of his mission; but afterwards repaired to the city gate, to throw in a private letter. I the Governor—because the fixed regulations of the Celestial Empire do not admit a private (or clandestine) interchange of letters with cutside nations, found it inexpedient to receive it; but commanded that the particulars contained in the letter should be told to the hong merchants, that they might report the the letter should be told to the hong merchants, that they might report the same.

same.

It being the said barbarian Eye's first entrance into the central flowery land, so that he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, I took the old established rules and regulations, and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin commands on him, telling him of the difficulty of opposing the fixed principles of dignity, and the propriety of keeping the old regulations,—carefully and minutely explaining to and guiding him,—twice and a third time. The said barbarian Eye would not obey the perfect laws, but perseveringly desired to have intercourse by official documents and letters with the civil and military officers of the central flowery land. But I found on examination, that the said nation has not heretofore had intercourse by official communications with the central flowery land; and that trade also is not what officers can attend to;—that the matter therefore is one which positively cannot be brought into operation. The said barbarian Eye still obstinately adhering to his own views and notions, the hong merchants, on account of his disobedience of the laws, petitioned requesting stoppage of trade. I the Governor,—considering that the said nation's king had repeatedly presented tribute, thereby manifesting reverential obedience to the Celestial Empire,—and that all the separate merchants have come from far across the seas, all purposing to fish for gain,—also that the rhubarb, tea. &c. of this inner land are what the said nation absolutely requires, could not therefore bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, to cause all this inner land are what the said nation absolutely requires, could not therefore bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, to cause all the merchants to fail of their gains, and the whole nation to be overwhelmed with sorrow; L'further replied, clearly and perspicuously commanding the hong merchants again to explain to and direct him. And fearing yet that the hong merchants in enjoining orders had failed of clearness and perspicuity, I gave a special appointment to the Chefoo—a great officer—to proceed, accompanied by the military commandant of Kwang-chow-foo, to enquire in person. It may be said that I showed compassion in the highest degree. But the said barbarian Eye still did not tell plainly the occasion of his mission; nor would be receive the linguists as interpreters, so that the officers deputed had no means of reasoning with and instructing him:—and for all the merchants it was difficult to have commercial intercourse. It was unavoidable to close the ship's holds according to law. able to close the ship's holds according to law.

merchants it was difficult to have commercial intercourse. It was unavoidable to close the ship's holds according to law.

At that time clear orders were issued by proclamation,—that if the said barbarian Eye would come to a knowledge of repentance of his error, and would obey and keep the old regulations, then might the trade continue as of old. Yet the said barbarian Eye did not come to a knowledge of his faults, but in the first instance called about him barbarian soldiers, carrying with them guns up to Canton, and followed up the same by calling on the cruizing ships, to push in though the maritime entrance. And when the various forts opened a thundering fire to stop them, the cruizing vessels had the daring presumption to let off their guns, returning resistance, and so shaking and destroying the dwelling places within the forts. And they sailed on to Whampoa in the inner river. Instance upon instance they gave of contemptuous trifling—going indeed far beyond the bounds of reason.

On examination I found, that the things in which the said cruizing vessels trusted were only guns and fire; while the military bands of the Celestial Empire could gather as the clouds, and their guns and weapons be collected together as the hills. I the governor sent to assemble naval and military officers, with naval vessels to stop up the passage of the river before and behind; so that the said nation's two cruizing vessels, with 300 or 400 men, having entered far into the important territory, had no way either of advancing or of going out. What difficulty would there have been in immediately sweeping them off completely. It was owing to this that—not having been immediately exterminated—the said barbarian Eye did repent of his crimes and make humble supplication, and thereupon was allowed to obtain a permit to go down to Macao, as well as (for the ships) to retire to the outer seas.

I, the Governor, am fully of opinion that this affair did not proceed from the intentions of the said nation's king, and also had no concern wit

Emperor's liberality—(expansive) as heaven and earth,—which regards all with the same benevolence, cherishes with virtue those from afar, and esteems not the array of force. The matters as detailed from first to last in the official replies and edicts were before printed and published by proclamation, being stuck up in the general thoroughfares. This is what the said separate (British) merchants have all universally known and universally seen.

Now the opening of the port of the metropolis of Canton to trade is owing to the good favor of the Celestial Empire. The few menu petty hundreds so formmercial duties arising from outside realms affect, not the

of thousands of commercial duties arising from outside realms, affect not the treasures of the revenue the value of a hair or a feather's down. And what the said nation's merchants furnish towards these gains from commerce is counted but by thousands. The said nations king, in sending Lord Napier littler, assuredly did not command him to create trouble, or indulge in rashuess, hastiness and waywardness. If flow there were a person from another country to go to England, and thus occasion commotion, the said nation's king certainly would not bear with him. Were it not for the expansive benevo-lence and great liberality of the great Emperor,—Lord Napier having failed in the command and disgraced the country, in the merchants would lave had to go back after labor in vain, with their wealth and property injured and wasted:—could they, as at this time, have been all rendered grateful by the enjoyment of pleasure and profit?

It is now reported to me that Lord Napic has died of sickness at Macao. The said separate merchants have opened they halds buying and calling which

The said separate merchants have opened their holds, buying and selling; which shows in all the merchants a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is altogether worthy of praise and esteem. But the ships are many, dignity. It is altogether worthy of praise and esteem. But the ships are many, and the individuals numerous, rendering ujavoidable a want of combination, order and arrangement. It is plain that here should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to have a temporary control and direction. Thus may there be for all things a responsibility. At the same time, they should immediately—with speed—send a letter to their country, stating that, although the Company is dissolved, yet as the said nation trades here, it is absolutely requisite that there be a person to have the management of all public affairs; and that a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignity, should still be appointed by the said nation, to become a tacpan, and come to Canton to direct and control.—This is an affair of buying and selling; it is not what officers can attend to. In the inner land, the hong merchants are always held responsible. And so the said nation also positively must select and appoint a trading man. On no account may an official Eye be again appointed, to occasion, as Lord Napier did, the creation of trouble and disturbance—in vain, with the involvement of all the merchants, and with detriment to a right course of things. merchants, and with detriment to a right course of things.

Uniting the circumstances this edict is issued. When the edict reaches

the said (hong) merchants, let them immediately enjoin and make known the orders. Oppose not. A special edict.

14th year of Taoukwang, 9th moon, 21st day (October 23d 1834.)

Edict from the Governor and Hoppo against outside merchants in connection with hong merchants, &c. Nov. 1st, 1834:

Loo, temporarily retained in the office of governor, &c.—and Pang, commissioner of customs at Canton, &c.—issue this proclamation for the purpose of prohibition.

missioner of customs at Canton, &c.—issue this proclamation for the purpose of prohibition.

In the province of Kwangtung are established hong merchants to transact the commerce of barbarians. The means by which to prevent the offence of clandestine purchases between the flowery people and the barbarians—rest wholly on the implicit obedience paid by all the hong merchants to the old regulations, by which the national revenue is enriched, and the maritime government rendered imposing.

Now we, the Governor and the Hoppo, have heard it reported, that there has lately been a class of gain-seeking market-agitators, who have set up shops for foreign goods attached to and dependent on the hongs, and who maintain commercial dealings with the barbarians, lowering the prices of the goods they sell, without care for the general stock. In landing and shipping goods, the weak, worn-out hongs report for them, receiving the duties at a discount of 20 or 30 per cent. Further, in addition to shops legally attached to the hongs, there are also other shops and warehouses established, at which are hung up lanterns, having on them the sign of such-and-such a hong's warehouse;—(the owners) making themselves supervisors and assistants of some hong, in order thus to screen themselves.

The bills of sale of goods are drawn out as on account of such-and-such a warehouse belonging to such-and-such a hong, while the goods are really bought and sold by the individuals themselves, the hong appearing in name, and receiving the duties for them. Then, when the hong—becoming deeply involved—fails and is closed, the same warehouse men return home with full coffers. Such were formerly Low-a-hok of Manhop's hong and Lo-laou-kwon of Chungqua's hong; and such are now Le-a-tsow and Suy-a-kwon of Fatqua's hong—both of whom borrow the use of the hong merchant's name, craftily and artfully scheming for gain,—and also Tsoy-a-mun and others, who are guilty of monopolizing the business of the shops which sell foreign goods, and of selling the duties on go and of selling the duties on goods which they report in name of the hong,—as well as of other offences.

The said hongs, because their own capital is not abundant, assume this

The said nongs, occause their own capital is not abundant, assume this vain show of respectability, with the design of obtaining ready money to circulate,—thus causing that the duties, both fixed and contingent, of the custom-house, continue unpaid year after year. This is indeed deserving of extreme detestation.

On examination it appears, that the establishment dependently on hongs,

On examination it appears, that the establishment dependently on hongs, of shops for foreign goods, to buy from and sell to barbarian merchants, is a gross infraction of the established regulations. Supervisors under the hong merchants should transact business only for the hong merchants. How can they be suffered to borrow the use of their name to trade! This class of market agitators, having no commercial name on the official books, are left at full liberty—with nothing to fear or dread. There is nothing to prevent their teaching and enticing barbarians to talk largely, and create disturbance.

Besides issuing orders to the Foo magistrate to search for and seize Chinese traitors, and bring them to trial and punishment, we also unite the circumstances and issue this proclamation. For this purpose the proclamation is addressed to the hong people, that they may make themselves fully acquainted with its contents. Hereafter in shops for foreign goods permission is given only to purchase goods from the hong merchants, to sell off; they may not secretly depend on a hong, and clandestinely maintain commercial dealings with barbarians. All goods sold to barbarians must, also, in obedience to the laws hereto fore in force, be sold at an equitable price fixed by the hong merchants; the shopmen are not allowed to lower the prices and claudestinely sell them. And the hong merchants are not permitted to invite these gain-seeking market agitators to become falsely supervisors in their hongs, screening them ket agitators to become falsely supervisors in their hongs, selves while scheming for private ends. screening

selves while scheming for private ends.

Into the barbarian factories outside the City none of any other class than the commercial men of the hongs may at all clandestinely enter. Should any presume to go into the barbarian factories, or as shopmen buy from or sell to the barbarians, he shall immediately be punished as a Chinese traitor. If any falsely assume the name of a supervisor for a hong merchant, and set up warehouses, fishing for gain, and the said hong should happen to fail and cease business, the said supervisor shall be equally compelled to pay up the deficit of duties. Any individuals monopolizing the business of shops for foreign goods, or selling duties and reporting the goods in the name of a hong merchant, as soon as discovered and seized shall be tried and punished according to the law against clandestine intercourse with outside nations; and any hong merchant/conniving thereat shall be included in the same punishment. We, the Governor and the Hoppo, would repair the faults existing in the affairs of the Custom-house. When the words have issued, the law will follow. Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

THE

MOTA

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will trise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER TH 25, 1834.

NO. 47. 50 CENT

TONNAGE FOR LONDON.

DER MARQUIS CAMDEN, (formerly H. C.S.) Captain T. Larkins. The remaining tonnage of the above vessel, estimated at 1300 to 1500 tons is for sale. Tenders to be addressed on or before noon of saturday the 29th instant to

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS. THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. freight apply to

FOR LONDON.

THE Teek ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to Thomas Dent & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher. For freig apply to Thomas Dent & Co. For freight

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to Russell, Sturgis & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

HE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively in the latter end of November. Apply to

DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE Canton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani. B. GERNAERT. apply to

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834.

A. S. KEATING.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quies forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A T a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

W. Sprott Boyd,

Scoretary.

Sccretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

FOR SALE. BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East Judia Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TO RENT.

HE Factory No. 1. Danish Hong to rent from the 15th Instant, to the 6th February 1835. For terms Apply to

Canton, 1st November, 1834.

R. MARKWICK, & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew c, that ship during her stay in China.

Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. Markwick & Co.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. Keating.

NOTICE.

R ISKS will be taken in Viccojee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT.

NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London

do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum. to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE. Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. Markwick & Co's.

NOTICE.

HE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press

Co. No. 6 Danish Hope. Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the last week are LA BELLE ALLE-The arrivals of the last week are LA BELLE ABLE ANCE, Arkcoll, HELVELLYN, Boadle. ROBARTS, RECOVERY, Wellbauk, from Calcutta; and ISABELLA, Brown, from Bombay. We have received some numbers of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay papers, but none of late

H. M. Sbip Melville, bearing the flag of His Excel-lency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore K. C. B., arrived in Madras roads on the 15th of September, from the Isle of France.

Rear Admiral the honorable Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. is expected to succeed Sir John Gore.

We beg attention to the long memorial of the governor of Canton and the other great officers of the province, detailing, in their own way, to the emperor their treatment of lord Napier and of the British merchants in Canton. This document is not issued as an edict, nor intended for the eyes of barbarians; and therefore the ignorant and absurd manner in which these officers, who profess to understand so well the true principles of real dignity, talk of foreigners and their commerce should not be now the subject of ridicule. But we think the memorial is worth one observation; some degree of doubt as to the propriety of his treatment of lord Napier seems to dwell on the governor's mind, and he does not excuse himself by quoting any similar case where his predecessors were concerned; and more than one, when British officers demanded interviews, must be on record; governor Loo appears to be more "stupid and unpolished" than former governors.

As to the proud stand on the highest ground, this universal sovereignty and sway, this glorious subjugation of all nations claimed by the emperor and his officers, it is time that these dignified potentates should be undeceived and taught to learn how low their very best rank when compared with the people of Europe. Low in science, arts and arms; lower in a knowledge and performance of

social duties; lowest in morality.

Governor Loo, in one part of his memorial, says that lord Napier should be amply punished. We will borrow his words, applying them to his shameful treatment of that lamented nobleman, and to the notice the British people may be expected to take of his conduct.

"If not amply punished and repressed, (the Chinese,) "how can the national dignity (of Great Britain) be rendered "imposing, and all the sons of Han be intimidated."

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA.

A pamplet, under the following title, "Remarks on British relations and intercourse with China. By an American merchant," has just come out from England, which we propose noticing at greater length in a future number.

It is written with a degree of moderation and good sense which will no doubt entitle it to attention. And for this reason it is that we are the more desirous to notice what appears to us an important misapprehension, contained in the following paragraph.

"Would any foreigner at this moment consent to be amalgamated with the native population? No! He wishes to be distinguished by favouring legislation. He knows that to ask to be placed on the same level would be to kiss the same rod of despotism, and to crave permission to share its inflection. Now as far as we know the sentiments of foreigners in

China we venture to assert they do not aim at a "favouring legislation;" and they would, on the contrary, be only too happy to find themselves possessed of equal privileges with natives.

It is impossible to suppose, even for the sake of argument, that any foreigner can ever desire to become a Chinese; that is, any civilized foreigner: to wear a badge of slavery in a plaited tail, to marry or be given in marriage amongst the sons of han are scarcely objects which can ever be within the reasonable desire of Europeans; but that they should desire and insist on an equality before the Chinese laws, and for the extension to themselves and their commerce of those general principles of government and benevolence as developed in the ancient classics and for the rights and liberties as enjoyed by the natives; for, however tyrannical the Chinese government, the situation of the Chinese who is prudent, and observes the laws and customs of the place of his residence, and who has sense and spirit to protect and defend himse'f in his rights as a son of han, who is determined to keep within the law, and who has no dealings with foreigners, on the whole is very independent and safe. Notso the foreigner; as to the laws of China, he is neither supposed to know nor considered capable of comprehending them; he is regarded as an intractable and stupid savage, only to be kept in awe by ill-usage and missfule: Under this oppressive degradation to claim the privileges of a native is simply the duty of Canton to the government here, is published by order of

"favouring legislation;" foreigners require the right of free and unwatched locomotion, which alone would remove many of their grievances. It is the pratice not the theory of the government, the administration of the law, not the law itself that they seek to alterate

To convey the condition and treatment of foreigners in China in a more direct and familiar manner to the English reader, let the latter suppose a fleet of barbarian ships, belonging to a nation with which trade has been carried on for two hundred years, lying at Wapping. The men who manage this foreign trade are allowed only to deal with a few bagmen. If the bagmen cheat them of their money by bankruptcy, or any other method, their brother-bags profess to pay their debts; but how have the brotherhood ever contrived to raise a fund for these payments? by a tax upon imports and exports levied instanter - but appropriated only at

long intervals, if at all, and in driblets to the professed object.

The foreigner, moreover, daily and hourly, finds that he is cheated by every rascally tidewaiter on the river, the king's duties being multiplied manyfold, and others, under the unintelligible names of christmas boxes, eastergifts, presents, keepsakes and remembrances, constantly imposed. He is not allowed to go to a butcher's shop to buy meat, to a baker's, bread nor to a green-grocer's, vegetables; much lesstoleadenhall, coventgarden or hungerford markets; he would be pelted even out of Billingsgate; but he must keep a villain in his house, under the name of "buyer," to purchase his provisions, and of course to cheat him to a degree which it is impossible for him to calculate. Should any dispute arise, the foreigners must go to the bagmen; they could not gain access in any case whatever even to a constable; let alone a magistrate, the lord Mayor, or the superior If any of them dared to hire a "trim courts of law. built wherry" and shoot London bridge, he would be seized, his baggage overhauled and scattered, but he would not be taken to the river Police magistrate to have his crime punished according to the law of the land, but be detained until he had paid the extortionate demands of his captors.

All this while the court of St. James professes the tenderest concern for these wretched barbarians, and declares that they are nourished by its kindness and admitted to an open market by its liberality; while the lords of the treasury, the president of the board of trade and the commissoners of customs, unanimously assert that the duties arising from the trade and the disbursements of the ships are not of the least benefit to the port of London, much less to the united kindom, and therefore not deserving of the slightest regard.

The government papers in the meantime describe these foreigners as the most deprayed of mankind, and guilty of every crime that can disgrace humanity; yet as a proof of his unbounded tenderness and compassion the lord Mayor permits them three times a month to cross the river to Rotherhithe to see the Thames tunnel, or to visit the Surrey zoological gardens; but they must go in "droves" not exceeding ten, under the care of the customhouse tidewaiters. All the females of the neighbourhood are strictly forbidden either to talk to or even to look at these foreigners. The children are taught to throw stones at them, and to call them Yahaas.

They are not allowed to get a cast on the top of a coach even to Greenwich fair, nor enter a booth at Saint Bartho lomew's to buy gingerlread nuts. In short, their thraldom is not less rigid than the penned oven in Smithfield market, and the Lord Mayor's men would like to see them all knocked on the head the same way were it not that they would then loose the sheep they shear so closely.

LAST LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHIEF AT MACAO TO THE VICEROY.

We copy from the Bombay Gazette the following item of rather curious intelligence.

THE GAZETTE. Saturday, 30th August, 1834.

self-protection and not demanding to be distinguished by | the Hon. the Governor in Council in the last government

We have not the Canton paper of the date referred to; but shall endeavour to procure it, as the case appears to be of an extraordinary character.

To C. Norris, Esq. Chief Secy. to Gov. BOMBAY.

Sir,-I am directed by the president and select committee to acquaint you, that a paper calling itself the last letter from the Honorable Company's Chief at Macao, to the Viceroy, printed in the Canton Register of the 6th instant, is a forgery, no such correspondence having taken place with the Viceroy. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Macao, 10th May, 1834. J. H. ASTELL, Secretary.

We recollect being mightily affected when we read the "Lay of the LAST Minstrel"; and the letter of the last Chief again brought back the "joy of grief." There is something touching even to sorrowfulness in the word LAST; sweetly singeth Barry Cornwall, alias Molly Proctor.

Those few pale autumn flowers, How beautiful they are! Than all the summer store, Than all that went before, How lovelier far!

And why? they are the last, The last, the last, the last!

As to the letter, we considered it at once to be authentic; we thought we could not be deceived in that " fine roman hand". Who, indeed, would dare to forge the signature of "the last Chief of the British factory" to such a document (by the way, the letter is not signed by that officer; and it is headed "from a correspondent;" which, we confess, are circumstances that should have awakened our suspicions), when it was recollected that "last chief" was one of the first Anglo-Chinese scholars of the time? perhaps now the first, since we have lost Dr. Morrison. The supposition is ridiculous; and were it not for the formal and official denial of the secretary to the select committee we could never be shaken in our belief, judging from the strong internal evidence of the document, that it was written by a gentleman who was at the same time a thorough master of the chinese language and of the official forms of correspondence; and who was in the habit of direct and friendly communication with the viceroy. And a devoted, and highly trusted servant of his masters the honorable company, whose least affair he could not betray, but whose power, real or supposed, he would always uphold mordicus. But it appears we have been deceived, notwithstanding all our cat-like watchfulness! May our fault be pardoned, and for this grace we will chant as followeth in praise of "the last chief of the British factory" and all it's members;

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!

How beautful you are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store, How lovelier far!

And why? ye are the last! The last! the last! the last!

EXTRACT ERON THE FUNERAL SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF LORD NAPIER. PREACHED ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1834, BY THE REVEREND E. C. BRIDGMAN.

E. C. Bridgman.

His general information was extensive. His peculiar turn of mind, like that of his illustrious ancestor, John Napier, led him to the study of mathematics and of the lively oracles of God. He took a peculiar interest in the erecting of the Edinburgh observatory; and was president of the astronomical society of that city. He was not deeply read in works of theology; but, he was deeply read in his Bible. His views respecting divine subjects were clear, simple, and scriptural. In matters of religion, as well as in regard to all other subjects, he thought and acted for himself, unbiased by the opinions of other men. His ancestors were all pious and devoted royalists; and in their religious worship they followed the episcopal order, for which he ever had a high respect: but in his own he adopted the forms of the Presbyterian church. He had an humble opinion of himself, and a charitable one of all mankind. The prevailing features of his character were remarkable benevolence and liberality united with great decision and energy of mind. He was exceedingly careful in the discharge of all his duties; and in a degree, not less eminent than pleasing, seemed ever the most anxious to discharge those moral and religious obligations which he owed to his fellowmen and to his God. Under the influence of such opinions and views, it was not strange that the intellectual and, moral improvement of mankind was a subject that often occupied his thoughts. Accordingly, on his appointment to China,—than which, perhaps, none in the world could involve more important interests; and on which he at once centered all his ambition,—we find him immediately, after giving the special objects of his mission the first place in his thoughts, looking forward to the gradual extension of commerce

and a free and well regulated intercourse with China, and, th ough such means, to the gradual diffusion of knowledge, the removal of prejudice, the overthrow of idolatry, and the complete triumph of pure Christianity.

Document containing copy of a memorial from the Canton government to the emperor, forwarded September 8th 1834.

For the purpose of requiring obedience.—On the 18th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 20th,) the following official document was received from the governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and

"On the 6th day of the 8th moon. in the 14th year of Taoukwang (Septem"ber 8th.) I, the governor, in conjunction with Ke, lieutenant governor of the
"province Kwang-tung,—HA, general-commandant of the city of Canton,—
"Lun, lieutenent general in command of the mautchou garrison,—Tao, lieute"nant general in command of the Chinese Tartar garrison,—and Chuno,
"commissioner of customs at Canton,—reported, on the subject of the English
"barbarian Eye, lord Napier's disobedience to the laws, and the consequent
"stoppage of trade according to law. Besides awaiting the receipt of the
"vermillion-colored reply (i. e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing), which
"on arrival will be reverently copied and made known, the report also is now
"copied and made known to you the Poochingsze, and you are required, in
"conjunction with the Anchasze, to act accordingly; oppose not. Appended is
"a copy of a 'supplementary memorial." * On the 6th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (Septem-

Further,—on the subject of the English nation's trade with Kwang-tung, Further,—on the subject of the English nation's trade with Kwang-tung, The said nation has hitherto had an establishment called Kung-pan-ya (office for public management,—or company, from Portuguese Compankia,), for directing the buying and selling of the whole country,—which was also named Kung-sze (public managing body.) The said company (Kung-sze) appointed Chief, Second, Third, and Fourth Supracargoes, to come to Canton, for the general direction of commercial affairs, and for a restraining control over the barbarian merchants. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830,) the hong merchants reported, that in the 13th year the period of the said nation's company (Kung-sze) would be accomplished, and the said nation's barbarians would each trade for himself.—Fearing that affairs would be under no general control, the former governor, your Majesty's minister Le, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the taepan (Chief Supracargo, requiring him to send a letter home to his country, (to the effect) that if the company were indeed dissolved, it was directed that a taepan acquainted with affairs should still be appointed to come to Canton, to control and direct the trade.

This year I, your majestys minister Loo, with the Superintendent of custons Chung, having ascertained that the said nation's company was dissolved, commanded the (hong) merchants to deliberate well on the subject, as it was imperative that affairs should be made subject to some undivided responsibility, in order that they might not be totally without combination, order and strangement.

ty, in order that they might not be totally without combination, order and

arrangement.

In the 6th moon, an English ship of war brought to Canton a barbarian Eye. Lord Napier, one individual,—who said that he came to Canton for the purpose of examining into and directing commercial affairs. He brought with him a family—females and young children—five in all, whom he settled at Macao. The Ship of war, which was ascertained to have a crew of 190 persons, anchored in the outer sea; and the said barbarian Eye changed his vessel, and came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the City. I, your Majesty's Minister Loo, having received reports hereof from the civil and military district officers, immediately addressed a communication to the naval commander in-chief, for him to station cruizers about and keep guard at the Bogue and other places; I gave order also to the men and officers in the paval commander-in-chief, for him to station cruizers about and keep guard at the Bogue and other places; I gave order also to the men and officers in the forts, to keep up a strict and close preventive guard, not to permit the said ship of war to enter the port, or the foreign females to come up to Canton. I also commanded the hong merchant, Woo-tun-yuen (Howqua)—to investigate why the said barbarian Eye had come to Canton, that if it were because it was requisite—the Company being dissolved and at an end—to establish fresh regulations of trade, he should immediately inform the said hong merchants. that they might present a report and so enable me to make a complete

was requisite—the Company being dissolved and at an end—to establish fresh regulations of trade, he should immediately inform the said hong merchants, that they might present a report, and so enable me to make a complete memorial, reverently awaiting the receipt of the mandate and pleasure (of your Majesty,) to which obedience should then be discreted.

The said barbarian Eye would not receive the hong merchants, but afterwards repaired to the outside of the city to present a letter, to me your majesty's minister, Loo. On the face of the envelope, the forms and style of equality were used, and there were absurdly written the characters Ta ying kwo, 'great English nation' (for great Britain.) Examining, at that time, it appeared, that, in keeping apart the central and the outside (people,) what is of the highest importance is a maintenance of dignity and sovereignty. Whether the said barbarian Eye has or has not official rank, there are no means of thoroughly ascertaining. But, though he be really an officer of the said nation, he yet cannot write letters on equality with the frontier officers of the celestial empire. As the thing concerned the national dignity, it was inexpedient in the least to allow a tendency to any approach or advance, by which lightness of esteem might be occasioned. Accordingly, orders were given to PAN-SHOU-KING, the Foo-tsewing in command of the military forces of Kwang-chmo-foo, to tell him authoritatively, that, by the statutes and enactments of the celestial empire, there has never been intercourse by letters with outside barbarians, that commercial matters should be petitioned respectfully through the medium of the hong merchants, and that it is not permitted to offer or present letters.

Again, considering that he was stunid and unpolished, having come from

resent letters.

Again, considering that he was stupid and unpolished, having come from without the bounds of civilization, and that, it being his first entrance into the central flowery land, he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, it appeared undoubtedly right first to explain to him and guide him, to enable him to know what he was to obey and act in compliance with. (I, Loo,) selected and made an arrangement of the rules and orders established by reports at various periods (to the throne,) for the regulation of the trade of the barbarians,—and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin the same, pointing out, and/guiding him in the way, and also to inform him, that the outside barbarians possess an open market at Canton, only because of the good favor of the sacred emperor towards the dwellers on the seacoasts; but that in no way are the mean, pal'ry, commercial duties regarded as of importance; that the said nation has traded here for beyond a hundred and some tens of years, and for all affairs there are old regulations; and that, since the said barbarian Eye has come for commercial purposes he should at once obey

^{*} Important papers are aften made supplementary, when it is required to keep them, with more than usual strictness, from the knowledge of the people.

and keep the regulations; but if he do not so, he shall then not be permitted to de at Canton. First and last, on four several occasions were clear orders

Afterwards the said merchants reported in answer, that the said barbarian Eye would not obey the orders enjoined by them, but averred, that he is an officer and superintendent of the barbarians, and not one with whom it upons can be compared; and that hereafter all affairs ought to be conducted by official communications to and fro with the various public officers, for that orders cannot, as formerly, be enjoined through the medium of the hong imerchants, nor can he offer petitions, but can only write official letters, and and deliver them to officers to transmit. The said merchants replied, that heretofore there has been no such mode of conducting affairs. But the said barbarian Eye continuing obstinate and perverse, without altering,—they bequested that an embargo should be put on the said nation's buying and selling. The said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, has repeatedly been perverse and stubborn and indeed extremely obstinate, but haviny considered that the said nation's king has heretofore been always reverently submissive, and that the said nation's several merchants are all still quiet and peaceful,—that if, for the error of one man, Lord Napier, all the ships' holds should be closed, they cannot but be overwhelmed with grief,—I, your majesty's mimister Loo, therefore looked upward to embody my August Sovereign's liberality,—(extensive) as heaven and earth, which beholds with the same benevolence the central and the outside people, and stoops to treat with compassion. I accordingly replied clearly and perspicuously to the said merchants, that the commercial affairs of outside barbarians have hitherto been under the management of hong merchants, and there has never been an officer to direct and countroil—that England has beareful and the properties and country and perspicuously to the said merchants, that the commercial affairs of outside barbarians have hitherto been under the management of hong merchants, and there has never been an officer to direct and countroil—that England has beareful and the propert Afterwards the said merchants reported in answer, that the said barbarian commercial affairs of outside barbarians have hitherto been under the management of hong merchants, and there has never been an officer to direct and control;—that England has heretofore had no interchange of official communications with the central flowery land, and therefore what the said barbarian says cannot be permitted to be brought into operation. Also, that the ships holds should properly indeed be closed, but that temporary indulgence and delay are given, from tender compassion towards all the separate merchants. With these particulars they were also commanded to make clearly known (to Lord Napier), that if he repented, aroused, and became reverentially submissive, trade should continue as usual, but that if he again offered opposition, and continued perverse, the ships holds should be immediately closed.—It was hoped that, by the truth and sincerity of reason, his brute-like t fierceness and overbearing might be reformed; so that, if only the great principles of dignity were not hurt, it would be unnecessary to make any severe requisition. But the said barbarian Eye, when the merchants enjomed orders on him, remained as if he heard not; and when the chants enjowed orders on him, remained as if he heard not; and when the said merchants copied out the words of my official reply, and gave the reply to him, he laid it down and would not peruse it.

Further, the naval Tsuntseang, KAOU-E-YUNG, reported, that another English ship of war had come and anchored with the ship of war that had come before, in Macao roads. It was ascertained that the number of seamen in her was also 190; and on being ascertioned it was necreal that the would

ome before, in Macao roads. It was ascertained that the number of seamen in her was also 190; and, on being questioned, it was averred, that she would not at all enter the port, but was awaiting a favorable wind to sail out. Again did I address an official communication to the naval commander-in-chief, and to the officer in command on the Heang-shan station, that in every place a preventive guard should be maintained with increased diligence. Directions also were sent to the magistrates of all the sea board districts, that they should strictly prohibit the trading and fishing boats from approaching the ships of war to engage in barter or afford supplies.

At the same time I again and a third time consulted with your majesty's

At the same time I again and a third time consulted with your majesty's minister KE; (and we came to the conclusion) that the common disposition of the English barbarians is ferocious and what they trust in are the strength of their ships and the effectiveness of their guns,—but that the inner seas having but the law retered to the conclusion. but shallow water, with very many sands and rocks, the said barbarian ships, though they should discharge their guns cannot do it with full effect; also, that the said barbarian Eye having placed his person in the central, flowery land, distant from his own country several myriads of miles, we are in the state relatively of host and guest;—if he should madly think to steal over bounds, our troops may peaceably wait to work with him,—or, that he will be powerless is manifest and easy to be seen. But the matter concerns those out of the bounds of civilization, and it is necessary that investigation should be made and care taken beyond what is ordinary, in order to break the be made and care taken, beyond what is ordinary, in order to break the mind down to submission.

mind down to submission.

What the merchants had reported being but the assertions of one party, it, was not right to give hasty credence to them. We accordingly commanded the assistant foo magistrate, Pwan-shang-yin, to proceed, accompanied by the Kwangchowkee, to the barbarian factories, personally to investigate, and at the same time to command that the ships of war should immediately get under weigh and return to their country. The said barbarian Eye still did not tell clearly the particulars of what he had come to Canton to do, nor did he plainly and definitely answer for what the ships of war had come, and when they would return. Because the said barbarian Eye directed a barbarian acquainted with the Chinese language to interpret, we apprehended that, in transmitting information, there might have been a want of truth; and therefore commanded them to take linguists with them. The said barbarian Eye would not receive the linguists to with them. The said barbarian Eye would not receive the linguists to interpret, so that the officers deputed had no means of giving clear orders. And, after having repeatedly commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate, the origin and occasion of his mission still could not be at all ascertained.

ascertained.

On humble examination, (it appears),—that the commerce of the English barbarians has hitherto been managed by the hong merchants and taepans; there has never been a barbarian Eye, to form a precedent. Now, it is sudbenly desired to appoint an officer—a Superintendent,—which is not in accordance with old regulations. Besides, if the said nation have formed this decision, it still should have stated the affairs which, and the way how, the Superintedict in the managed making patition see that a managed making patition see th this decision, it still should have stated the affairs which, and the way how, such Superintendent is to manage, making petition, so that a memorial might be presented, requesting your majesty's mandate and pleasure, as to what should be refused, in order that obedience might be paid thereto, and the same be acted on accordingly. But the said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, without having made any plain report, suddenly came to the barbarian factories outside the city, to reside there, and presumed to desire intercourse to and fro, by official documents and letters, with the officers of the central flowery land:—this was indeed far out of the bounds of reason. Repeatedly have the hong merchants enjoined orders, and the deputed officers enquired

and interrogated; there has been no want of bending and stooping to investigate clearly, nor has he been forcibly troubled with any difficulty. Yet the said barbarian Eye has not at all told plainly what are the matters he has come to attend to, and what the occasion of his mission; but has imperatively desired to have intercourse by official communications and letters with the officers of the inner land. And he has presumed to publish a notice, telling all the separate merchants not to regard the entire cutting off of trade as a matter for concern; thus showing that he has a disposition to excite agitation and disobedience of the laws and statutes. If not amply punished and repressed, how can the national dignity be rendered imposing, and the barbarians be intimidated?

repressed, how can the national dignity be rendered imposing, and the barbarians be intimidated?

Hitherto it has been the rule, that when the barbarians are lawless their ships' holds should be closed. We, your majesty's ministers, have, in conjunction with the Superintendent of customs of Canton, your majesty's minister Chung, consulted, and have also maturely consulted with the General commandant, the Lieutenant-Generals, and the Sze and Taou officers (heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissarial departments) in the city; (and have agreed), that it only remains to close the ships' holds according to law, and temporarily put a stop to the English nation's buying and selling. Should the said barbarian Eye, with awe and foar, pay reverential submission, and obey and act according to the enactments and statutes of the celestial empire, we will then again report, requesting your majesty graciously to permit the opening of the ships' holds, for traffic; thus may a warning puni-hment be clearly manifested.

Commerce is originally the business of the separate merchants; but since the said nation has not yet appointed another tacpun, and the said barbarian Eye, after having first said he was to examine and direct, has on a second occasion styled himself a Superintendent, so that we cannot find on enquiry what things he is to attend to; and since, besides, such obstinate adherence to error, and refusal of restraint and control, leave affairs without any responsibility, it is difficult even to hope for the trade of the separate merchants being securely and properly conducted.

Of late the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite.

Of late the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite, that they should with severity be brought to order and directed. At present we have issued a proolamation and plain order regarding Lord Napier's repeated opposition and perverseness, wherein we consequently close the ships' holds according to law, at the same time explaining that this has no relation to the several separate merchants and that all nations besides may buy and sell as usual. As to whether this be right or not, we, looking upwards, pray for (your majestys) sacred and luminous instructions, that the same may be obeyed and acted on.

may be obeyed and acted on.

Further, of late years the Hoppo's receipts of commercial duties from barbarian ships have been from England about 5 or 60 ,000 taels. In itself this affects not the treasures of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down. Yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not received to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action. But the barheather's down. Tet the hathorat resources being or importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action. But the barbarians are, by nature, insatiably avaricions; and the more forbearance and indulgence are shown to them, the more do they become proud and overbearing. At present the barbarian ships which clandestinely sell opium in the outer seas are daily increasing. Just when the laws were being bearing. At present the barbarian sings which content is a daily increasing. Just when the laws were being established to bring them to order, there further came this mad, mistaken, barbarian Eye. If at this tine indulgence be at once shown to them, they will then advance step by step, begetting other foolish expectations. It is unavoidable that a slight display should be made of reducing and repressing

The said country exists by commerce, and all its merchants, coming in crouds with their goods, are in haste to dispose of them, and to take advantage of the northerly winds of the autumn and winter, for returning with goods to their country. They assuredly will not lightly cast away their goods and capital, waiting till a wrong season. The several separate merchants seeing that lord Napier has repeatedly resisted and caused agitation, have all in their hearts become in a great degree unsubmissive; and it is now authenticated that they have presented a petition at the hoppo's office, requesting that the ship's holds be opened; to which it has been replied by proclamation, that if lord Napier change and repent, and obediently keep the old regulations, they may then be permitted to report and request that the ships' holds be opened. The said merchants certainly will not bear to have their livelihood injured by much obstinacy. injured by much obstinacy.

Besides, the rhubarb, tea, China ware, and raw silk of the inner land are things absolutely necessary to the said country. On investigation it appears, that, in the 13th year of Kea-king (1808,) in the 9th year of Taoukwang (1829,) the ships' holds were closed in consequence of the said barbarians creating disturbance; and afterwards they humbly supplicated, and requested their reopening. This is a clear proof that the said nation cannot be without a trafopening. This is a clear proof the fic with the central, flowery land.

The said barbarians, except in guns and fire-arms, have not one single peculiar talent. We have now, on consultation with the general HA and others, posted military within and without the city, at the various guard-stations directing them to patrole about with increased vigilance. At Macao others, posted minitary within and without the city, at the various guard-stations, directing them to patrole about with increased vigilance. At Macao and all about, officers have also been secretly appointed, to spread themselves about at various posts, on land and water, to maintain quietness and keep a preventive guard, in order that no evils of remissness may arise. There decided the provided of the control of the cont

preventive guard, in order that no evils of remissness may arise. There decidedly must not be the least tendency towards what will occasion the commencement of a bloody quarrel and disturbance. In addition, orders are given to the foo and heen magistrates, to search after Chinese traitors, and with severity to seize and bring them to trial and punishment.

As to the commerce of the outside barbarians, the undivided responsibility lies on the hong merchants. Now, since, on the barbarian Eye, lord Napier's coming to Canton, they neither at first reported it before hand, nor, when repeatedly commanded to enjoin orders, were they able to do a single thing, showing a great degree of contemptuous negligence, orders have also been given to enquire if they have or have not been in fault, that they may be proceeded against wilh severity.

Of the particulars of all that is done, we, your Majestys ministers (Loo and Ke), in conjunction with the superintendent of the customs at Canton.

Of the particulars of all that is done, we, your Majestys ministers (Loo and Ke), in conjunction with the superintendent of the customs at Canton, Your majesty's minister Chunc, the General, your majesty's minister, Ha,—the general of the left, your majesty's minister Lun, of the imperial kindred, and the general of the right, your majesty's minister Tso,—respectfully prepare this memorial, secretly reporting, and prostrate imploring a sacred glance thereon.—Respectfully reported.

Literally-"dog like, goat-like"

Thillabe

THE

MOUN

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1834.

NO. 48. PRICE CENTS.

FOR BATAVIA

THE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Tocola, will sail for the above Port from Macao Roads on the 5th Proximo.

Apply to Apply to Thomas Dent & Co.

Canton, 25th November, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

HE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain apply to Thomas Dent & Co.

Thomas Dent & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively in the latter end of November. Apply to Canton, 20th October, 1834.

DADABHOY & MANACKJE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "Louisa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton. September 15th, 1834.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in setts of Sa.

BRUPES 10. 12. 16. & 18.000. and

BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000.

£1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

By order of the Chairman. W. Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

FOR SALE. BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupecs 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

Governor in Council of Dollowy,

2133, may be had on application to

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine. Matheson & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China.
Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. Markwick & Co.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant.

Apply to the Editor.

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be nescessary.

The Capital of this Lottery will be \$12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at \$6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1 20 600 1		\$ 3000. 500. 20. 8. e the 1st dra e last drawn			9	1. 1. 40.	Prize	of \$	1000. 100. 14.	\$ 1000. 100. 560.
624	-			8,900.		42.	6			1660.
42		-	*	1,660.		-	-			
666	Prizes,		- 8	10,560.						
1334		12 pr. ct. or								
2000	Tickets	at \$ 6 each.	9	3 12,000.	-					

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Bernado Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong. Canton, November 24th, 1834.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship.

Hormajee Bomanjee,), as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notes thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

R ICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. Keating.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT. NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to

No. 3. Imperial Hong.

R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied IE BOMBAY PRICE Control of the subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE

orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

HE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents.

Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press
Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The JOHN BANNERMAN, Watt, from Calcutta, and the WOODLARK, Tozer, from Singapore, are the only arrivals reported in the last week, Several other vessels may be daily expected.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA?

It is so important that distant readers should be truly informed on this momentous question that we again recur to it's consideration.

When the Canton press has argued this case it has said "give us foreigners the benefit of air and water, "the public market for provisions, and the society of our "families, all of which the chinese have." The Canton press Whas never said, "alter your laws for our benefit; but where a "special law does notexist on the subject let us be placed "on the level of a native."

It is only when a chinese comes into contact with foreigners that be becomes liable to oppression and tyranny; and that foreigners should be considered of a quality so base and nature so unhealthy as to degrade and contaminate all they come in contact with is to them a just ground of complaint; the natives they trade with, the servants they pay, are all suspected, and considered as polluted: and this not by the universal prejudice of a whole people, but by the arbitrary and unwritten dicta of a few venal and interested

Yet foreigners would be satisfied with the privileges of a native on all those points which the government itself must admit to be reasonable, if it acts up to it's oft-repeated professions, and if it's public proclamations are not to be considered as so much waste paper. Why should we not contend for the right of loco-motion and to be permitted to travel, under passports, in the province or empire, either for the pursuits of business, health or pleasure? Why should we submit to our trade being arbitralily shackled by the hong merchants, the men with whom we deal? Why does the government place us beyond the pale of it's direct influence, thereby keeping itself in utter ignorance of our characters, dispositions, and real and warrantable wishes, denying us the benefit of it's laws and it's protection from the machinations of it's own subjects? Is it to ask for "favouring legislation," when it is required to remove these barbarous restrictions and to be eunomous: equal in our transactions with natives before the laws? We do not seek the privileges of naturalization; we do not ask their women in marriage, nor claim the right of holding office, of becoming landholders and members of the government; neither do we desire any exemption from their written laws, when correctly interpreted and justly administered; it is from their misrule, as by themselves confessed, that we would protect ourselves; from the exercise of illegal, despotic, arbitrary and capricious power.

Moreover, foreigners who have been connected with China for two hundred years may fairly be supposed to be improved by the transforming influence of celestial contact. How can the Chinese apply the epithet "barbarian to that people whom they have taught, guided and civilised so long? Is it not at once to confess the worthlessness of their discipline and example? To raise a doubt whether China herself is not without the bounds of civilised humanity? This startling question is well worth the most serious attenntion of the government and the gowned people. We leave

them to ponder deeply on it.

It is a favorite fashion of the bolsterers up of old abuses in Canton, both here and in England, to say, "how would you treat a chinese did he behave so in Eng-dand?" Now we can see no honesty in this sneer.

If Howqua went go to England, we do not know one act that an English gentleman could do which the said Howqua could not do; and if he was pulled up for illegality of conduct, a special act would be put into his interpreter's hand to show the chapter and verse by which he was control-Med; and the special jury of his peers would consist of half of his own countrymen, if they could be summoned. Could not Howqua get into his own carriage, and drive from London to Inverness unchecked and without being asked a single question as to himself, his pursuits or intentions? would they deny him entrance at convent-garden theatre or market! would the London tavern be shut against him? or if he had a wellfounded complaint against a customhouse officer, would be be told his complaint must pass through some malster or grocer, entirely under the official grasp of the

officer accused? No! However, tout est convention, and consequently to be changed: the chinese will change, and so may we.

REMARKS

ON BRITISH RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA

BY AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.

The above named pamphlet, which was published in London about the time of lord Napier's departure from England to enter upon the performance of his duties as the chief superintendent of the British trade in China, is the production of an American gentleman who resided a long time in Canton. It, therefore, possesses those claims to attention which are always due to observation and experience, for we think a residence in Canton, long experience, and keen observation are indispensable requisites in a writer on the affairs of foreigners as connected with China; although with even all these advantages we do not consider much can be known on which very sound opinions or sure speculations can be founded as to the best and most unexceptionable mode of the future procedure of the British towards the Chinese empire.

Speaking of former recollections connected with the

intercourse of Europe with China, the writer justly observes;

intercourse of Europe with China, the writer justly observes; "At the same time we find these recollections of little use, and we turn as from a closing volume to that new one which is now opening, and in which are soon to be recorded events deeply affecting the unconscious in-habitants of Eastern Asia. Unfortunately, the lapse of time, which has carried with it opportunities and advantages, has left the objectionable parts of Chinese national policy and character unaltered. In the nineteenth century, after two hundred years of intercourse, the British nation find their relations with China unintelligible and intolerable. They have extended themselves over vast regions in America, Africa and Asia; peopling some, civilizing others, drawing benefits from all. On China only have they failed to make any impression. Nor is this failure one of minor importance. The country it respects is the controlling nation in Asia beyond the Ganges. Its own territories embrace the rich dominions of many dynasties, the patrimonial possessions of the reigning family, and those successive acquisitions by conquest which have carried its supremacy almost to the shores of the Caspian sea and the borders of British India. Whatever concerns so great a community cannot be unimportant. Nor, in the present case, looking forward to a permanent and honorable intercourse, do we believe success to be beyond expectation. It is undoubtedly, within the ability of the British people to change the harsh, absurd customs of China into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations."

That Great Britain can make her own terms of future

That Great Britain can make her own terms of future intercourse with China is undoubtedly true, the opposition will be in the government only, not in the people; and as the emperor is the government, to impress him and his immediate advisers with the beneficence of altering their selfish customs and restrictive policy, to prove to them the policy of making a friendly ally of Englands and to show the necessity of being at least on terms of civil and equal communication with her, are the questions for the consideration of the British government.

the British government. The writer observes that while the social condition of China opposes obstacles to foreign intercourse with independent nations, it likewise evilly affects the natives in a greater degree in all their relations of life; He asks,

"Is the one under restriction and without appeal? The other, poor and oppressed, may beg for subsistence but dare not ask for justice. Is the property of the former attacked by unauthorised exactions? the latter, in acquiring money, has parted with peace. His own imprudence or false information, make him an offender, and his only alternative from suffering is to commute his punishment.

As to the difficulties likely to arise to foreign communications from the social condition of the people, they will probably be much less in effect than in appearance. greatest is the degradation, thraldom and mutilation of the females. But as there is no powerful body of the priesthood to warp and deceive the public mind - as that mind is guided in all its operations by the will of the son of heaven, and as ce nest que le premier pas qui coute, the ready obedience of the people may be expected to follow the wishes and orders of the court of Peking.

The following remarks deserve attentive consideration. To go on, as hitherto, is to do nothing; for as yet, nothing has been done. In giving the opinion, that, notwithstanding all this, "the British people could, and oubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations," we regarded, as their instrument, and the only possible instrument, the diffusion of useful knowledge and Christian truth.

We have not, for this reason, called on the government by name, because justice and protection are its department and not active benevolence.

We do not now appeal particularly to the merchant and the manufacturer, because the sense of personal interers has, in some degree, been awakened. We address our closing remarks, rather to the British public, because it yet remains to awaken the sense of common interest and Christian duty.

We say, then, let the British public contrast the opposition they have against them, with the means they are able to employ, and answer, if they cannot and ought not, for so great an object, to enter on the contest.

Who, then, are the antagonists in this contest? A suspicious or arrogant few among the higher Mandarins of China. The lower Mandarins cannot be included at all in the number. They know nothing of the general policy of the country, and are looking to grasp a share of the gains of commerce, now placed beyond their predial authority.

Even among the higher Mandarins—among those who fill the elevated platform around the foot of the "Dragon's Throne,"—there are causes operating, if not to awaken friendship, at least to lessen enmity. Many of them are the enslaved, enfeebled votaries of opium smoking. (Gutzlaff's Journal.) Men who would as soon forego their order, as the means of intoxication. Here are weak enemies.

weak enemies.

weak enemies.

Again, if there be any among the rulers of China, who ever felt the benevolence pretended to by the government, and inculcated in the writings of the sages, they cannot be the instruments of a very hearty opposition. Could we separate from the whole body the number of these two classes, along with those who "fear to show the least partiality to foreigners," because it is "the separate from the whole body the number of these two classes, along with those who "fear to show the least partiality to foreiguers," because it is "the direct road to degradation," we should wonder at the miserable remnant of conservatism. Perhaps we may add, for our encouragement and his extenuation, that the monarch, in the seclusion of his palace or his harem, may be, in part, only ignorant; though some of those around him have the means of knowledge, and cannot share his exculpation.

What, then, are the means of overcoming this degree of opposition, on which we may depend in assurance of success? We answer, the dissemination of truth—nolitical social religious truth—among the people of China. Does

which we may depend in assurance of success? We answer, the dissemination of truth—political, social, religious truth—among the people of China. Does any one smile at the employment of such means of influence on an unprincipled and severe government? Let him turn back to the time in the history of northern Europe, when its barbarous tribes, in the language of a distinguished infidel writer, first "learned sustice from the law, and mercy from the Gospel."

We are afraid that the "conservative resistance"

of the chinese government, to the dissemination of social, moral, political and religious, truth, will be much stronger and more virulent than the writer seems to expect. The teacher or learner of "deprayed ethics," for such all systems which would sap the foundations of their sacred classics are termed, is immediately marked by the government, seized and imprisoned, tortured until he recants, or strangled or banished as irrecoverably contumacious. That the people of England, as being immediately connected with China by their extensive trade, have a duty before them which they can easier discharge than other christian nations is true; but until the government of China, either by persuasion, by listening to the force of reason and moral right, or from a fear of the physical force of foreigners, shall descend from its high grounds of pretension, and open freely the way to a more extended intercourse, all efforts to sow either moral or religious truth must be left to the silent un-obtrusive pursuits of individuals. Yet the American merchant has done well in giving the opinion that "the British people could, undoubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate Christian nations," and in regarding "as their instrument, and as their only possible instrument, the diffusion of knowledge, and christian truth;" (page 43) but he would have done better had he told us how to employ that instrument. and pointed out the ways and means by which truth and knowledge can be diffused through all the ranks of society from the palace to the cottage, and from the 'one man' to the 360,000,000 which make up the population of his vast dominions. He has done well in saying that justice and protection are the proper department of government; and he has done well, too, in trying "to awaken the sense of common interest and christian duty;" but surely he would have done better had he shown (in such an untried or rather anomalous case) how 'justice' and 'protection' can be the 'duty' of the British secured, and how the 'interest' and the 'duty' of the British public can be so directed as to benefit the officers and the people of the celestial empire. It is well certainly to talk of justice and protection in China, and to connect these duties with the British interests-shall we say the British free Or with the British navy? But justice cannot be administered, nor protection guaranteed, were there is no Yet what power has the free trader? And what has not the British navy? If justice and protection are to be brought into the account—as they certainly should—then let the American merchant, or rather the British government-whose duty it is to see to this matter-point out the

way and afford the means by which they may be secured. It should be remembered, however, that the "LAW" a political as well as religious institution at it's establishment; and that the "LAW AND THE GOSPEL" became the religion of Europe through political patronage and power. And also that at the present day in all christian countries, America not excepted, government guards and teaches religion by its authority; unless the new separation of church and state in France be pleaded as an exception. A knowledge of the language by foreigners, sufficient to translate into it and compose in it, is one of the most desirable acquirements that will tend to forward the philanthropic views of this benevolent writer. The distribution of books in the Chinese language in the immediate neighbourhood of Europeans is easy; the real difficulty is inprinting them; and here we would draw the attention of the public to the efforts of Mr. Dyerat Penang, and solicit their assistance and encouragement to his punch cutting and casting of the chinese characters. The 3rd Article in the chinese repository for october, on the proportionate expense of block, stone and type printing, as applied to Chinese printing, is deserving the attentive consideration of all who are interested in the diffusion of the various branches of European knowledge amongst the millions who read the language of the central and flowery land.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The frequent recurrence of the stoppage of the Canton trade, which, in the absence of fixed regulations equally binding on both parties, will often happen, must at least have stimulated our desire of obtaining access to other ports under better conditions and less liable to interruption. Instead of that hankering of the local government to shackle the trade, the fear of losing it would rather urge the higher officers to remove every obstacle, and thus our commercial relations at Canton would be greatly improved. Notwithstanding, however, the favorable opinion the British residents at Canton entertain upon the subject, there lurks still much doubt whether the plan is practicable, and whether it will not be thwarted by the fears and narrow policy of the Peking court. Though we are fully aware that our ministry is strongly in favor of this measure, the great question will always be by what means the trade is to be opened? The chinese government, refusing once for all to enter into negotiation, will never listen to proposals which would link the empire indissolubly with other nations.

By putting forth this argument, which is the great bugbear to enterprize, we have not yet proved that a change of our political relations with this empire may not also work a change in the policy of its government. When Great Britain is once acknowledged as an independent state, equal in power, she fairly can expect that her proposals will meet with due consideration, but not before. This is the most important desideratum, the preparatory step, the sine qua non of a commercial treaty and extension of trade. however, not be thought that we urge a signature with blood, the horrors of war to extend a peaceful trade, for we shudder at the policy which establishes its interest upon the ruin of other states. All we can desire is a fair understanding between two great empires upon the broad basis of mutual advantage. As we have reason on our side, we may as well use this powerful weapon, and employ also the means which a superiority in understanding and civilisation so readily furnish. But by speaking thus we do not recommend the same measures which, in times of yore, have utterly failed; nor do we wish to intimate that we have not to encounter formidable obstacles. All we can urge is that every measure may he adopted to existing circumstances, and not be founded on With the more impartiality we survey the field upon which we have to act; the more intimately we become acquainted with the chinese government, its resources, power, policy, the better we shall be enabled to draw satisfactory results for directing our operations. But let us beware lest we form our opinion from Canton which will surely lead to fallacies. The expeditions to the N. E. coast have

sufficiently proved that the Cauton policy, contempt and aversion, are peculiar to the place, where we have undergone the greatest degradations. We would adduce the report which the Foo-yuen of Fuh keen and the viceroy of Keangnan and Keang-se have sent up to the emperor on the subject of an extension of trade to their respective provinces. Was it not two years ago confidentially believed that we would urge the matter? and could the Keang-nan government be dissuaded that the Sylph did not carry the commercial treaty? Could there be a stronger proof that the grandees principally concerned in the opening of the trade were not themselves anxious to settle the matter, when the foo-yuen of Che-keang sent his aid-de-camp, formerly a minion in the imperial palace and a man deeply versed in the arts of the court and very intelligent, to acquaint himself fully on all subjects concerning a free trade, and to report faithfully every thing to the emperor. Still it is to be deeply regretted that these desultory enterprizes were not followed by more vigorous measures on the part of our government. The objection that the chinese government will not treat with any foreign power falls entirely to the ground; in all the emporia where the Amherst and Sylph went frequent interviews with the government officers took place, and the officers of those vessels had more of their company How far than they possibly could have wished. different was this treatment from that which a British functionary experienced at Canton? Did not the officers at Shang-hae and Cha-po themselves tear down offensive edicts, when the impropriety was pointed out to them?

We mention these things as an eye witness, and not on any other account but to counteract the impression which the arrogance of a local government has made to paralize all efforts beyond Canton. Let us no longer use Canton as a synon, me for China; but let us generalize our ideas to render our commercial relations firm and respectable, and to extend them to the utmost limits.

Dear Mr. Editor, Canton, 1st December, 1834.

I being the correspondent who forwarded to you a quiz called, "the last letter from the last British chief" amused to find it assume in your number of the 25th ulto. the shape of a forgery. I have hitherto been led by Johnson's dictionary, and a few other useless, obsolete, books to consider the "forger" one who imitates the King's stamp on a coin, or the signature of some other name than his own for the sake of un-lawful gain. Do you think the attorneygeneral would advise a capital indictment on the said last letter? Or that the treasurer to the Bengal government would have cashed a bill drawn with that signature? If not, I am afraid H. M. 3rd superintendent does not quite understand the true meaning of the word he uses.

It may be in your recollection that a clever quiz appeared in London, called "Anticipation," averring to be the speeches of Fox. Pitt, and the worthies of that day. But Fox, instead of calling his "a forgery" got up and read what was put down for him in the house of commons.

If what the last chief should have said was so nearly imitated as to be considered a forgery, I am afraid we must arrive at the conclusion that it contained offensive truth; that is, truths which should have been spoken out, but were, for DELTA. selfish reasons, withheld.

In answer to the question of Delta we do not think that H. M. attorney general would advise a capital indictment against him for his most palpable quiz; but we do think that an action at common law would lie against the writers of the official and public letter to the secretary of the Bombay government, quoted in our last number, for a malicious attempt to injure the character and sale of the Canton Register, by the contents of that letter.

On saturday last the sons of St. Andrew celebrated the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland by a splendid subscription dinner, which was given at Nol Danish Hong.

About sixty gentlemen, Caledonians and their guests, assembled at St. Andrew's board, Mr. Jardine being in the chair.

Who knows not the joyous bilarity of all Scotch festive meetings? and who is ignorant of the pious zeal with which St. Andrew is worshipped by his faithful sons? To describe, then, the joy of the evening would be to repeat an oft-told tale; we, therefore, only record the toasts given from the chair, with the usual honors.

The pious memory of St. Andrew; In the garb of old gaul. National Anthem. The king The Queen and Royal family --- Hailstar of Brunswick. The Army and Navy. Duke of York's march. The memory of Lord Napier, in solemn silence. o'the leal.

Mr. Davis and H.M. servants in China; Here's a health to them that 'sawa.

The memory of the Scottish worthies; Lochaber. The President of the United States of America; key doodle.

Lady Napier and family; Of a the airts the wind can blaw. Ourfair country women; Here's a health to all good lasses.

In the temporary absence of the chairman, his health was proposed by Mr. P. F. Robertson, one of the stewards, and drank with acclamation. The "one cheer more," in honor of that gentleman, was deafening.

The dinner and dessert were got up in the first style. much to the credit of Mr. Charles Markwick, the purveyor.

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

Communication from the Governor (to the Fooyuen), for the purpose of announcing that a vermilion-colored reply (i. e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing) has been received, in answer to a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner, iver; for precautionary measures having been taken both by sea and land, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded.

I, the Governor, on the 13th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 15th), united with Taans the Commanderin-chief of the land forces, your excellency the Fooyuen, and Chung the Hoppo, in forwarding by post conveyance a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner river, of precautionary measures having been taken against them, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded and subjected to enquiry. Now, on the 17th day of the 9th moon (October 19th), the following reply in vermilion has arrived:

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back "two barbarian ships; it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations "being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprizing that the outside "barbarians regard them slightingly. My further pleasure shall be given. "Respect this."

On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war. for-

"Respect this."

On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war,

"Respect this."

On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war, forwarding the following supreme mandate, received by the cabinet on the 3d day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (October 25th).

"This day it is authenticated that Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by post, of the English ships of war having broken into the inner river, and of their having despatched forces to drive them out.

"On this occasion the English barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton to trade, did not obey the laws. The said barbarian ships of war, two in unmber, with 30° and some tens of men, having anchored in the outer seas, the said governor did, during the 6th moon, address a communication to the naval commander-in-chief Le, for the appointment of a Trantseang, KAOU-E-YUNG, to proceed to the maritime entrance and maintain a preventive guard; and for directions to be given to the officers of the admiral's own division, to command and to maintain a strict and close look-out in the forts. And, after the said governor and colleagues had, according to law, closed the ships' holds, he again addressed a communication for a preventive guard to be maintained, that the barbarian ships might not be permitted to enter the port. But, after all, they were so remiss in keeping up guard, that the said ships of war, on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th) taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when the military of the several forts opened a thundering fire on them, the said barbarian ships discharged their guns, attacking them in return, and passed on. On the 9th they arrived at Whampoa reach, at a distance of sixty le from the City, and there anchored. The said governor and colleagues have now appointed a naval force, with severity to drive them out.

"KAOU-E-YUNG, Tsantseang of the Admiral of Kwangtung's own division, having been sent, in the 6th moon, to maintain a preventive guard at the maritime entrance, his presuming to suffer the said barbar

[To be concluded next week.]

Stillale

THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

TUESDAY, DECEM

CHARLES GRANT.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave Whampon on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to. FRAMPLE MUNCHERLER, No. 2 French Hong. FOR BATAVIA FOR BATAVIA FOR BATAVIA FOR BATAVIA FOR BATAVIA For HE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Toole, will sail for the above Apply to Canton, 6th December, 1834. Canton, 25th November, 1834. FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY. THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS ANDCALCUTTA THE ship MARION, Captain Kichards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS. THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. freight apply to FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES. THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to Russell, Sturgis & Co. HE SUP I ALEMON AND SOMBAY. FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY. HE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. FOR LINFIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON. HE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. FOR SINGAPORP, RIHO, & BATAVIA. FOR SINGAPORP, RIHO, & BATAVIA. FOR Dutch bark "Loutsa," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834. EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON. EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON. Rupees 3700. 3500. 4000. 4500. 5000. 6000. & 9000. and RILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by Canton, November 23rd, 1834. TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE. DARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents DECLIMA QANULA DE SEGUIRO DE LANTAO. A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaceons, para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents. BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON. A Tropossed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be nostponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore By order of the Chairman. By order of the Chairman. W. Sprott Boyd, Secretary. Canton, 15th November, 1834. OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. Hathaway. FOR SALE. A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE. MATHESON & Co. NOTICE. NOTICE: OAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China.

Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBEICT, so well known for his extensive on application to R. Markwick & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE. (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjees,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

Canton, 11th November, 1834.

VOL. 7.

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CAMPON.

The British Ships ORWELL, Captain Dalrymple, and ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Nairne, the former from Calcutta and the letter from Bombay arrived on the 2nd

inst. The American vessel GIRARD, Captain Martin, has

also arrived from Manila and South America.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

The reply of the chief superintendent to the letter of the British merchants of Canton, which will be found in another column, should have appeared in number 47 of the Register, dated the 25th of November.

We have heard that a youth, named Owen, who was lately turned out of the Agnes, Captain Holmes, for stealing sycee silver &c, has been exercising his craft in robbing the Syrang, of the passage boat Sylph, of fifteen dollars, two pieces of handkerchiefs and a red cap. We are told H. M superintendents were appealed to on the occasion, and that they confessed their inability to interfere, either for the purpose of obtaining redress or adjudging punishment.

LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY TO THE VICEROY.

The ship Mermaid has brought us the missing numbers of the Canton Register, from which we have copied the letter designated by the Committee of Supercargoes, in a public despatch to this Government, as a forgery. It is so evidently a newspaper squib, that we are surprised that so formal a notice should have been taken of a mere plaisanterie. We also insert the pretended answer of the Viceroy.—(Supplement to the Calcutta Courier, August 23, 1834.)

We publish in a foregoing part of our paper the LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY to the Chinese government, which was denounced as a forgery in a late No. of the Government Gazette.—We have also inserted Governor Loo's reply thereto. We suppose the two documents are equally apocryphal.—They are, however, both very characteristic.—(Bombay Gazette, September 13, 1834.)

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GO-VERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUBTHE MOUNTAINEERS. DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.) In all the pursuits of active and speculative life the emulation of states and individuals is the most powerful spring of the efforts and improvements of mankind. China alone in the universe, with self-satisfied pride, undisturbed by the comparison of foreign ment, is slow in the career of improvement, having neither competitors to urge its speed, nor judges to crown its victory. The subject is degraded to a languid torpor, without ambition beyond the hall of examination or the amassing of wealth. The rulers are content with their runk and emoluments, thinking themselves superior to all other earthly beings, whilst the great mass of the people live in a state of want and apathy. These are the natural effects of their solitary and insulated state, which by many is considered the come of happiness. The language and peculiar manners of this great people constitute them a separate nation, less accessible than many savage tribes in the heart of Africa. Every thing that tends to rouse them from this state of lethargy is as unwelcome to them as the summons to a sluggard to bestir himself. The government certainly participates largely in this state of absolute indifference; if the people were to awaken from their slumbers, their rulers must either suppress the latent embers of national spirit or yield to its influence by becoming its champions. But there is little apprehension that such an event will take place, unless the almighty hand of providence raises up extraordinary men from amongst the nation: a merciful dispensa-tion which has often taken place when the mental powers of a nation lay prostrate. We shall either sympathize with or exult in the placed imbeeility of so many inflions, according to the idea we form of human happiness; yet impartiality will direct us neither to admire the stagnant pool, nor the boisterous sea, but to dwell with delight on the running stream and the bubbling fountain. If man's destination were to spend a life of insensibility, the nearest approach to torpor or annihilation (as the Budhuists have ii), would be the height of human bliss; and we should sarely have to bewail our lot, and envy the oyster or rock of the sea.

The absence of mental engagement, so congenial to man's immortal spirit, cannot be conducive to human happiness; nor is the encaged and fettered mind in an envious condition, because nature's god gave to it wings that it might dart in ethereal flight and traverse the immense field of improvement, until approaching a state of perfection. Few

thanks are due to the chinese and our scribes of the middle ages, with Aristotle at their head, for having enthralled the human spirit, which is originally born to liberty. But the comparatively tranquil state of the celestial empire may be decidedly preferable to the constant fermentation which agitates more civilised nations. But mankind labour under the same imperfections as nature, whose destructive tempests and terrible earthquakes and floods are necessary evils; for during a long space of sultry calm the atmosphere becomes pestilerons and proves more fatal than the fiercest storm. A little acquaintance with chinese history proves that after a long peace, when the body was effeminate and enervated and the mind debilitated, the horrors of war, plunder and rapine and carnage were dreadful, and far exceeded the fiercest contest in Europe.

There is much in China which tends to lull the mind to slumber. The relation between a man and his creator, the source of the sublimest ideas and noblest emotions, is either lost in the bottomless pit of atheism or in the farrage of Whenever the view is bounded by motley idolatry. ephemeral existence and a diminutive spot, the human spirit cannot expand. If the machinery of the universe, as established by the orthodox creed of the state religion of China, is always revolving, independent of the skill of a great mover, we have nothing to fear nor to expect; our lot of being swalpwed up in the elements of which we are compounded is inevitable; and with the greater indifference we view all changes and the more strictly we confine all our thoughts to mother earth, the greater will be our happiness. If on the contrary, the reveries of the Taou sect have any foundation, if immortality waits the misanthropic recluse who spends his life in dens and jungles, few individuals can interest themselves in striving after hope beyond the grave. Nor can the tenets of Budhuism hold out objects worthy of research, for they are too absurd or too childish to claim one moment's serious attention. If, therefore, irreligion, a state of morbid indifference takes hold of the mind it is by no means to be wondered. The institutions of the country cooperate in rendering the spirit extinct. There is a constant sameness, all ceremony and form, without any external excitement; pinching want paralyzes the faculties of the majority, and those who have time to think prefer the ancients to their own thoughts. This state of things is, however, not congenial to chinese nature, for the people possess a great fund of na ural understanding and mother-wit, which once for all is do med to spend itself in trifles. Mindful to check the spirit of innovation, the government watches carefully the first sparks of native genius, which, if not soon extinguished, might throw its whole machinery into combustion, Confident that no such thing can happen as long as the government officers are the guardians of the public spirit, they tremble at that barbarian craftiness which assumes the name of science, improvement, and march of intellect, and is so powerful as to sap the foundation of old established custom. Though not yet fully apprized of their real intention, they conclude, once for all, that a crafty and lying barbarian can only meditate mischief. Their fierceness is proverbial, their eagerness to conquer is upon record, and t is dangerous to permit the least encroachment.

That these are no idle dreams is too well proved by past experience; and that the Chinese government acquainted with its internal strength has reason to tremble, is a matter of fact.

In the western and southern provinces tribes of hardy mountaineers, the aborigines of these countries, have often disturbed the peace. Neither the martial ardour of Keenlung, nor the profuse hribes at Taon-kwang have-tamed their restless spirit. Irritated either by want or oppression they sally forth from their lastnesses, and are always successful in a desultory warfare, which thins the ranks of their enemies, enriches themselves with spoil, and nourishes their refractory spirit against their celestial lords. The numerous fastnesses in Kwei-chow, Sze-chuen and Ynn-nan, could never effectually check their depredations; they remain the scourge of the country around them, and without experiencing the transforming influence of the celestral empire

will continue it's enemies. Kokonor is inhabited by various tribes, distinguished by language and custom from each other; they have hitherto proved obedient to their liege lord, because the great Lamas in Thibet, their spiritual guides, acknowledged fealty to the emperor of China. Humanly speaking it may be said that China has nothing to fear from that quarter; the Thibetians are a too submissive people; and unless the Ghorkas, a desperate race of warriors, push forth their conquests, the Chinese may slumber in security. With equal indifference they may look upon their Birman, Cochin-chinese and Laos neighbours, of which the former alone disdain to acknowledge the supremacy of the celestial monarch. But in the N. W. the prospect is darkened by the hostile aspect of the Afghans, the kindred free tribes of Turkomans, who have to revenge the death of many thousands of their brethren inhumanly slaughtered by the (hinese. There are the roving Khirgis or Kossacks, the Calmucks, whose filelity is doubtful, and the Uzbecks, who view every idolater as their enemy. The frontier possesses here no external fortifications, and those hardy sons of the desert, inured to all hardships, may penetrate to the heart of Shense- or Kan-suh provinces before the Chinese are able to oppose their inroad. If such an event had never happened it would be weak to entertain an apprehension of imaginary objects of fear; but China has paid too dearly for the insults offered to the neighbouring tribes, and has had often to encounter their w ll paid barbarian auxiliaries on the field of battle. How much soever the national spirit of the Turkomans may have been crushed, the injuries they have suffered from the chinese govern ment rankle in the breast of the few survivors, and will recoil with redoubled fury upon the heads of their tyrants.

But there is a more formidable enemy in the north; the innumerable swarms of Mongols, without permanent possessions, the lords of an ungrateful soil, who are alternately subject to murrain and starvation which drives them to the brink of despair; who have nothing to lose but their lives, which they have often sold dear instead of waiting the approach of gnawing hunger. Such a horde of voracious Scythians is really formidable; they have more than once inundated the northern provinces of China, though under different names; and once subjected the whole empire to their sway. Under as intrepid leaders as Zingis and Timur, the valorous Turks, the brave Persians, the hardy Russians, and the steel-clad knights of Germany, could only oppose a feeble resistance to their impetuosity. Though Europe, perhaps, has forever put a barrier to their invasious by superior tactics, China remains in the same state in which they found it when constituting themselves lords over the celestials. It is true, many of their princes are joined by ties of blood to the interests of the Mant hoo dynasty; many of the tribes have lost their nationality; but the deserts of Asia are fertile in extraordinary and sudden revolutions. A nation emerges to power and pushes its conquests with surprizing rapidity. Witness the history of the Huns, Turks, Mongols. Kitans, Mantchoos, Kalmucks, and other The Chinese have always been jealous of the Mongal power and have watched hem until this moment with (To be concluded next week.) a jealous eye of distrust.

Macao, 16th November, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Instant enclosing a copy of your very accurate and judicious reply to the hong merchants, which I trust will prevent your being again troubled with any fruitless applications on the same subject.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) J. F. DAVIS, Chief Superintendent.

To the British Merchants of Canton.

MACAO.

Mr. Editor, Having lately been a sojourner in that health restoring

spot, Macao -where the new constitution of Portugal has diffused a universal joy, and the gallant new flag of Donna Maria flutters its true blue and pure white, the two supporters of the crown, gaily in the breeze (the true blue borrowed, perhaps, from our own—being, I presume, an emblem of the courage and stanchness of the Portuguese people-and the white of the purity and truth of the constitutional administration); I am a little surprised that the liberal and extended views of the home government have not, as yet, had that improving effect upon some of the authorities of that city which might be expected. The new judge, lately arrived in the Novo Viajante, ably and eloquently expressed himself on the late happy alterations in the speech he made when he took the oaths of office at the Senate house; and, as the harbinger of free institutions, his own course of proceeding was expected to be consonant with the sentiments he seemed to cherish; but we have reason to conclude, from some measures connected with his office as judge of the customs which he has lately adopted, that his mind has not kept pace with the mind of Portugal. His inexperience in the customs of the port of Macao, assisted as he is by the knowledge and advice of his predecessor, with whom, it is said, he is in constant communication, -can hardly be pleaded as an excuse for occasioning unnecessary trouble and difficulties in business connected with the duties of his office in this department; which office, by the by, now rests upon a much better foundation and juster principles, by the new rules respecting the custom regulations of Portugal, than before. It is to be hoped the affair which has occasioned these remarks may be satisfactorily and speedily settled, and that his excellency may justly deserve the good-will and opinion enjoyed by his predecessor.

I may also notice, Mr. Editor, a most inconsistent law or proclamation issued by the Senate, which but ill accords with the liberal views and measures of the present governor. I mean the intended charge of godown rent on gruff goods from the 1st of January, 1835, at rates I dare hardly name—40 50—and 70 Taels per 1600 Peculs per month, or something near this, or about double what is now paid to the private proprietors of godowns. Be that as it may, it is a measure at variance with anything like the establishment of an entrepôt, and instead of leading to an encrease of imports into Macao will assuredly prevent the landing of British property there. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, property there.

MERCATOR.

SOCIETY FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

At an adjourned meeting of foreign gentlemen in Canton, held on the 3rd of December, 1834, for the purpose of establishing a Society under the

"The supposed of the designation, it was moved, and carried unanimously:

"That a copy of the objects and regulations of the Society, as now formed, be sent for publication to the Editor of the Canton Register, with "the signatures of the chairman and secretary."

The supposing the accuracy of the designation of the secretary of the designation of the secretary.

The subjoined is a copy of the documents referred to.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

Recent events have greatly contributed towards raising in us the hope that our intercourse with China will henceforth not only be mercantile but intellectual. Amongst the Hindoos, a nation far inferior to the Chinese, and more bigotted, the attempts of spreading useful knowledge have been crowned with success, and greatly encourage us to tread in the same steps. Though from the nature of this undertaking it is very evident that the progress can be but slow (for how many years elapsed in Europe before the savage tribes, who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire, were rescued from barbarism?), yet we flatt r ourselves with the hope that by judicious measures we may greatly hasten the desirable end. China possesses a well cultivated language, at once copicus and well adapted to become the vehicle of science. Its literature is more extensive than that of any other uncivilised nation on earth, and exceeds in bulk both the Roman and Grecian. Education is here pretty general, and millions of readers are able to avail themselves of the boon we tender to them.

we tender to them.

The prime object of this association, therefore, will be to publish such books as may enlighten the minds of the Chinese, and communicate to them the arts and sciences of the west. Such measures must be taken as will ensure a ready circulation, not solely in Canton but throughout the empire. It will be the duty of every member of this association to cooperate to this end, whilst those members who are conversant with the Chinese learning and the new years to found the rule color at a ways. Chinese language ought to entervour to furnish the publications, which

THE CANTON REGISTER.

before being printed, must be submitted to the approval of the committee. There are two booksellers in this city who offer their services in sending the books to their correspondents in the principal cities of the empire, provided the books interest the general readers. A small attempt with the Chinese magazine has answered the end, but the matter is still difficult at the commencement, yet, when once fairly arranged, promises the greatest results. Our intercourse with China has lately been extended and will, under the auspices of a free trade, expand until it embraces all the will, under the auspices of a free trade, expand until tembraces all the markine provinces of the empire, and considers the Yang-tsze-keang as a fair field for mercantile enterprize. There will be thus a wide door open for the dissemination of truth. The writer hinself has seen his most senguine hopes far exceeded, and he can bear ample testimony to the eagerness with which foreign publications, of which an enormous number have been circulated, were hailed by the people and perused universally.

The writer at the present moment submits to the committee, whether they will encourage the publication of a general History and Geography, the latter accompanied by an Atlas. He requests them to point out at the same time a series of publications which they think the best adapted for the promotion of their object, and he pledges himself to aid whatever is in his power, in their composition.

The great attention which is now directed towards China, the interest the great attantion which is now directed towards child, the literest which England. North America, Germany, and even Holland, take in the regeneration of, this great nation, ensure cooperation from all those quarters. The correspondence proposed with kindred institutions in every quarter of the globe having met with universal approbation, it only now remains to keep up that interest by universal approbation, it good work. It would, perhaps, also be desirable that the Society printed a work or works in English, which making our fellow laborers at home acquainted with the intellectual state of this country, might thus create an universal interest in behalf of this nation. This subject is likewise To enhance the value of our works, it is very desirable to make the

Chinese pay. At the first outset our publications will give small returns, but whenever curiosity is awakened the expenses of the association will

be less,

This society might gradually embrace many other objects, which equally tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge; but this will be a proper subject of discussion whenever its funds permit it, and its resources are adequate to the demand. [Signed] CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

REGULATIONS.

This association, formed for the purpose of extending to the Chinese such knowledge as is calculated to improve their intellectual and moral condition, is designated, The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China.

The object of the Society is, by all means in its power, to prepare and publish, in a cheap form, plain and easy treatises in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the ex-

state and condition of the Chinese empire.

3. Members of the Society shall be either resident, corresponding,

or honorary.

The resident members shall include native and foreign gentle-4. The resum memory still memory hadron and loreign gentle-men in China. Those who, approving of the regulations, express their desire to become members, and to aid in promoting the objects of the Society, previous to the 31st day of December current, shall be considered original members. An after that date every individual, wishing to cooperate in the grand object of the Society, and conforming to its regulations, may, upon addressing the secretary, and being approved of by a majority of the committee, be constituted a member of the Society.

5. Individuals, not resident in China, who, from their knowledge of the language, may be supposed able and willing to forward the objects of the Society by original works or translations, may be corresponding memthe society, by original works of transactions, may be corresponding members. And any individuals, unacquainted with the Chinese language, who may be willing to aid the Society, by their influence, or otherwise, may be elected honorary members. Both corresponding and honorary members shall be elected in the same manner as resident members.

6. Every member, not a corresponding or honorory member, shall pay an annual subscription of not less than ten dollars. The Society will also

thankfully receive any donations.

The Society shall print an annual report of its proceedings, and

The Society shall print an annual report of its proceedings, and each member shall be entitled to one of copy of it.

7. Every donor to the amount of \$25 shall be entitled to a copy of the annual report of the Society, and to a set of its publications for one year.

8. Individuals resident in other countries, who are friendly to the objects of this society shall be invited to form aixiliary associations, in aid of its funds. Such associations, forwarding to the amount of \$50 annually, shall be entitled to ten copies of the annual reports, and a copy of each of the Society's publications. the Society's publications.

9. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee con-

sisting of a president, three other members, a treasurer, three secretaries, two Chinese and one English; who shall be chosen annually out of the resident members, at a general meeting. Vacancies occurring in the course of the year shall, when necessary, be filled up by direction of the committee. Three members of the committee shall constitute a Quorum.

10. The Society shall hold an Annual General meeting, on the third monday in October. Special general meetings shall be convened at any time, by notice from the committee, or from any ten of the members of

11. The committee shall hold regular meetings on the first wednesday in every month, such meetings to be deferred, and special ones convened, when necessary, by order of the president, or, in his absence, by desire of any two of the members.

12. It shall be the duty of the Committee to take into consideration, and decide respecting, all business that may be brought before it by the treasurer or the secretaries.

13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to propose measures for raising money necessary to defray the expenses of the Society, and to take

account of the same.

14. It shall be the duty of the Chinese Secretaries to examine all works 14. It shall be the duty of the Canness Secretaries to examine an works offered to the Society for publication, and to report respecting them to the committee. Also, when approved of by the committee, to superintend their publication, sale, and circulation.

15. If shall be the duty of the English Secretary to keep a record of

the proceedings of the Society and of the committee, and, either alone, or with the assistance of any member or members who may be appointed by the committee, to conduct the correspondence.

16. It shall further be the duty of the Chinese Secretaries to propose works; and the committee shall take measures for procuring such works

as it approves of.

17. The committee shall have the power, when necessary, of purchasing for publication M. S. S. of which it has previously approved; also of holding out rewards for the best treatises on any specified subjects.

[Signed] True copy

Wm S. WETMORE.—Chairman. J. R. MORRISON.—Secretary.

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

[Conclude from No. 48 page 192.]

"With regard to LE, the naval commander-in-chief, the maritime guard

"With regard to Le, the naval commander-in-chief, the maritime guard is under his especial care; but the said barbarian ships broke in through the entrance, and all the forts, and the military in charge thereof, could not beat back two barbarian vessels. It is indeed deserving of most bitter detestation. It seems that all the forts are erected in vain. If the preparations are reduced to such a state as this, what is it that the said commander-in-chief is daily attending to? Le has at present, on account of illness, preferred a request for relaxation. He is certainly unworthy of employment. Let him be, in the first instance, degraded from his rank, and after the affair is settled, my further pleasure and decree shall be delivered.

"The Governor of the two Kwang province, Loo, having stated that, in the 6th moon, he addressed communications, and held consultations respecting the adoption of preventive measures, the affair is not to be compared with one unanticipated, to which the hand cannot be at once applied; he ought certainly to have selected and appointed active individuals to make preparations and maintain a strict guard. How comes it that the said barbarian ships were suffered to enter the inner river, and could not be hindered or kept back! It arises from the said governor's want of plans and lack of valour. The blame he cannot cast off. He has injured the majesty of the nation, and has greatly failed of the duties of his ministry. Let Loo be deprived of the title 'guardian of the heir-apparent,' let his two eyed peacock's feather be plucked out; and let him, in the first instance, be decraded from his official standing, but temporarily retained in the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces, that bearing his offences upon him he may direct the management (of the affair). Should he, truly arrange it speedily, and end it with perfect security, he may yet receive some little indulgence, and slight diminution of his sentence. If he continue to involve himself in errors, and cause future misfortunes, h

the issue, on the 3rd day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang, of the following supreme mandate:

"Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by a speedy post conveyance, of the English barbarian ships having broken into the inner river, and of forces having, been despatched to drive them out. My decree and pleasure have already been plainly delivered, directing severally the punishments of the said governor and others.

"On this occasion the English ships of war having anchored in the outer seas, during the 6th moon of the present year, Loo did address communications to be naval commander-in-chief Le, calling for a strict and close preventive guard. Had indeed a preventive guard been kept with fidelity and vigor, how could the inner river have been broken into? But on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th), the said barbarian ships of war, taking advantage of the flood

guard. Had indeed a preventive guard been kept with fidelity and vigor, how could the inner river have been broken into? But on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th), the said barbarian ships of war, taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when all the military opened a thundering fire upon them, they had the presumption to discharge their guis, returning resistance. And after the passage of the forts at the Bogue and on Hwingtang had been forced, they further, on the 7th, passed straight on by the Tiger island fort, and on the 9th arrived at Whampoa reach, sixly le distant from the city, and there anchored. It seems that all the forts have been erected in vain. They cannot beat back two barbarian ships. It is idiculous, detestable! If the military operations be reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprizing that the barbarians regard them slightingly.

"Now, the said governor and colleagues report, that they have set apart twelve large vessels, and filling each of them with a thousand peculs of large stones, have sunk them crosswise; that in the water they have had large cables stretched across; and that they have further had wooden spars laid on the surface of the water, to stop up the passage by water to take city. Also, that they have a pointed 2 large war vessels of the Admiral's division, 6 large vessels of the districts Sin-hony and Shuntih, with men and military munitions, to keep up a close and struct cruizing guard. They have further appointed 300 troops from the governor's own regiments, 303 from the lieutenant-governor's own regiments, 700 from the commander-in-chief's division, and 300 able men of the district militia, to prepare guas and musketry on either shore, in order to guard the land passage. To the Tu-hvang-hony branch of the river, they have sent the tsantseang Loo-pen-yeen, with above 20 cruizing boats, to obstruct the passage there; and wooden spars are

Shillal

SUPPLEMENT

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9rn, 1834.

also used to stop up the river. Likewise, on the river opposite, wooden palisades have been set up, aud the Toozze, Hung-fa-ke has been sent, at the head of 500 veteran troops of the governor's own, and with a naval force of 100 men to move hither portable gums, and also large guns, calculated to rend even hills, causing alarm far and wide; of these men, I50 have been placed in charge of the fort (Macao passage fort), and 359 have been encamped without, ready to come up to their aid.

"Loo, fearing that the Macao barbarians, the Portuguese, might be enticed over by the English barbarians, despatched the footscang Istney vechance, with a civil officer, to issue plain commands to them, and to spread themselves about; and also to keep watch over all things, that no evils of remissness might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a high degree reverential submission, and were roused to express their willingness to keep guard themselves. These arrangements were exceedingly proper.

CHANG, with a crid officer, to issue plain commands the control themselves about; and also to keep watch over all things, that no evils of remissness might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a high degree reverential submission, and were roused to express their willingness to keep guard themselves. These arrangements were exceedingly proper.

"Further, in a supplementary-report it is stated, that at this time the passage before (the ships of wai) has been completely stopped up in two places, and behind them also, at Chang-chone knag (near second Bar), large stones have been quarried and made ready, and 350 the Year-kink, Wanglust, to regiment have been sent under the command versels from Kez-kish and other places have enterent as soon as the same mediately used to block up the river within. The said burbarian vessels from Kez-kish and other places have enterent as soon as the same was be immediately used to block up the river within. The said burbarian vessels will then have no passage for yoing out. They have further prepared a hundred and same trans of vessels, large and small, in which have been secretly concealed salt-petre, sulphur, freeword, straw, and other combustibles, for the purpose of an attack by fire.

"The English barbarians are of a violent and overbearing disposition, and they cherish plans great and deep. This has long been the case. On this occasion the barbarian vessels are only two in number, and the foreign saliors do not exceed 300 or 400 men. If, indeed, the passages for advancing and retreating be both cut off, the beast will then be taken, the fish caught; what difficulty can there be in making a clear sweep in a moment? The said barbariae Eye, lord Napier, having stated that he came to Canton to trade, why, when the ship's holds had been closed, did he craffily think to carry a purpose, and go to the daring extreme of having the inner river broken into, and of having guas fired off, returning resistance?—He went indeed far out of the bounds of reason. It is to be appr

Imperial edict in reply to the Government report of Lord Napier's having left Canton; and of the frigates having retired without the Bogue. October 7th, 1834.

On the 5th day of the 9th moon was received the following supreme

mandate:

A report has this day been received, by a speedy post conveyance, from HAFING-AH (the general-commandant of Canton) and his colleagues, announcing that the Euglish Ships of war and barbarian Eye had all been conducted, under guard, out of the port.

On this occasion the Euglish barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton for trade, did not pay obedience to the laws and statutes, and the said governor, according to law, closed the ships' holds; after which the said barbarian Eye still did not request a permit, but presumed to order two ships of war to push in through the maritime entrance, and to proceed straight up to Whampoa in the inner river: The said governor appointed civil and military officers with troops, and addressed communications, regnesting the

appointment of naval vessels from the Tartar force, and from those under the admirat's command, as well as cruizing vessels from Sin-hwuy and other districts; which he stationed severally along the passage before the ships of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of war as pace of several miles in length, while on shore military officers and mem were encamped, presenting a compact and united force, and a military array imposing and alarming. The said barbarian Eye and others remained therefore secluded in their boats, there being no interchange of intelligence between those within and those without, and no way either to advance or to go out. With dread and fear they repented of their offences, and supplicated carrestly for a permit to go down to Macao.

The said governor, considered, that as the said barbarian Eye and others had transgressed the prohibitions with daring contempt, if they were at once permitted to leave Canton, thus coming and going at their own pleasure, there would not be the power sufficient to intimidate and bring under the barbarians' tempers; and therefore h: commanded the hong merchants, there would not be the power sufficient to intimidate and bring under the barbarians Eye wished to do; why he came to Canton without having obtained a permit, and presumed to bring the ships of war suddenly into the inner river; also why, when the soldiers opened a thundering fire upon them, did they presumptuously dare to discharge their guns and return resistance; requiring from them plain and explicit answers, before permitting them to leave Canton.

Afterwards a merchant of the said barbarians.*Colledge answerd saying

a permit, and presumed to bring the soldiers opened a thundering fire upon them, did they presumptuously dare to discharge their guns and return resistance; requiring from them plain and explicit answers, before permitting them to leave Canton.

Afterwards, a merchant of the said barbarians, "Colledge, answered, saying, "that lord Napier is indeed a barbarian Eye, not the same as a taepan; that "he was unacquainted with matters of dignity; that the cause of the cruizers "coming into the port was really for the protection of goods, in consequence "of the military of the maritime entrance having opened a thundering fire "upon them, the barbarian force also discharged its guns in self-defence; but "that they have deeply repeated of their fault." Also, the said nation's merchants and seamen, several thousand in number, all considered the said parbarian Eye's disobedience of the laws and statutes to be wrong, and there was not a single person who joined in harmony with him.

The said governor considered, that, as the said barbarian Eye, lord Napier, had confessed h.'s fault and besonght favor, and as all 5 the merchants had repeatedly made earnest supplications, it doubtless behoved him to extend a sight, trilling indulgence, and to drive him out of the port; and he therefore permitted the said hong merchants to proceed to the superintendent of customs, to request and obtain a red permit. The said governor immediately appointed trusty civil and military officers, who, on the 19th day of the 8th moon, took lord Napier, under guard, outside of the port. Both the said barbarian ships of war, also, started on the same day, and were conducted, under guard, outside of the maritime entrance of the Rogue. All the maval and military officers and men who had been stationed at various places were every one recalled, and returned severally to their stations.

At the time when it was equally impossible for the said barbarians to advance or to recede, what difficulty would there have been in immediately exterminating them. But th

* The flagrant deception of suppressing the fact of lord Napier's illness, and terming Dr. Colledge a merchant, have already been pointed out in the Register.

† The emperor here draws an argument in his own favor from the opposition shown to lord Napier's measures by some of the British merchants. But it is false to say there was not a single person who joined in harmony with him. On the contrary, the majority were stanch in supporting our country's representative.

§ Here is another direct falsehood in an imperial reseript. To the petition to the hoppo for re-opening the trade were the names of only two English firms.

The emperor and his officers, in this and other documents, profess to be well-informed as to the commands of our king and the wishes of his people! from whence did such traitorous and falso communications emanate? What British subjects in Canton betrayed the diplomacy of their country, and imposed on the horg merchants false representations, striving to contravene the efforts of lord Napier in the execution of his duty for the honor of his king and the interests of the British empire, and co-operating with the chinese in the causes of his illness and death?

Shillalei

THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1834.

PRICE NO. 50. 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

In the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;

John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by

Commander Hamburg Magneson & Commander. CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
E well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave
Whampoa on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to
FRAMJEE MUNGHERJEE,

N. O. Espandel Mong

Canton, 6th December, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 20th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

No. 2 French Hong.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA
THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 20th of December. Apply to

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. freight apply to FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States.

Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply
to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Compagy on Bengal at 60 day sight, in setts of Sa. Rupees 3000. 3500. 4600. 4500. 5000. 6000. & 9000. and BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2009. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

Canton, November 23rd, 1894.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE; MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr.Keating seconded by Mr.Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office—bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

W. Snort Royd.

W. Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834. Canton, Power Technology of Canton, Power Power Power Canton, F. S. Hathaway.

Canton December 2nd, 1834.

Canton December 2nd, 1834.

No. 4 Old English Factory.

for sale by Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. Markwick & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,
OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE, Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents.

POR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to Canton, 11th December, 1834. R. EDWARDS WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Counting House.

FOR SALE. BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by Jardine, Matheson & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed.

**Canton, 12th December, 1834*

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. Keating.

NOTICE.
INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by
J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The EMILY JANE, Boothby, from Calcutta, has arrived since our last; but we have not yet received any Singapore or Calcutta papers by her.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the correspondence which appears in our columns of to day, under the head of, "BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON." Moved by the same spirit of conciliation, which H. M. superintendents so strongly advocate, we abstain from commenting on these letters, further than to remark that the whole are deserving of attentive perusal and serious reflection.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

A petition to His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, signed by the British subjects resident in Canton, has been forwarded to England by the Charles Grant.

In this document are detailed at some length the wrongs and insults which our king and country have suffered from the emperor of China and his officers; and the utterly powerless state of H. M. superintendendents, as not being acknowledged by the chinese government; the impolicy of submission to the arrogance of the chinese officers; the absolute necessity of the presence in China of a British plenipotentiary, accompanied by an efficient naval force, to raise the British commerce from it's long-suffered degradation; and that that plenipotentiary should be a personage of suitable rank, utterly unknown to the chinese from any former transactions or employment. Ageneral view of the mode of dealing hereafter with the emperor of China and his six government boards, is also a part of the subjectmatter of the petition, the whole of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in an early number.

LADY NAPIER.

The ship CHARLES GRANT, Captain Hyde, conveys from the celestial empire lady Napier and her amiable family,

the first British peeress, we believe, who has honored its shores with her presence.

Would that in our few lines of respectful farewell we had only to express the regret of the community for the deprivation they will experience by her ladyships departure; but circumstances of unexpected calamity have called forth such high traits of character in lady Napier, that they should not pass unnoticed in our last adieu.

On the arrival of her ladyship at Macao, in July last, her influence, as the head of English society there, was immediately felt; and preserved and extended by manners the most conciliatory. During the trying period from the departure of lord Napier from Macao, to commence his difficult duties as superintendent of the British trade in China, until his lordship's return to the bosom of his family: a period full of the most exciting interest to all, and during it's latter part of the most painful solicitude to her ladyship; when the communication between Canton and Macao was much interrupted; herself insulted in her own house by the petty and intrusive annoyances of the chinese officers; when fears, not only for the success of lord Napier's mission, but even for the safety of his person, must have disturbed her mind; left alone in a strange settlement, that settlement being threatened by an imposing chinese military force - under all these privations, anxieties and difficulties lady Napier never lost a high tone of self-possession and moral courage, which excited the admiration of all. But her ladyship's severest trial was yet to come. We cannot allow ourselves to recall an event, felt most painfully and sincerely by every British subject in China; nor renew, by our allusions, that grief which time alone can soothe. it must be some consolation to her ladyship to know the universal sympathy for her great and irreparable loss. What remains to us is to express our ardent wishes for her ladyship's safe passage home, and a happy re-union with her family, where alone her affliction may find the most certain relief.

Her ladyship embarked from Macao at 2 P. M. on the 10th instant under the salute due to her rank, and proceeded to the ship Hercules at Lintin, there to await the Charles Grant; which vessel received her on board on saturday the 13th, under a salute from the Hercules.

REVEREND CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

The public will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Davis, chief superintendent, has secured to His Majesty's government the able services of Mr. Gutzlaff, as additional chinese secretary to the commission, at a salary of £800 a year; and as the superfluous office of master attendant, which was first established, chiefly in order to superintend the collection of the obnoxious duty intended to have been levied on the British trade, is now abolished, no fresh expense is incurred by Mr. Davis' very judicious arrangement, which it is earnestly to be hoped may be confirmed at home

It is rumoured that Mr. Davis intends proceeding to England in the ship Asia, when, we believe, Sir George Best Robinson, Bart. will succeed to the office of chief, Captain Elliot, R. N. to that of third superintendent, and Mr. A. R. Johnston (lately of the Mauritius civil service, and son of the enlightened and liberal Sir A. Johnston, formerly chief justice of Ceylon) to that of secretary.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

Sir Macao, November, 23d 1834.

I am desired by the superintendents to forward to you the copy of a letter addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, dated on the 15th November.

As it would seem from that communication that the British commercial community of Canton is not unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of commerce recently

formed, it may appear desirable to take some steps towards its reconstruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, yd Esq. Secretary.

Wm. Sprott Boyd Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton,

Copy.

To, J. F. Davis, Esq. Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart. H. M. superintendents &c. &c. J. H. Astell, Esq.

Gentlemen, Canton, November 15th, 1834.

Having noticed in the Canton Register the publication of a letter, dated on the 24th of October, 1834, addressed to your board by the Chairman of an association styling itself, "the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton;"and also the board's reply, dated the 3rd of November, 1834; We beg to state that we do not recognise any such body as yet constituted in Canton as a British Chamber of Commerce; the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received as those of the individuals and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city.

We have to request that this letter and the signatures may be communicated to His Majesty's government and the governor general of India. We have the honor to be,

(Signed) Gentlemen, Your most obedient servants,
Thomas Dent & Co. Muncherjee Jemsetjee.
Dadabhoy & M. Rustomjee. Whiteman & Co.
Bapoojee Viccajee.
J. S. Mendes. Bomanjee Maneckjee.
Framjee Muncherjee. Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

Nanabhoy Framjee.

True copy. (Signed) Charles Elliot, Secretary.

To British Chamber of Commerce, Captain Elliot, R. N. Canton, 1st December, 1834. Sec.y to H. M. superintendents,

Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23d November; forwarding to me, by desire of H. M. superintendents, copy of a communication, addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, stating, that they "do not recognise any such body, as yet constituted in Canton, as a British chamber of commerce," and that "the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentle-"men who have assumed that title can only be received "as those of the individuals, and not as emanating from the "general mercantile community of British subjects resident "in this city."—They conclude by requesting that their "letter, and the signatures may be communicated to His "Majesty's government and the governor general of India. From that communication H. M. superintendents infer, "that the British commercial community of Canton is not "unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce, and, therefore, suggest that some steps should be "taken towards its reconstruction."

In reply, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to call the attention of H. M. superintendents to the fact, that, to all proceedings of the Chamber of commerce the members approving them respectively have given the weight of their several signatures; so that there can be no mistake as to the parties from whom the "opinions," adopted by a majority of the chamber, actually emanate; and no room for such misapprehension as to unanimity as that against which the parties, who have addressed H. M. superintendents, seem anxious to guard the British government in England and in India. A similar reference to the names in the annexed lists will also serve to show with what propriety the subscribers of the letter under consideration characterise that of the chamber as proceeding from only a few gentlemen; leaving it to

be inferred that they themselves form the bulk of the British commercial community of Canton; whereas, in fact, there are but three of those signatures that, according to the construction put by courts of law on the term, British subjects, belong properly to that class. It is, however, satisfactory to the Chamber, in the present instance, to observe that no objection has been urged to the substance of its representations in the letter which has called forth the denial of its existence as a constituted body; because they think it may be fairly thence inferred that the opinions and reasonings therein advanced are not, in fact, dissented from by any portion of the commercial community of Canton.

It is only necessary further to remark that many of the parties, whose signatures are attached to your enclosure, were amongst those who originally concurred in the expediency of forming a Chamber of commerce; that some of them were members of the committee appointed to consider the provisions under which it should be constituted, and only withdrew their names after the majority had decided on the adoption or modification of the provisions suggested by that committee.

Thus far only does it seem necessary to remark in То Н. М. reference to the enclosure of your letter. superintendents it may be satisfactory to know, that all the proceedings, relative to the constitution of the Chamber, were, from time to time, submitted by myself to H. M. late chief superintendent, lord Napier, and that, after consideration of every circumstance, the whole were

honored with his lordship's approbation.

In regard to the want of unanimity, which has elicited from H. M. superintendents the suggestion of the expediency of reconstructing the Chamber, I am directed to submit amongst no society or class of men can perfect unanimity be rationally expected. All that can be hoped for, or perhaps desired, is that, in cases of a difference in opinion, the minority will defer to the opinions of the majority. In the present case it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that effect; and H. M. superintendents will, it is hoped, admit that it is more reasonable that those parties, who desire any alteration in the existing constitution of the Chamber of commerce, should seek to effect such change by their arguments and votes, as members; than that the actual members of the Chamber, already recognised by H. M. superintendents as such, should depart from those rules which, after discussion, they have judged it expedient to adopt, solely in deference to parties who, though invited, hold themselves aloof from taking any part in its proceedings. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, By order of the chairman, William Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

List of

Members of the Chamber of commerce

Opposers of the chamber.

Thomas Dent & Co.

D. & M. Rustomjee,

Framjee Muncherjee.

Nanabhoy Framjee.

Whiteman & Co.

Muncherjee Jemsetjee.

Bapoorjee Viccajee.

Daniell & Co.

J. S. Mendes.

Jardine, Matheson& Co. R. Turner & Co. J. McAdam Gladstone. James Innes. A. S. Keating. N. Crooke. J. Templeton & Co. J. Watson.

W.S.Boyd, representing the firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.

T. Fox, firm of Fox, Rawson & Co. Bomanjee Maneckjee. John Slade.

Burjorjee Furdoonjee. P.S. It may be worthy of remark that of the seven Parsee gentlemen who have signed the address to the superintendents, three, namely, Muncherjee Jemsetjee, Bapoorjee Viccajee, and Burjoorjee Furdoonjee, declined being members on grounds totally unconnected with its construc-Other three, Framjee Muncherjee, Nahabhoy Fram-

jee, and Bomanjee Maneckjee, seceded without assigning any reason, or subscribing to that of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, the only one of the seven who has assigned as his reason for withdrawing a modification of the 11th clause, passed at the meeting on the 11th September.

Copy of Minutes made by the Parsee members retiring from the Chamber of commerce, subsequent to 11th Sept. 1831.

Should the meeting of yesterday be considered as a public one, and the alteration in clause 11 be carried into effect as to non-election and non-voting of our countrymen for the president and vice-presidentship, then I object to join the intended establishment of the Chamber of commerce; nor do I presume that under such confused circumstances a Chamber is not requisite to be established here.

[Signed] Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

As my stay here is but very short, therefore I decline to be a member of the Chamber about to be formed.

[Signed] Muncherjee Jemsetjee.

I decline to be a member of the Chamber of commerce which is about to be formed. [Signed] Framjee Muncherjee.

Situated as I am here in charge of my affairs, I must decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber of [Signed] Burjorjee Furdoonjee. commerce.

I decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber [Signed] Bomanjee Maneckjee. of commerce.

I decline the honor of remaining a member of the mber. [Signed] Nanabhoy Framjee. Chamber.

Reflecting to my affairs here I must withdraw to join the [Signed] Bapoojee Viccajee. Chamber.

Macao, December 3d, 1834.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which has been laid before the superintendents.

In their instructions they are directed to use their utmost influence "to adjust by arbitration or persuasion all "disputes in which any of our subjects may be there (in "China) engaged with each other;" and when the superintendents found, by a letter of the 15th ultimo from certain firms and parties at Canton, that there were dissentients from the Chamber of commerce upon points connected with it's formation, it appeared to them that the most desirable mode of meeting the difficulty would be to suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction.

Under present circumstances the superintendents think that the objections which have been made are obviated by your observation that "it is still open to all parties, who "concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of "commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere "intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that "effect." It will be a source of gratification to the superintendents if the Chamber of commerce prove beneficial to the interests of British trade at Canton, and of much regret if any circumstances intervene to impair it usefulness. In any event, however, they must decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible that the institution is purely commercial, and therefore they can have no pretension to insist upon any further interference, either upon the subject of it's constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for it's I have the honor to remain, Sir, governance.

Your most obedient humble servant, [Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT, Wm. Sprott Boyd, Esq. Secretary.

&c. &c. Canton.

FOREIGN LADIES IN CHINA.

It is remarkable that the objection of the chinese to the admission of foreign ladies appears to be neither a local

prohibition confined to this province, nor is it of recent origin. Our countryman, Bell of Antermony, who accompanied an embassy from the czar, PETER THE GREAT, to the emperor KANG-HE, in the year 1721, relates, in his amusing volumes, that on entering the chinese territory they were compelled to leave the females of the party at the frontier town of Saratzyn. We give his own words, from whichit may be inferred that the females alluded to were of inferior rank, probably wives of the soldiers composing the escort. Had the embassadors' own lady been of the party we suspect he would not have been so obedient to the capricious dictation of the chinese frontier officers. This un-becoming concession, acquiesced in by the embassador of Peter the great, was successfully resisted by a private individual, MR. BAYNES, the spirited chief of the British factory, who, in the year 1830, acquired and maintained the privilege of foreign ladies residing in Canton. And but for the fatal impolicy fo the East India directors in superseding this able functionary, we should not now be subject to the humiliating deprivation of female society, and the monkish restraint actually imposed on foreign residents.

Extract from Bell's travels.

"I cannot omit an inconsiderable circumstance that hap"pened at this place, as it strongly represents the caution
"and prudence of the chinese. Our conductor, having
"seen some women walking in the fields, asked the ambas"sador who they were, and whither they were going? He
"was told they belonged to the retinue, and were going
"along with it to China.

"He replied, they had women enough in Pekin already; "and as there never had been an European woman in "China, he could not be auswerable for introducing the "first without a special order from the emperor. But if "his excellency would wait for an answer, he would destipated a courier to court for that purpose. The return of "this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks; it was "therefore thought more expedient to send back the women "to Selinginsky with the waggons that brought our baggage "to this place.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUETHE MOUNTAINEERS.

DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.)
[Concluded from No. 49, Page 195.]

Of all the frontier parts of the empire the coast is, perhaps, in the most defenceless-state. An inefficient navy with dismantled forts can afford little protection. From the Choo-keang (Pearl river) of Canton to the frontiers of Mantchooria there are numerous navigable rivers which lead to the most flourishing cities of the empire; spacious harhours to contain whole fleets, and water communication by means of canals to the most distant parts of the empire. They cannot be ignorant that six provinces are assailable, and that the most important parts of the empire lie open to the grasp of a superior maritime power. If the government officers therefore tremble at the sole thought of irritating a foreign power, which has the means of punishing their arrogance, we must not consider their fear unfound-They may have recourse to haughty edicts and a show of power; but when all stratagems and expedients are exhausted they will sue for peace as humbly from, as they formerly, in the height of pride, announced their decrees to, the barbarians. *It is true, they have stopped the trade, but if the matter were now reversed, and the power or people which they wish to injure stopped their trade-an easy thing-how dreadful would be the consequences in the maritime provinces! The thousands of junks employed for carrying the necessaries of life from one part of the coast to the other, if detained in the har-

bours, would give rise to incalculable mischief. How can Fuh-keen subsist without Formosa? how Pe-che-le without the southern provinces. The imperial government ought really to recoil with horror from every act of aggression which might involve the most valuable provinces in ruin. As lovers of peace we should urge the local government at Canton and the imperial at Peking to hasten the adjustment of matters, which have nearly come to a crisis. Often has the experiment of the stoppage of trade been tried with great success and with impunity; but maritime China is now too well known, and a renewal of the old system will entail the heaviest losses upon those who adopt it. It is headstrong ignorance which has compromised the chinese government, so helpless, so unprincipled. Whilst radical associations in the country undermine the security of the throne, and a secret hatred against their Mantchoo rulers still lurks in the breasts of many, they venture to irritate and provoke hostilities! Though their reasons for excluding all foreign intercourse may be weighty enough for themselves, but they ought never to have given a just cause of complaint. If they could rely upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, which ought not to be mistaken for the hostile feelings the inhabitants of Kwang-chow-foo (Canton) have often shown towards foreigners, they might have a firm support. But a nation oppressed and ground down cannot feel much interest in the welfare of their governors; nor can they suddenly rise from that dejection engendered by slavery, and rouse themselves to that nobility of the soul which sacrifices every thing for the country.

Gloomy fears pervade our breast if we think of the inevitable ruin into which the chinese government is hurrying itself if it perseveres in the antiquated system of nation-What can stem the torrent of improvement, al exclusion. which earlier or later will reach China? Can it be believed for a moment that the western nations, in the progression of power, will respect it's repulsive spirit and yield to weak rodomontade. The lessons given the chinese government officers by the Tatars seen to have been lost on those incorrigible magnates. Instead of accomodating themselver to circumstances, they brag and hector, and show unwittingly their weakness, But enough of this; if their announcement of stopping the trade had been answered by, "We will stop yours also," they would have he sitated to make good their threat, and matters might have been carried on with the same ease as before.

We do not envy the emperor upon his throne when the innumerable prostrate crowd of officers adores him in the dust as a superior being. In the height of his glory he may fancy himself the autocrat of the whole earth, and feel himself entitled to prescribe laws to all nations; but when the phantom has vanished, and he has to learn that the barbarians, even in his presence, still deem themselves men, and demand human treatment, he will be greatly puzzled. Our fancy may be bewildered when we hear about the numerous standards of valiant soldiers who obey his nod: but what are they in point of actual service? are they not similar to the thousand men-of-war which guard the coast? Wretchedly equipped, and taken from the dregs of the people, and long accustomed to a life of effeminancy, without discipline or any sense of honor, they have to conquer and to subdue. An exhausted treasury, a deranged state of finances, a number of presumptuous and ignorant officers to boot, enhance the difficulties with which the chinese monarch, in contending with a powerful foreign nation, has to struggle. If the Meaou-tsze and Formosan rebels could not be subdued, except by large bribes, how will the imperialists be able to deal with a people who are bold and valiant to the verge of temerity; whose dauntless spirit is supported by the contempt of danger and death.

For the sake of harmony and mutual friendly understanding, we should address our celestial friends to lower their tone, and to be rational. They may have played their game well at Canton, may boast of their destructive fire and of the wounds inflicted on British commerce; and even add a threat to repeat the same, if we yield not implicit obedience to their orders; but tell them, in plain language, that their

(See Supplement)

This paper was written during the stoppage of the trade last summer, but reached us only some days ago.

stillale.

SUPPLEMENT

CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1834.

own trade will be stopped as long as ours continues to be so; that the government will have to make good the losses incurred by these prohibitions; and we are sure that there will be a wonderful change in politics. We praise the forbearance of the British nation, for there has never, in any quarter of the globe, been shown so much forbearance as in China; and are really astonished with our celestial friends that injury was suffered quietly without having recourse to those measures which, without effusion of blood, might have settled the matter once for all, and made the local government at Canton tremble to commitablunders wantonly. Yet we trust that this will be the last time, of similar occurences.

For the sake of our friends, the officers of government, we will point out the dangers to which they expose themselves, if they ever again indulge in the fancy of rendering

their edicts efficacious by stopping the trade.

Formosa is the granary of Fuh-keen and occasionally of Che-keang. Two sloops of war would be quite sufficient to blockade the four harbours of the island from which the grain is exported. The most numerous part of the population of Fuh-keen subsists by trade; if three sloops of war cruise on the coast—and it is seldom chinese vessels go out of sight of land-they would prevent all vessels from proceeding to the northward, for they are all dull sailing craft, and their crews too timorous to encounter unknown dangers. The commerce of Shib-po, Ning-po, and Hangchoo, might be intercepted by an equal number of vessels; one man of war is quite sufficient to blockade the most important part of Shang bae, from the opening of which the lives of millions depend. What should hinder us from commanding the great canal, the navigation of which is indispensably necessary to the existence of the court. One vessel off the Pe-ho can comand the navigation of the river. There are, perhaps, one thousand junks which repair annually to the emporium of the capital, Teen-tsin; one man-of-war would completely put a stop to the trade of Leaou-tung, so valuable and necessary to Keang-soo and Shan-tung provinces. At Kaou choo and Ting-choo, in Shan-tung, two cruizers would cut off all communications. What would be the feelings of other provinces, if they had to expiate the quarrels of Canton? what would the emperor say if the customary tribute of grain, amounting to 4,365,382 shih (each shih is 130 catties) was withheld? Really, these things are to be considered by the Canton government, and duly weighed by the emperor before he takes any measures to endanger the safety of his realm.

All we wish and desire is peace until the two respective governments have settled their own affairs. Let the trade be continued without interruption. But if after the most serious remonstrances these fair proposals should be rejected with disdain, let the officers who are responsible for acts of aggression become also responsible for the losses suffered on their account. Do they act according to instructions received from the imperial cabinet? Be it so: the emperor will be the responsible person. A clear statement of the matter will inform them of the difficulties to which they have exposed themselves, and nobody will have to complain for having suffered unjustly, after being fully

warned.

It is strange that a government which professes to be only actuated by principles of virtue should, nevertheless, aim at mischief; and, after all, adopt a hypocritical cantof tenderness and compassion. Such sentences will call forth on our side expressions of forbearance. This we ought to show, especially towards the people, who are by no means concerned in the contest. Let the government, and the government alone, reimburse those sums which have been lost on its' account, and thereby receive a lasting lesson for

Action between an Imperial Squadron and a trading Chin-Chew Junk.

A long-continued and desperate action was fought about the 6th instant in the Ly-moon passage between four vessels |

of the imperial fleet and a trading junk belonging to Chinchew, that is, the neighbouring province of Fuh-keen. The imperial force consisted of four large boats, disguised as fishing vessels, each carrying six great guns, and about fifty men, The engagement began at 8 and continued until 12 A. M., when the junk struck, having had nine killed, and many others were lost in attempting to swim on shore. We have not received a return of the killed and wounded on board the imperial squadron, but there can be no doubt it must have suffered severely; the commander in chief, we have heard, was wounded in the

In this hard fought battle the imperialists used two barrels of powder, and their ammunition was expended

when the junk lowered her colours.

This sea-engagement of four hours between chinese and chinese is deserving of some notice: "When greek meets greek then comes the tug of war." The defence of the junk against four vessels, which were enabled to choose their position by the use of their sculls, is highly creditable to the skill and courage of her officers and crew. It is true, they were fighting for their lives with the desperation of smugglers; yet the force that captured them must have been very superior; twenty-four heavy guns and 200 men, distributed at different points of attack, are fearful odds against any trading junk that sails out of China, Two were seized by the victors. We have heard that palm oil the panacea for all quarrels, public and private, in China, has been liberally used on this occasion; and that the valour and success of the imperial squadron will, only to a very partial extent, be officially reported to the governor of the province.

In instances like the one we are treating of a deception of this cruel government is scarcely blameable; for if the high public officers were to know either of the capture of the junk or the seizure of the opium, heads would fall and

money be extorted.

⊙30 54 66

- extrema per illos Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit. Cannot, surely, be said of the chinese. What, indeed, must be that government which connives at such proceedings? How weak, how contemptible do the awful, sacred names of law and justice sound in China!

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER. THERM. BAR.

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night. noon.
                              WINDS.
        60 70
                    30:10 N a N by W. fine weather light breeze.
 b 1
                    30:20 N. a N by W.—do.—do.
30:20 N. a N by W.—do.—mod. l
        59 70
 02
        60 70
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30:30 N. a N by W.—
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        52 66
246
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 27
                    30:20 N. a N by W.-
                                                   -do.-
                                                                -fresh breeze.
                    30:25 N. a N by W.--do.--
 58
        55 66
                                                                 -mod. breeze.
 09
        54 66
                    30:15 N. a N by W. ---- light breeze.
 10 60 68
                                                                    -do.
                    30:20 N a E.-
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                    30:05 E a SE.——do.—cloudy first part, light br. 30:00 SE a W.——do.—light variable br.
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 2113 66 72
                    30:15 N.-----do.-
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 ♀ 14 62 70
                    30:25 E.-
                                                   ---do.--at times a mod. br.
 5 15 64 70
                    30:25 E. a SE. most part cloudy, light breeze.
⊙16 64 73
⊕17 65 74
                    30:20 SE. fine weather, light breeze.
                    30:15 SE.—do.—do.
                    30:20 N. a SE.do. - variable.
 1 18 64 74
 ¥ 19 67 75
                    30:25 N. a SE.do.--
                                                    -do.
                   30:20 E. a SE.do.—rain latter part, vble.
30:30 N.aNby W.do.—fresh breeze.
30:30 N.aNby W.do.—mod. breeze.
30:20 N. a SE.—do.—light variable breeze.
 ¥20 65 74
9 21 61 65
5 22 54 65
O23 55 68
324 58 68
                    30:20 Ea SF. 1st part rain mid.& latter fine, lt. br.
                   30:20 Na SE, Ist part rain mid. & latter fine, it. br. 30:20 Na SE, fine weather, light breeze. 30:15 Na SE, do.——Ist&mid.lat.rn. vble.lt. br. 30:15 N. most part rain, mod. breeze. 30:20 Na NE. fine weather, fresh breeze. 30:20 Na N by W.do.—moderate breeze. 30:20 Na N by W.do.—Ist&mid.lat.cloudy, lt. br.
 $ 25 62 70
$ 26 67 74
24 27 60 65
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 5 29 51 64
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"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1834. NO. 51. 50 CENTS. VOL. 7. THE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq. FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND. In the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M.McDougall. For freight apply to Rapply to Canton, 6th December, 1834. No. 2 French Hong. FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. NOTICE. INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor. NOTICE. apply to Canton, 6thDecember, 1834. RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents Canton, 6thDecember, 1894. FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY. THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. TO REAT. No. 3. Imperial Hong. No. 3. Imperial Hong. FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS ANDCALCUTTA THE ship MARION, Captain Richards. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS. THE CARRON, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. PUBLIC NOTICE. THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed. Canton, 12th December, 1834 FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES. THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. Canton, 12th December, 1834 MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY. ME first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be nescessary. The Capital of this Lottery will be \$12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at \$6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & C FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLON. THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Appl to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Apply TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE. PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commercing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents. JANDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents. DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO. A se pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina so prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents. BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON. A Ta meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of Decemberst, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the Chamber 2 stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the processional Chabrana and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore. Prize of \$ 3000. \$ 3000. 500. 400. 500. 20. , 100. , 14. " " 20 560. ", to be the 1st drawn blank, 100. to the last drawn blank, 100. 4,800. 1 624 8,900. 1,660. 1660. 42 Prizes, - - \$ 10,560. Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on 12,000. 1440. Pronder of the Cl W. Sprott Boyd, Spretary. Tickets at 9 6 each. \$ 12,000. onton, Lith November 5 3 la Tickets for the above Lottery for saie at Senfor Bernado Brarie des Santos's No. 1 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevede's, No. 1 French Hong. Cauton. November 21th, 1834. Of PH American Copper, 2,300 pards on borrishle suip Percia" at Lindra, tor suc by F. S. Harn tway, anton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Cartery. Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Lemma. FOR SALE. A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. HIBBERT'S PALE ALE. PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co. Canton, December 2nd, 1834. THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 90 per agreement. E BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. Markwick & Co. NOTICE. orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's. Canton, 11th December, 1834. R. Edwards. 3 American Hong WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for sometime in a London Counting House. Enquire of the Editor. All letters must be post paid.

Enquire of the Editor.

SURVEYOR. FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. William Mackenzie, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

POR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

FOR SALE

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by Jardine, Matheson & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. Keating.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE Told at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents,

CANTON.

The arrivals of this week are the LADY OF THE LAKE. Pearson, from Port Jackson; the Dutch vessel Louisa, -, from Manila; and the British bark, BRITANNIA, Short, from Bahia, on the 21st of August. On board the Britannia are two American seamen, part of the crew of the American ship MENTOR, received from off lord North's island.

Yesterday, the 22nd, was the Tung-che,冬 至,(Winter solstice) term; which is one of the periodical days for the settlement of outstanding accounts amongst the chinese of Canton.

LORD NAPIER.

In that very interesting and praise-worthy periodical, the Chinese Repository, for november, is an article respecting the recent negotiations beween the chinese and English, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers, as a clear exposition of the proceedings in question; and which, as the production of a foreigner, may claim more credit for impartiality than any opinions proceeding from an English pen.

The following quotation in regard to lord Napier's communications with the English minister is important, as proving that his sagacity foresaw the difficulties likely to ensue from the imperfect manner in which he was accredited.

ensue from the imperfect manner in which he was accredited.

In January, 1831, the governor of Canton declared it incumbent on the British government to appoint a chief to come to Canton, for the general management of commerce. Accordingly, with 'reverential obedience,' a superintendent was appointed to take up his residence in this port, within the Bogue, and not elsewhere. Foreseeing the difficulties that might arise from not being recognized by the local authorities, the chief superintendent, before leaving England, requested that, in case of necessity, he might have authority to treat with the government at Peking: this request being denied, he desired that his appointment to Canton might be announced at the capital this not being granted, he wished that a communication from the home authorities might be addressed to the governor of Canton: but this was deemed inexpedient; and he was directed to come to Canton, and to report himself by letter. To Canton, therefore, he came, and forthwith dispatched a letter, acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of his instructions, and with the wishes of the Chinese government, as hitherto expressed. And how was he received? As a king's officer? As a friend? A barbarian eye and an "English devil was the courteous language in which he was reported by the police; and by his excellency, the governor, his letter was rejected and himself denounced in the harshest terms. From the fact that the superintendents reached Canton about midnight, the Chinese authorities have averred 'that such coming was manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton,' hinting at the same time that it was done at the instigation of the hong merchants and linguists: which is false.

Chinese Repository Vol. 3. No. 7.

NAPOLEON.

We bail it as a striking circumstance of the improved liberality of the age that a saying of the emperor Napoleon should be quoted by the prime minister of England, in his place in the house of lords, as authority for a philosophical opinion, which cannot be too strongly impressed on all rulers, The passage is so remarkable that we cannot rulers, The passa forbear quoting it.

forbear quoting it.

Desirous as I am to uphold the character of this house, I am bound to say that its safety, honour, and usefulness depend on its acting not in contradiction to, but in conformity with, the spirit of the age. When Napoleon were in capit by at St. Helena, he said to his attendants, "I have fillen, not in consequence of the combination which was against use, but because I opposed the spirit of the age. The Bourbons will for a tree act in accordance with that spirit, but they will seen full back into their old habits, and then the are so take power of the age will be stroy them; and this too, will be the fate of all the old governments of I word e. If they do not adopt their policy to the necessaries of the times."

Visit of the Viceroy of Canton to MACAO

(From the Macao Chronicle of the 8th instant.)
On the 23rd of November, the day named by the

chinese officers of the district on which Loo, viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, should land at Macao, from the review of the imperial troops at Heang-shan, the authorities of this city prepared for his reception; the governor ordered troops to the Porta Cerco, as being the boundary of Maçao, to receive him His excellency arrived at the new pagoda at 7.P. M. attended by the troops marching close behind his chair; and his excellency graciously ordered 200 taels of sycee silver to be distributed amongst them but the commandant was unwilling that they should be received. The Procurador, after learning that H. E. was to return at 4 o'clock the next morning, and would not enter the city; thus making it difficult for the Portuguese authorities to visit him; and the Portuguese authorities to visit fearing that this was occasioned by the district officers, in order that he might not make certain complaints against them; to evade the intended intrigue he ordered two interpreters, with chops, on various subjects of the greatest interest to the city. The chinese officers raised obstacles as to when the interpreters should meet his excellency; but the interpreter,

Joao Rodriguez Gonçalves, was mindful, whilst passing his excellency, to address him, and then, while complimenting him on the part of the Portuguese authorities, delivered the chops, which his excellency graciously received after he had stopped his chair. About 7 o'clock in the morning his excellency left for Casa-branca, and the interpreters returned to the city.

> SPIRIT OF THE CHINESE LAWS. TRADE (From a correspondent.)

The code, pandects and institutes of Justinian are justly valued throughout civilized Europe, and form, in several countries, the basis of jurisprudence. The first emperor of the present dynasty was not befind his roman brother; his laws, remodelled under his auspices, though widely differing, are binding on greater numbers of subjects than the Justinian code could ever count under its control. Both are founded upon the authority of antiquity; they abridge, add and remodel, but present the substance of regulations which had been valid for ages. Both were compiled by the greatest lawyers of the time, and carefully revised ere they were promulgated. If the roman law is more voluminous the chinese is more minute. According to the tenor of the chinese law only a small number of privileged persons enjoys exemption from certain punishments, whilst the roman extends, with equal favor, to every freeman, and leaves only the slave to the caprice of his master. In conferring on a father the full authority over the life and death of his child, they maintain the same language. In ancient pagan Rome a wife might be defined by thing; but with the progress of civilisation woman also was raised to and maintained the due rank of equality, which afterwards the laws secured to her. Yet chinese law does not view the wife otherwis than as a disposable commodity and, by winking at poly gamy, lowers female worth considerably.

The punishment of guilt falls much heavier upon the weaker sex, whilst men act as the uncontrolled umpires of their partners. It is extraordinary that both laws should mention infanticide, but the roman is severe in the pro-hibition, whilst the chinese leaves public opinion and parental feelings, judges. In prohibiting intermarriages between relations, the chinese law extends even to the same clan, and the roman is lax in a point which nature reproduces and custom disproyes.

We have never been able to most with a full explanation

tion of the law of inheritance in Chma; a subject upon which the Justinian code so justly expatiates. Property is here less secure than under the form administration, for it can be confiscated under so many various pretexts that the actual processor is changed into a tenant according to the will of the imagistrate. We consider this as a great flaw in chinese legislation, which greatly diminishes a great naw in chinese tegistation, which greatly diminishes public confidence, and paralyzes industry and enterprize. Shall we ascribe to this insecurity the high interest on money? is this attributable to it's scarcity and the bad faith of the debtor? Every lawyer has endeavoured to counteract usury, but it appears to elude the best regulations. High treasuris punished by both with equal severity, but the definition, given by each separately, is far different; nor does the remain law involve the relations of the guilty person. roman law involve the relations of the guilty person. The crime of perjury, the injustice or venality of a judge meet with no mercy amongst the romans, in these instances the chinese are more lenient; but they agree in inflicting the most ignominious death upon the parricide. Other crimes, punished with the utmost rigor according to the letter of the Justinian code, are either overlooked by the chinese, or slightly mentioned. Homicide and manslaughter are spun out to a nicety; but the chinese seem to confound them.

Leaving the proverhial morality of chinese judges quite out of the question, the chinese laws are less effective than other codes. As the enperor has set the example that his will is law, the guardians of the law often supersede the authority of the code by imitating their master. It may share the blame with many other human regulations, the execution of which is impracticable; but this circumstance ought not

to invalidate it's power. Peculiar occurrences may call forth new laws in the form of imperial edicts, of which there is likewise a large appendix to the Justinian code, under the name of novels; or a magisrate may often be obliged to pass a decision without having an antecedent or special law to refer to: but this freedom ought never to degenerate into arbitrary proceedings, If the laws are too minute, or too ill-adapted to the present state of things, they ought either to re-modelled or changed; whilst there must be no scope given to render every judge an indepen-lent legislator. In a despotic country, however, like China, this becomes a matter of necessity; for if the law was to rule the nation, where would be the influence and power of the government officers? The regular and illegal fines are numerous; so numerous as to render the code a mere dead letter. China is, perhaps, the only country where a man may buy another to die in his stead. These are, however, abuses which detract only so far from the excellency of the established law, as the latter gives rise to them. In speaking, however, about laws and regulations, a theme so often dwelt upon, let us never forget that the autocrat or his representative may multiply them ad infinitum; and revive or neglect them as it suits their own Unless there is something definite and apposite it is in vain to contend for their due observance. The present system is such as to leave always a handle at the option of the judge to involve the guilty and innocent indiscriminately, and to absolve or nunish the transgressor. Duplicity is conspicuous in the charge character, and reappears to greater disadvantage in their pandects, or rather in the construction which the magistrate puts upon them. It is a singular trait, that a foreigner is nearly Synonymous with enemy in a legal view: how this is to be reconciled with the tenderness shown towards distant foreigners, is a question, which we cannot solve. Be it for guarding public manners that a legal dread is instilled into the chinese breast to beware of coming in contact with barbarians; or be it the tanguage of contempt and abhorrence, it is a speaking proof of the bigotry of the legislator. The roman, who knew the name of barbarian as well as the chinese, and was still more conscious of his own superiority, abstained from staining his liberality with so indelible a blote

Considering the chinese institutes in themselves, we cannot but praise them; and it is a common-place remark that they largely participate in the general excellency of chinese theories. This originality—often strikes us; and we admire them without examining nearer into the subject. They are, doubtless, the best specimen of legislation which eastern Asia ever produced; and if we observe so many coincidences between the roman and chinese laws, we must allow that the state of society, in various climes and under various forms of government, requires naturally the same restraints, which are not imposed by the legislator but by the common voice of nature.

M. In China, every thing is determined and circumscribed by law; in fact, the freedom of the subject is annihilated by the many legal clauses. As man, however, is a free agent in every country, he must either transgress or invalidate the law: there is no medium. This state of things is the most propitious to the rulers, who, besides taking advantage by entangling people in the net of the law, can always show that they have acted in strict obedience to the established regulations. Thus it is possible that the public proclamations and sentences can always be graced with a quotation from the code to cover crying injustice, and represent the most unwarrantable proceedings as lawful. In Europe, where only the theory of chinese legislature is known, a general assent will always be given to its strictness and excellency. Instead of the wanton oppsition of foreigners, who reside at the frontiers and live under their shelter, a strict conformance to them might ensure their happiness. Their often attempted interference to alter them and dictate new ones deserves the reprobation of every honest man. But if the fact is once fairly established that the country is ruled by the will of the government, and that the law is only so far, guarded against. We have no doubt but that we shall feel applied as it tallies with its sovereign will, and glosses her hostile influence in China. It is well for the freedom of pover it's tyrannical acts; the argument, either used by the the world that there is a British navy.

government officers or by the friends of chinese jurisprudence, falls to the ground. The chinese rulers are even aware that this is the case; and they give a crying proof, by urging the refractory barbarians either to obey implicitly or to leave the country: an argument ad hominem, which will only be valid when our relations with the chinese have ceased to be dictated by mutual interest and consent.

So long as there are no laws for the protection of foreigners, both the old and new regulations regarding them will remain imperfect. But if the chinese government is either disinclined to legislate in their behalf, or acknowledges that it has no right to impose laws upon, or for, subjects of foreign states, all legal claims must either cease, or there must be laws constructed by foreign and chinese commissioners, which are sanctioned by the authority of both governments. It is in vain to refer always to old regulations; experience has shown that they uever were used, never could be kept; and that they, therefore, must be shaped according to existing circumstances, and obtain the consent of those upon whom they are imposed. We recommend this subject to the mature consideration of all those who are interested in it, and especially to the chinese government, in order to dissuade them from a repetition of their old regulations, or fine framing new ones, which will be equally useless. A government which issues impracticable laws abridges it's executive authority, and shows to the world that it has the power to legislate, but wants either strength or firmness to maintains it's laws: a dangerous position, and a sure proof of either weakness or want of political prudence.

A pitiful smile may be our reward when the hopelessness of the case to transact such important matters with a government, long accustomed to lawless proceedings, is considered. Yet we would never give up the attainment of an object so long as we have not had a fair trial; the more so, as our relative position is at present so materially changed. But whosoever agitates the question, must be well versed in the chinese law, to encounter the sophisms of the chinese officers; and if he cannot come to an adjustment, he may as well wield the force of argument so dexterously as to make them confess that they disdain to treat foreigners; according to established laws, and therefore, can naturally expect no obedience on their part. From this they will surely recoil with disgust, and prefer a reasonable agree-ment to a lawless latitude.

nt to a lawless latitude.

The benefits accruing from procuring a legal foundation. to our commercial interests are incalculable. But others may think differently upon the subject; and we should wish to see their sentiments recorded in the same paper, that the matter may gain in perspicuity and interest, and not remain a mere object of newspaper discussion, but lead to permanent advantages.

JOUDPORE-RUSSIA. The latest papers from Bombay state that preparations, on an extended scale, are making against the Rajah of Joudpore, who has, by a long course of contumacious behaviour, given causes of suspicion as to the reality and continuance of his good faith and peaceable intentions towards the British. A secret correspondence with Russia is suspected; and there are various other grave complaints preferred against him. Letters from the Mediterranean, it is said, also convey the information of a strong naval squadron having left Malta, as well as another being ready to sail from England. These measures point to Russia, whose gradually increasing power has been greatly strengthened by the late disasters of Turkey. Persia will be the next victim to the arms and gold of Russia; and then the disaffected native princes in the north of India may count on having a sure and powerful ally. Russia is in that progressive stage of nations, between semi-barbarism and increasing civilization, which is peculiarly favorable to her ambitious designs. state almost necessary for her; her numerous population, Earopean and Asiatic, quitting the peaceful pursuits of shep-herds will follow, with eagerness, what is called the path of glory. Russia should be narrowly watched and carefully

THE CANTON REGISTER.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE

CHINESE EMPIRE.

In the discussion which naturally must arise from our present relation with China, we expect at least an unanimous voice in favor of improvement. Waving the question, whether we have to wage war, in order to revenge our national honor, or to continue upholding the old system, we wish simply to represent a series of practical remarks, which though trite may be useful. We commence with the subject of a free trade to all the emporia of the Chinese

empire.

There is, perhaps, no foreign merchant at Canton, who will not coincide with us, that the attainment of this desirable object is deserving of and will require all our exertions. Individual interest, however, which constantly varies, may abhor changes, and counteract the desire With cool indifference the calculating innovation. man may weigh the difficulty, and pronounce all labour lost, whilst he utters his warning voice to abstain from all vain efforts. Hundreds of objections may be made to damp the ardour in pursuit of the end, yet we approach not one step nearer the accomplishment of our wishes. Others, again, will advise caution, patience, forbearance, and to leave to time and circumstances the issue of our dilatory measures, and thus hope to succeed to admiration. But, whilst still deliberating, a voice is raised in favor of the Chinese, who have a right, a priori, to prescribe to foreigners the terms upon which they will trade with them. As the government, however, refuses to grant a general trade, it would be highly unjust to insist upon it.

In England we meet with obstacles still more formidable. The localities and advantages accruing from a free trade the to all ports are little known and still less valued. Whatever involves the loss of advantages at once sure and permanent, and only leads to the pursuit of visionary objects, is, once for all, of a suspicious character; and such would be the endeavour to find access to other parts, whilst the Canton trade might be lost. Considering the enormous revenue that arises from the tea trade, would it be wise to put this into jeopardy by wild measures? Or should so large a commerce as the British to Canton be put at stake merely to solve the problem whether our trade can be extended or not? Moreover, the capital which flows to Canton; the articles of trade, which are constantly brought to the Canton market; all the preparations made to facilitate the loading of our ships; render the concentration of our commerce to one place highly desirable. Even if we might obtain our wishes, it would be found out, that the other emporia could not supply our demands, and that bare necessity would drive us back to Canton.

In the execution of every great design, however, although we ought to foresee obstacles, enterprize would immediately cease, if we were always to be daunted by difficulties. The trade to the east might be still in the hands of the Venetians, if the imaginary fire streams at the approach to the equator had kept the Portuguese from circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope. China would have remained the terra iucognita of Marco Polo's time, America still a wilderness; and all through excess of caution. indecision and mistrust. Again, we might expect to see the formidable array of difficulties marched up with threatening aspect to strike terror into the bold intruder who wishes to extend the field for British enterprize; yet the free trade counts them not, and overcomes them with it's gigantic power. From the moment the British trade to China was declared free, the opening of the other ports became a matter of urgent necessity; and the barrier of antinational rights, maintained by the chinese government was annihilated by one blast. It is no longer a question whether to carry the point or not; but both the British and Chinese governments, if they be prudent, will anticipate a crisis, which, by the remissness of the former and the obstinacy of the latter, will surely be brought on. Can we still, for one moment, suppose that the free trader will not find his way beyond Canton, and force a market? Or can we ever be weak enough to believe, that the chinese government is able to repel them, and to cut

off all intercourse? Such suppositions militate against facts. If China does not legalise the trade it will be forced. to the great injucy of its revenue and the dignity of its

Whosoever has investigated the commercial system, cannot fail to have noticed how the different branches of human activity are gradually developed. Could it have been foreseen, a century ago, that the British trade to China would increase to it's present magnitude? And who is, at the present moment, enabled to foretel what it will be when all the harbours are open to foreign enterprise? We do not enter into any wild and inadmissible speculation, but fairly conclude that, since the trade is on one side free, the persevering activity of both the English and Chinese will, sooner or later, accomplish a total revolution in the present commercial relations of the two empires. need not adduce proofs of British or American enterprise; nor will any body who has been, for some time, in China, doubt the stirring industry of the chinese themselves. Our manufacturers, merchants and sailors will hail the moment when they can extend the field of their operations; and the chinese merchants will rejoice to see the foreign traders crowding into their markets. What was originally only a spirit of adventure will be reduced to systematic and lawful trade, in spite of being checked by a narrow policy.

If the interests of China were consulted, the government would no longer hesitate to throw the ports open at once, and thus anticipate and prevent a forced trade. But it is quite in vain to expect such prudent measures from rulers who take scarcely any trouble to trace probable They slumber under the conviction that the world is still the same as it was many centuries ago; and that barbarians will remain barbarians until they have put themselves under the influence of celestial transformation. We might wait long enough until the court of Peking made proposals for a general trade. To expect concessions from their good will would still be more utopian; and, on the other hand, to dictate a commercial treaty, embracing all the advantages of a free trade to all the ports, by the bayonet, instead of using so sharp a weapon as the pen, would be unjustifiable. Yet as recent events, whi h cannot and must not, on any account, be overlooked, d mand. at least, such a clear explanation as will lead to a thorough understanding on both sides, it may be hoped that so important a point as the opening of all the ports will not only be included in the negotiation, but be made the sine qua non of a peaceable and friendly arrangement. May this favorable moment not be lost; and, whilst the British people vindicate their national honor, may they secure to themselves some lasting advantages, and remove, for ever, the evils so long suffered in China. Let it not be thought that matters can quietly take there own course, or that the trade can fight it's own way, unprotected by the British government; nor that by deferring or abandoning our just demands we shall, in any degree, benefit the people or the government of China; for that country will be the greatest sufferer from a forced or a contraband trade. Yet many will doubt whether we can prefer a claim so just as to render it incumbent on the court of Peking to listen favorably to our representations. Here we, however, differ. Since the chinese have long carried on, under the express permission of Yung-ching, trade to the Indian archipelago, and have also visited our own colonies in great numbers; and as all the ports of India are open to them, so would be the ports of the United kingdom, if chinese navigators could find their way to them. That they do not drive a flourishing trade with us on our own ground is owing to their antisocial ignorance on all points is owing to their antisocial ignorance on all points connected with the common welfare of mankind. Yet the trade to Singapore and Penang is in a flourishing condition. All that we demand as an equivalent is that the same privileges may be granted to British commerce, on the basis of international rights. The futile evasion, that chinese subjects are not allowed by law to visit foreign countries, may be answered by the imperial sanction on record; and the pretended, ignorance of the government officers, as to such voyages being made, may be exposed by referring to the tariff, which imposes additional taxes on the traders to those (To be continued)

THE

REGIS KYON YYK

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will "rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

NO. 52. 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CAUTON.

The TORVILLE, (French) Pigaux, from Havre and Batavia, the PLEIADES, (Dutch) Ross, and MARMARA, (\m.) Pearce, both from Samarang, the JOHN GILPIN, (Am.) Walsh, GASPAR, (Am.) Whitney, both from Manila, and FANNY, (Am.) Lowry, have arrived since our last: The American vessel CLEMATIS, from New York the beginning of J une, is also reported in.

The only certain intelligence that has reached us, by the arrival of the Tourville, is the resignation of lord Grey and the acceptance, pro tempore, of the office of premier by the marquess of Lansdowne, which is also confirmed by private letters.

The imperial edict, against the extortions of the hong merchants, which will be found in another column, contains some important admissions which may be considered favorable to foreigners. But these admissions are the effect of fear, not of a love of justice, or of tender compassion. The emperor, Taou-kwang, appears to be at last persuaded that lord Napier was fil-treated, and that the barbarians have just causes of complaint against the Canton authorities, of which the hong merchants see a part, in cases concerning the foreign trade. The debts of the hong merchants to foreigners are not a new cause of complaint. question if they have ever been clear of debts since their first establishment. The emperor, however, assumes these debts as the cause of lord Napier's presence in Canton and of P. M. ships stationing themselves in the inner waters of China; and by this assumption be thinks he has an indirect proof of the avarice of the foreigners; and he shifts the effects of his laws from himself and his ministers to the shoulders of the hong merchants, instead of granting kingly, redress to the guests from afar! This is chinese all over! The hong may see in this edict the first and deserved consequence for presuming to stop the trade themselves; their advice to the governor to continue the suspension will not be forgotten. However, we trust the foreign mer-chants of Canton will not omit to use this edict against the consoo fund and the hong; nor to claim from the governor the true tariff duties, and the plain regulations which the emperor has ordered him to establish.

We publish to day the petition to our most Gracious Sovereign from British subjects in China, which we for-merly mentioned had been sent home in original by the ship Charles Grant; the duplicate not having yet gone. Of the 91 signatures attached to it, 35 are those of British residents in China, chiefly merchants or belonging to mercantile establishments; 29, commanders of British ships, including all those now here who formerly commanded in the company's regular service; 25 are transient British merchants, supercargoes and pursers of ships, and two are merchants of Singapore, who are now here.

We enter into this enumeration that readers at a

distance may have some idea who the parties are who have thus stepped forward to give advice to their sovereign.

The following signatures have been added at Macao

to the duplicate of the petition, but the list arrived too late for publication in the proper place; it is, therefore, now inserted. Thomas Crawford, Thomas Beale, A. Robertson, C. Fearon, R. Markwick, W. Allen, (ship Austen).

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30^{rg}, 1834.

FOR MANILA.

THE French vessel, TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux. For Freight or B. Gernaert.

Passage apply to Passage apply to

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight.

A. S. Keating.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine Bark, HELVELLYN, Captain, Boadle, 320 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL OF LONDON. Apply to

FREIGHT TO LINTIN.

THE SYDEN, Captain Burd, will leave Whampoa about the 1st January.

Apply to

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON Captain Alexander
THE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander
Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. or to D. Me. Culloth, 19-19.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;

John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by

CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M.McDougall. For freight apply to

FRAMSEE MUNCHERJEE,

No. 2 French Hong.

Canton, 6th December, 1834. Canton, 6thDecember, 1835.

For the STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain -Wilson. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLONTHE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply
to

THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLONTHE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply
to

THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLON. TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously. That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

COUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship⁴Porcia" at Lintin,

Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship"Porcia" at Lintin, F. S. HATHAWAY.

No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE. British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by Jardine, Mat Heson &Co. Capton, 8th December, 1834. RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. Keating.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed. Canton, 12th December, 1834

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S. SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's,

HISTORY OF MACAO.

We hope to be able to publish in our first number for 1835 a prospectus of a forth-coming historical work on Macao, by a gentleman who has been a resident in that celebrated city for the last forty years; and whose opportunities of gaining information on the interesting subject on which he has undertaken to write have been unequalled for a foreigner. Macao, notwithstanding its peculiar situation, -a Portuguese city in a foreign country, and that country, China! an episcopal see amongst pagans and idolaters; the strong-hold of christianity in easternmost Asia; the former emporium of the long-lost Japan trade; the land where Camoens wrote and Navier died-is not very generally known to the world. Lisbon, London and New York are aware of its existence; yet we suspect there are but few of the inhabitants of either of these great cities who know its geographical situation, and still fewer who are acquainted with its local history, its rise to celebrity and decline to obscurity. But there is yet hope for Macao; a second birth to riches and splendour, perhaps to fame and glory. May she discern the opening vista, and enter it with the old Lusitanian spirit.

BARBARISM. CIVILISATION.

A true, or rather a just definition of these two words is desirable, and should be well understood by those who will determine the course that Great Britain is to pursue towards China. The jus gentium, as it is even untranslateable into the chinese language in the sense in which it is received by those who acknowledge it's authority, may be left out of the question.

There is one apparent truth, which all mankind will receive, and allow through their vanity and pride if not their reason, namely; that this world and its productions, and the inferior animals, were made for their use. If this is granted the use must necessarily be general, and appropriation by a part of the human race of a section of the world, to the total exclusion of the rest, is wrong, as being a violation of the general use: it therefore follows "that nothing ought to be made exclusive property which can be conveniently enjoyed in common." If this argument is right the government of China is most assuredly wrong in shutting out the rest of the world from a reasonable liberty in it's territories; the laws of China are also founded on wrong principles, and destroy the general rights of mankind.

Still it is said by many that one nation has not a right to trade with another nation except upon its own terms. This assertion, for it is no more, may be granted, for the sake of argument, to questions which relate to the intercourse of all the world, China excepted. But what is the meaning of this said word, right? from what principles is its meaning deduced in any sense in which it is so frequently applied, religious, moral, political, social. There must be some point granted, some postulata allowed, before reasoning can be began on the subject. By what right are the aborigines of North America and New Holland driven from their indisputable homes by the governments of the United States and Great Britain? By no other than that barbarism must vanish before civilisation, ignorance succumb to knowledge: such appears to be a law of nature, or rather the will of God! But by what right does China (the government) separate itself from the rest of the world. claim submission from it's inhabitants, and treat them as conquered barbarians? Does her policy seem accordant with the law of nature or the will of God? If all nations followed her example what would this world be? Would the end then justifythe means? Would the condition of mankind then prove that they had pursued the happiness intended for them by their creator by the best possible means? that they were right, and had connected the means with the end by the shortest process? No! men would then live like the beasts; or be engaged in universal war, each against each; and Hobbes' Leviathan is the true philosophy if the policy of China is a right of nations.

FREE TRADE.

He who is personally acquainted with the laws and regulations of this empire and its inhabitants; with the foul administration of the former and the distrust and duplicity of the latter; with the insulting arrogance of the officers, and the insolent claims of universal dominion and submission assumed by the government:a government, of all others, the least able to maintain its natural position, if attacked by an European power, much less to enforce it's absurd pretensions over the peopled world,—will not fail to observe, we trust rejoicingly, that the FREE TRADE, -notwithstanding secret opposition and loss of protection, -by its own mighty strength, which is nourished by the wants and desires of nations, has prospered and will prosper.

We feel confident, from the encreased knowledge of China, (gained from its own acts and public official papers,) which is now possessed by the ministers of England, that henceforth the British nation and the general foreign commerce will ascend, and China, with its ignorant exclusiveness and antisocial system, descend to their proper stations. The conduct to be observed towards this country should be at once direct and decisive: "Grant this, or dare the "consequences of a refusal. We have injuries to revenge, and "insults to punish: we are mighty to do both." All our communications with the Chinese government must be conducted through the medium of their own language, and by English_ interpreters: this is a most important point, and should be well-considered by the British ministers. It is hoped that the next functionary who arrives in China will have full powers to encourage the study of the language, and to employ and reward those acquainted with it. The only good effect that the late mission has produced is the appointment of the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, to be one of the interpreters to the superintendents; but others may be wanted: a want not easily supplied; and what is the consequence? a total suspension of both oral and written intercourse, or an ignorant and shameful dependence on, and the employment of, natives; who DARE not convey the sentiments of any foreigner to the lowest officers, much less to the governor of the province, on whose breath their lives depend.

Imperial edict regarding stoppage of the importation of opium. Nov. 3rd, 1834.

On the 3rd day of the 10th moon (November 3rd) was received the following supreme mandate.

On the 3rd day of the 10th moon (November 3rd) was received the following supreme mandate.

"Loo, and his colleagues have made a report of the existing circumstances of foreign vessels selling opium and of the measures taken for enquiring and acting with regard thereto. The Canton barbarian vessels which clandestinely bring opium chiefly dispose thereof in the outer seas; having a race of native bandits hooked together with them, to afford them supplies, and remove (their cargoes). Loo and his colleagues have given strict commands to the war vessels, from time to time, to urge and compet the barbarian vessels to get under weigh, and to prohibit the native vessels and tanka boat people from holding intercourse with the barbarian vessels; also with severity to seize the smuggling native vagabonds.

"But when all the vessels are crowded together on the face of the sea, it is difficult to separate the worthless stones and gems;' it only remains, after the merchant vessels of every nation have sailed away, to examine thoroughly, and if there be on the sea any warehousing, smuggling ships, immediately to send forth the naval force, and with a great display of lofty dignity, strictly to drive them out. Orders should further be given to the officers to appoint two cruisers to anchor at sea, among the barbarian vessels, in order to make search, and to prevent all native vessels and tanka boats from approaching the barbarian vessels to hold clandestine dealings with them, that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast make search, and to prevent all native vessels and tanka boats from approaching the barbarian vessels to hold clandestine dealings with them, that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast boats to the barbarian vessels, to land the opium for sale, or clandestinely to purchase goods, let them be immediately sought after, seized, and brought to trial, and punished with severity.—The military commandants and the district magistrates on the inner rivers, must also be held responsible for appointing cruising vessels at the maritime ports, to be stationed severally in previously arranged positions, so as to occupy all the inlets communicating with the sea, and there to cruise about in rotation, throughout night, for the purpose of making seizures. If any people, taking (opium) to sell, steal through, either inward or outward, let them be immediately seized and committed. Let the custom-houses, one and all, search strictly and with real earnestness. And whenever a seizure has been made of men or vessels smuggling what is contraband, or evading the duties, let application be immediately made, according to rule, and the parties be severally rewarded and encouraged. If any officers are negligent in keeping up guard, or if soldiers or police-men take fees to counive, let the soldiers or police-men be punished according to law, and let the said commanding officers be reported against with severity. Let the local officers be commanded also to enquire after and seize native vagabonds who open 'opium furnaces,' making diligent search for them, and punishing severely. If any do not act with fidelity, they must,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

whenever convicted, he severely reported against. Let the hong merchants whenever convicted, he severely reported against. Let the nong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and enquire, and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure

investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect.

"Loo and his colleagues, when they meet with any of these cases and circumstances, must punish offenders; they are not permitted to extend mercy towards them. Still more, must they not, in lapse of time, become careless and indolent, regarding this as a mere prepared paper.

"There is further a postscript to the report, stating that by nature the barbarians have no other object but gain, and their clandestine trade having 'existed long, they certainly will not contentedly relinquish it. Either, after 'the government force has dispersed they will come again, or else they will 'erecp, rat-like, into other provinces." The said governor and his colleagues are imperatively required to keep them under very strict control, maintaining, ontside, a cruising squadron of government vessels, and within, a strict guard at the maritime port; so that they may neither dispose of (goods), nor yet be suffered to escape into other provinces. To sum up, they are expected to form plans, and to conduct the matter securely, strictly probibiting, till they eradicate, offences. Then will they not faul of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Respect this."

Imperial edict against extortions of hong merchants, under the name of duties, and against debts to foreigners. No dute.

The following supreme mandate has been received.

"At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

"At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

"The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with the inner land, is owing, indeed, to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain trauquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the government duties, added also private duties; while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantage of this to make gain out of the custom house duties, pecling off (from the barbarians) layer after layer, and have gone also to the extreme degree of the government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands;—whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels: if the merchants, thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, extort each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of sarprlze if the said barbarian merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbances. Thus, with regard to the allair this year of the English lord Napier and others disobeying the national laws and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to the numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that they, their minds being discontented, thereupon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

"Let Loo and his colleagues examine with sincerity and ea

misdemeanors be eradicated?

"Let Loo and his colleagues examine with sincerity and earnestness, and if offences of the above description exist, let them immediately inflict severe punishment; therefore let there not be the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate; and report fully and with fidelity as to the measures they, on investigation, propose for the secure establishment of regulations; so as to create confident hopes that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge in pecling and scraping them. Then will they, (Loo and his colleagues) not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this."

this edict. Respect this.'

We insert the letter of Amicus with much pleasure, and place in juxtaposition with the opinion of lord Collingwood that of of arch-deacon Paley on the same subject. Paley allows invasion of rights to be a justifying cause of war, but he does not say what rights. However, the application is not difficult, after reading his definition of moral obligations and relative duties, in the first three books of his moral and political philosophy.

The following from the high authority of the late admiral lord Collingwood (date, July, 1808), appears so to touch on the position we are placed in as to Your's, Amicus. be acceptable to your readers.

Wrongs to a nation, whether of insult or injustice, are not justifiable causes of war until reparation has been demanded of the offending government, and refused. Then, indeed, war is of necessity, to defend the honour or interest of a nation, and a great nation will not shrink from it, for it is glorious to be jealous of its honour-it is its duty to defend the interests of its subjects:

War may be considered with a view to its causes and its conduct.

The justifying causes of war, are, deliberate invasions of right, and the necessity of maintaining such a balance of power amongst neighbouring nations, as that no single state, or confederacy of states, be strong enough to the rest. The objects of just war, are, precaution, defence, or re-In a larger sense, every just war is a defensive war, inasmuch as paration. In a larger sense, every just war is a disconnected, or feared, every just war supposes an injury perpetrated, attempted, or feared.

(Paley's moral and political philosophy.)

Conduct of Chinese Government. The only real difficulty in trading with China originates in the despotism, prider, and jealousy of the government, and in the general corruption of its officers. The former affects to treat all foreigners with contempt, and is always exposing them to insult; while the

latter endeavour to multiply and enforce vexatious regulations and demands, that they may profit by the douccurs given for their evasion. (Hitherto we have submitted with exemplary forbearance to every annoyance the Chinese authorities have chosen to inflict; but it is questioned by some whether this be the most politic course. The imbecility and powerlessness of the government is at least equal to its pride and presumption; and in the event of its attempting to stop the trade, or to subject those engaged in it to unmerited ill treatment, it is contended that we ought, in the event of redress being refused on the presentation of a remonstrance, to vindicate our rights by force. We are rather disposed to concur in this opinion. We believe that little more than a demonstration would be necessary, and that the appearance of a single ship of the line in the Chinese seas would have more influence over the court of Pekin than a dozen ambassadors. But it is essential, before employing this sort of negociators, that we be well assured that we have justice on our side, and that our own misconduct has not occasioned the interruptions and annoyances complained of. The superintendents about to be sent to Canton should be vested with full powers to prevent, and, at all events, suitably to punish, any British subject who may act so as to give just cause of oflence to the Chinese. We have a right to claim fair transment from them, as we have a right to claim it from the Americans, or any other people; but we have no right to expect that our claim should be regarded, unless we respect the prejudices of the people, and the equitable latter endeavour to multiply and enforce vexatious regulations and demands, regarded, unless we respect the prejudices of the people, and the equitable rules and regulations of the government. (Mc. Culloch's dictionary of commerce. 2nd edition.)

BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

From these amusing and instructive, and, we believe, scarce volumes, we have made some extracts, which will probably interest our readers, as they relate to the island of Formosa, so lately in rebellion against the authority of the Chinese. It is sixty years since the Count de Benyowsky was there; and his short but eventful stay was employed in fighting; contracting alliances, offensive and defensive, with a native prince; and forming plans for the colonisation of the island by Europeans. After having escaped from Kamschatka, where he was a prisoner to the Russians, he arrived at Formosa on the 26th of August, 1771. The following are extracts from his journal, which was translated, and published in London in 1790.

From the count's journal it appears that the various native tribes were frequently at war with each other; and that the whole of the eastern side of the island was in their possession, the chinese sway then extending only over three districts on the western side. On the 28th of August he was visited by a Spaniard of Manila, who called himself Don Hieronimo Pacheco and said he was formerly captain of the port of Cavite, at that island. The Spaniard gave him information and assistance, and assured him it would be easy to conquer the island and drive out the Chinese. Having sent the boats for water, guarded by a party of armed men, they were attacked by the natives.

Having sent the boats for water, guarded by a party of armed men, they were attacked by the natives.

About three A. M. I was awakened by the news of land. We had barely time to turn the ship's head to the southward, when we clewed up the mizen, and let go an anchor in eighteen fathom water, the bottom being coral rock. At day-break we found ourselves near a rock; the ifland of Formosa being in sight, and appearing to be very high land. I immediately weighed, and doubling the north point of the small island, stood towards the land, and moored at the opening of a bay, in fourteen fathom water, greenish sand. The associates were busied the whole night in preparing the boats, and cleaning their arms, which were distributed with the necessary ammunition. At four A.M. Mr. Kuzneczow, and Mr. Wynbladth, were sent on shore, with the canoe and the shallop, with sixteen men. At eight we heard three musket shot on shore, which I answered with one of my great guns. After this we heard a constant firing. At half-past nine we at last perceived our boats, returning round a point of the land. Three of the detachment were wounded with arrows, and they brought with them five prisoners, two of whom were dangerously wounded.

Monday, August the 29th. At anchor in port Maurice. Don Hieronimo remarked, that as the watering place was so near, he was surprised that our people did not return; and he begged me to send the shallop upon discovery. Mr. Kuzneczow immediately went with eight men, and returned about two, P. M. with the canoe and periagua in tow. As soon as I perceived them at distance, I was surprized to see that some of them were covered with blood, and had arrows sticking in their bodies; and as I did not see either Mr. Panow or Mr. Loginov, I began to fear the worst. When the shallop came on board, Mr. Kuzneczow informed me, that Mr. Panow and Mr. Loginow were mortally wounded, and that John Popow was the first slain. After having received Messrs. Panow and Loginow, in order to give them every assistance, I enquired concer

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of the undermentioned British Subjects at Canton, HUMBLY SHOWETH,

That we are induced, by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed in relation The extraordinary state of our relations with to the Chinese government, to petition your Majesty in Council to take such measures as may be the Chinese induces us adapted alike to maintain the honor of our country, and the advantages which a safe and uninter- to rupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the jesty. important classes interested in its arts and manufactures.

We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment, the Commissioners appointed by your Your Majesty's su-We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment, the Commissioners appointed by your roun largesty's sur-Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the perintendents are pro-Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the perintendents are pro-hibited by the Chinese constituted authorities of this country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits hibited by the Chinese to which their jurisdiction is, by their commission, strictly confined; while they are forbidden by functions: and are not to which their jurisdiction is, by their commission, strictly commend and are perfectly powerless empowered by your Matheir instructions to appeal to the imperial government at Peking, and are perfectly powerless empowered by your Matheir instructions to appeal to the imperial government at Peking, and are perfectly powerless empowered by your Matheir instructions to appeal to the late chief superintendent, or to compel reparation for the king.

injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

Your petitioners are well persuaded that the powers vested in your Majesty's commissioners were thus restricted with the express object of avoiding, as far as possible, all occasion of collision with the Chinese authorities; while it was hoped that, by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal officers of government, instead of indirectly communicating through the hong merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign merchants stand in this country, and for security against the many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the present state of their commercial avocations.

Your petitioners, however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in council, their The whole history of thorough conviction, founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with proves that the most China, as well as of its policy on/occasions of internal commotion, down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed in treating with the Chinese government or any treating with its government of its functionaries, is that of quiet submission to insult, or such unresisting endurance of contents and the contents of the temptuous or wrongful treatment, as may compromise the honor, or bring into question the power of to contempt or wrongs. our country. We cannot, therefore, but deeply deplore that such authority to negociate, and such force to protect from insult, as the occasion demands, were not entrusted to your Majesty's commissioners, confident as we are, without a shadow of doubt, that, had the requisite powers, properly furnished withforce and sustained by an armed force, been possessed by your Majesty's late first commissioner, the lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed, in consequence of the representative of our Sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the supreme government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once, for the insults wantonly heaped when him by the level out having authorities. upon him by the local authorities.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers by the grant powers plenipotentiary to such person of suitable rank, discretion, and diplomatic experience, as your Majesty, in your wisdom may think fit and proper to be entrusted with such authority; and your Majesty, in your wisdom may think fit and proper to be entrusted with such authority; and your petitioners would suggest that he be directed to proceed to a convenient station on the east coast of ence to proceed to China, as near to the capital of the country as may be found most expedient, in one of your Majesty's ships of the line, attended by a sufficient maritime force, which we are of opinion need not consist of more than two frigates, and three or four armed vessels of light draft, together with a steam vessel, sloops, and a steamer; all fully manned that he may previously to landing, require in the first instance, in the name of torsource reparation for more than two frigates, and three or four armed vessels of light data, the first instance, in the name of the require reparation for all fully manned; that he may, previously to landing, require, in the first instance, in the name of the require reparation for all fully manned; that he may, previously to landing, require, in the first instance, in the name of the require reparation for the insults offered by the governor of Kwangstung and Kwangse Lord Napier, terminations of the subsequent of the requirement of the subsequent of your Majesty, ample reparation for the insults offered by the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse in his edicts published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death hagisty's ships, and for offensive edicts represents as the "reverently submissive" tributary of the Emperor of China, and your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians, and that they be retracted, and never again employed by Chinese functionaries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag by firing on aries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's shaps of war from the forts at the Bogue, and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians; also remuneration for losses arising from stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded, (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be,) and not till then, your petitioners' humbly suggest that it will be stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have get contected, (as your petitioners) have no doubt they will be,) and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest that it will be thereafter to propose expedient for your Majesty's plenipotentiary to propose the appointment of commissioners on the mutually beneficial arpart of the Chinese government, to adjust with him, on shore, such measures as may be deemed most rangements; in agreeing part of the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding, and for the triple green religiously, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your promotion and extension of the trade generally, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your petitioners believe, that if these matters shall be fairly represented, so as to do away with allreasonable objection, and the favorable inclination of the Chinese commissioners be gained, there will be found little disposition on the part of the supreme government to withhold its assent, and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in nor risk of interruption the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without to the Canton trade, the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's as the force recommen-plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese plenipotentiary to ed, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and introduced in taking possession of secure indemnity for empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of secure indemnity for wrongs, by reprisals on all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the Chinese trade, and the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipo- by intercepting the im-

(See Supplement.)

Thillale

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ON NOTE OF NOTE OF A STATE OF THE CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1834.

tent; ry to secure in learnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons perial revenues in transor property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to such such measures in transcription of your measures. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such which we anxiously measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our wish to avoid. interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

Your petitioners beg to submit that the more restoration of the liberty once possessed of trading Re-admission to the to Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences, not merely in ports formerly open, the more extended field thereby opened for commercial enterprise, but in the rivalry which would be beneficial in reviving be excited, as formerly, in the officers of government at these several ports, to attract the resort of competition.

be excited, as formerly, in the officers of government at these several ports, to attract the resort of competition. foreign merchants, and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your will be desirable that of Canton, qualified as they must be in a certain degree by their experience and observation to point out, in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well regulated system of commercial private the plenipotentiary apply for information to the properties of the restrictions to which the trade is at Canton. mercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and

export trade.

We would further humbly, but urgently, submit, that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours, to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of supremacy over the monarchs and people of other countries, claimed by the Emperor of China at the countries of the for himself and his subjects, we are, forced to conclude that no essentially beneficial result can be isting disabilities; nor expected to arise out of negotiations in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled. We while this continues of the relief attains. most seriously apprehend, indeed, that the least concession or waiving of this point, under present we the circumstances, could not fail to leave us as much as ever subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have now to complain.

we think relief attain-

We would, therefore, humbly beseeth your Majesty not to be induced by a paternal regard for your work would, therefore, humbly beseeth your Majesty not to be induced by a paternal regard for your Majesty trading to this remote empire, to leave it to the discretion of any future Representative jesty will not make any smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate, but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's empire in the scale of nations, well assured as we feel that any descent from such just position would be attended with worse consequences than if past events were to remain unnoticed, and we were to be left for the future to conduct our concerns with the Chinese own resources. functionaries, each as he best may.

It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than We pray that no persons another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial who have another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country. We may, however, perhaps be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as connected with commerce, conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected, or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial cabinet, and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to the permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and the

afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and the ing reception honor of an empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

And your pet	itioners shall ever pray,	&c.	
W. Jardine.	John Slade.	A. Stirling	J. H. Wellbourne.
J. Matheson.	John Watson.	D. R. Caldwell.	F. Kiernan.
T. Fox.	C. S. Compton.	J. Ainsley.	W. Fallowfield.
P. E. Robertson.	T. Collingwood.	J. Dalrymple.	R. F. Lewis.
W. Blenkin.	Andrew Jardine.	S. Hyde.	J. Robertson.
W. S. Boyd.	D. Wilson.	H. D. Dalrymple.	C. Markwick.
A. Johnstone.	W. Allen.	J. K. Jolly.	J. W. Rose.
A. S. Keating.	J. L. Templer.	II. Hale.	J. W. Graham.
James Innes.	J. Kellaway.	E. Parry.	W. Haylett.
J. Hamiiton.	H. Grant.	J. T. Lancaster.	W. McKilligin.
R. Browne.	Br Wise.	A. J. McFarlane.	J. Goddard.
Richard Turner.	J. Blyth.	R. Swan.	L. Just Jr.
Alex. Matheson.	A. Nairne.	T. Robson.	J. Lyon.
Robert Thom.	T. Larkins.	J. Wilson.	J. L. Wilson.
H. Wright.	R. Lungley.	R, Ferandes.	J. P. Griffiths.
J. W. Smith.	J. Rees.	J. Burnett.	J. Baker.
F. Macqueen.	F. P. Alleyn.	G. Kennedy.	D. Brown.
J. McA. Gladstone.	H. J. Wolfe.	F. Jauncey.	J. Purdie.
J. Lenox.	C. R. Read.	J. Middleton.	T. Wellbank.
D. Webster.	J. Lobban.	R. L. Fraser.	G. Combe.
J. B. Compton-	W. E. Farrer.	T. Baker.	E. Routh,
		J. Pearson.	&ca. &ca.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of Parliament asse

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners having long submitted in silence to the oppressive and corrupt rule of the Chinese Government, consider it a duty alike owing to their country and to themselves to bring their grievances to the notice of Your Honorable House, at this important crisis, when the regulation of British intercourse with China engages the attention of the legislature, in consequence of the approaching termination of the East India Company's charter.

while British intercourse with every other considerable state in the world is regulated by international treaties, that with the Chinese Empire is abandoned to the arbitrary control of the local authorities of Canton, a venal and corrupt class of persons, who having purchased their appointments, study only the means of amassing wealth by extortion and injustice, equally unrestrained by their own, and unopposed by the Governments whose subjects they oppress. For the attainment of this end, severe burdens are imposed upon commerce, unsanctioned by, and frequently in defiance of, commands from the Imperial Government at Peking; to which the most erroneous reports are made of occurrences in this remote province, while no means of counteraction by opposing statements, are in any way afforded to your petitioners.

From the earliest period of British subjects resorting to this Empire, trade has been the sole object, a desire to promote which, and sometimes, (it must be admitted,) a nervous anxiety for it's preservation, have subjected foreigners to privations and treatment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of the world. China was too remote from England, and the commerce was too limited to render it, informer years, a subject of much national interest; but during the whole course of the eighteenth, and still more during the present century, it has been gradually encreasing, in defiance of Chinese restrictions, until it has reached a point of such important magnitude, as, your petitioners feel satisfied, will raise the anxiety of your Honorable House to place it, if it be

possible, upon a permanent and honorable basis.

Your petitioners entertain a firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good will, of the Chinese Government. In confirmation of this opinion the attention of your Honorable House need only be entreated to the total failure of both the Embassies to the Court of Peking in every respect, except the high principle which was maintained in the refusal to acquiescein humiliating and degrading requisitions; which, your petitioners are convinced produced, a moral effect of the most beneficial tendency upon the minds of the Chinese. That these Embassies were undertaken with a view to the improvement of the condition of British subjects in China, your petitioners are deeply sensible, and indeed find this expressed in the instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to Lord Macartney. "Under these circumstances it would " become the dignity and character of His Majesty, to extend " his paternal regard to these, his distant subjects, even if the commerce and prosperity of the nation were not concerned in 4 their success, and to claim the Emperor of China's particular " protection of them, with that weight which is due to the re-" quisition of one great sovereign to another." Your petitioners trust that His Majesty's Government may ever be influenced by similar opinions. It is with considerable regret however that your petitioners make another brief extract from the same instructions, unhappily still descriptive of the condition in which they remain. "Hitherto however Great Britain has been obliged to pursue the trade with that country, under circumstances the most discouraging, hazardous to its agents erreumstances in most conducting it, and precarious to the various inerreumstances in Canada in the conducting it, and precarious to the various inerreumstances. The only place where His Majesty's
established in the conduction of the market is there destroyed by aserreumstances. sociations of the Chinese. \Our supercargoes are denied " open access to the tribunals of the country and to the equal " execution of its laws, and are kept altogether in a most arbitrary state of depression, ill suited to the importance of "the concerns which are entrusted to their care, and scarcely " compatible with the regulations of civilized society. The result of the two British Embassies, in common with

those of all other European Governments, will forcibgest to your Honorable House, her little is to be gothina, by any of the refinements of diplomacy

The whole history of the foreign intercourse country demonstrates that a firm opposition to the arrogar and unreasonable pretensions of it's Government, even wh imperfect means has, sooner or later, been followed by a micable and conern lory disposition. While the Portugues of Macao maintained their independence, they were treated by the Chinese Government with respect, and carried on an extensive and advantageous commerce, but when they adopted a servile course of policy, they were regarded with contempt, and a flourishing colony has gradually sunk into misery and decay. Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this Government, while bedience and conformity to it's arbitrary laws, have met only with the return of severity and oppression. In the history of English commerce with China, many instances of this description exist. When Admiral Drury, in compliance with the reiterated commands of the Canton Government, yielded up possession of Macao, which for several months had been garrisoned by a British force, the most contumelious and threatening proclamations were issued against him; and he was declared to have fled from a dread of the punishment which awaited him. About the same period, after a horde of pirates well known by the name of "Ladrones" had, for e succession of years, ravaged the southern coasts of the Empire, and committed numerous atrocities, their leader, a man of bold and determined character, was received in person by the Viceroy with every mark of respect, invested with a robe of honor, and ultimately nominated to an important official situation.

A British Admiral for his forbearance was despised, and treated with indignity; the leader of pirates and banditti was, in reward of his atrocities, received with the most ceremonious attention, and was ranked among the nobility of the land. It is with no wish to advocate deeds of violence that these statements are made; but such is the people and such the Government of the Chinese Empire. This submissive spirit was exhibited in the most striking manner which can indicate the character of a nation when, at the last Tartar conquest, this most ancient Empire of the world, containing so many millions of comparatively civilized human beings was subdued by it's bitterest enemies, and yielded implicit obedience to

a tribe of rude and ignorant barbarians.

Your petitioners earnestly entreat the consideration of your Honorable House to the fact, that the merciless and indiscriminating laws of China, as applied to foreigners, make nodistinction between manslaughter and murder. In those cases (happily few) of the death of a native by the hand of a foreigner, the life of an individual of the same nation (it being immaterial whether the offender or not) is invariably demanded, without reference to the palliating circumstances recognized by the Chinese law, as modifying the offence and it's punishment, where natives alone are concerned. On all such occasions the Chief of the nation, supposed to be implicated, is required "to find out the guilty person, to point "out his name and deliver him up, that the local magistrate "maytry and punish him," which having been proved by melancholy experience to mean nothing else than summary execution, he is in fact required to select and surrender a victim for strangulation, to appease the sanguinary malice of this Government. Such a requisition admits of but one reply, since no foreigners in China have authority from their own Governments to judge or deliver up even a guilty fellow subject: a id, on the other hand, non-compliance is sure to be followed by a total suspension of trade with the nation concerned. The necessity of thus permitting the guilty to escape, in order to secure the safety of the innocent, is an evil deeply to be lamented, and loudly calling for the interposition of your Honorable House. It is much to the honor of the British Factory that, since the year 1784, when an innocent man was seized and executed by the Government of Canton, a firm and effectual resistance has been made against the enforcement of this unjust requisition, though such resistance has invariably given rise to suspension of commercial intercourse, and long protracted discussions with the Government.

The your petitioners acknowledge it as an undeniable ple, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws country in which they reside, they submit that this docnnot be maintained in favor of a Government which, Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection whose power is felt only in a system of un-Ang oppression pursued on the avowed principle of conring every other people as placed many degrees below it's n in the scale-of human beings.

Your prationers will now briefly advert to some of the incipal commercial disabilities to which they are subjected. English Ships were formerly admitted to trade at various ports; Amoy, Limpo, and the islands of Chusan and Formosa: but, of late, the entire foreign commerce of this vast Empire has been restricted to the single port of Canton, where the exorbitant harbour dues operate as a virtual exclusion of the smaller class of shipping. While the privilege of dealing with foreigners is confined to some ten or twelve licensed native merchants, such is the oppressive conduct of the local authorities towards these individuals, by a systematic course of constantly recurring exactions and generally barsh treat ment, that respectable and wealthy men cannot be prevailed ou to accept the privilege, though earnestly urged by the Government to do o, for the purpose of supplying vacancies arising from deaths and bankruptcies. The Government being thus unable to maintain, in an efficient state, the limited medium o intercourse which they have established, and prohibiting foreigners from renting warehouses, in which to deposit their cargoes, there is no adequate competition nor any chance of obtaining the fair market value of a commodity; an evil the more deeply felt im consequence of nearly all the imports for the year necessarily arriving about the same time, during the few months when the periodical winds are favorable in the China sea. From the moment a foreign vessel arrives, her business is liable to be delayed by underlings of the Custom house, on frivolous pretexts, for the sake of extorting una thorised charges—the duty on her import cargo is levied in a arbitrary manner by low unprincipled men, who openly demand bribes,-it is, consequently, of uncertain amount, and, by the addition of local exactions, exceeds, by many times, the rates prescribed by the Imperial Tariff, which appear to be in general, moderate, although so little attended to in practice, that it is scarcely possible to name any fixed charge except on a very few articles.

It is unnecessary to occupy the time of your Honorable House, by dwelling on the individual and national loss arising from this oppressive and corrupt system. It would be equally out of place to enter into a detail of the many studied indignities heaped upon foreigners by the acts of this Government, and by contumelious edicts placarded on the wa'ls of their very houses, representing them as addicted to the m st revolting crimes, with no other object than to stamp them in the eyes of the people as a barbarous, ignorant, and depraved race, every way inferior to themselves, thereby exciting the lower orders to treat them with habitual insolence. S office it so say that no privation or discomfort, is too minute to escape notice, in the pursuit of this ever present purpose. Free air and exercise are curtailed, by precluding access to tie country, or beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded, in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage.

Your petitioners consider it a duty which they owe to truth and justice to declare to your Honorable House, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East India Company, who have on various occasions opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which could not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union. The servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the Government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained. and the most serious evils averted.

The influence which the East India Company has acquired

by its extensive dealings, furnishes the strongest evidence of the importance of foreign commerce to this self-sufficient people. Your petitioners are however of opinion that, to place the commercial interests of Great Britain on that fair and equitable footing to which they are entitled, a higher authority is required, emanating directly from His Majesty, as a medium of communication with the Canton Government as well as with the Imperial Court at Peking; which would remove the impression prevalent among the Chinese authorities, that foreigners in China have forfeited the protection of their own sovereigns, as is the case with natives of China who leave their country. Your petitioners would anticipate the most beneficial results from the permanent residence at Peking of a representative of His Majesty instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen; an airangement which, they believe, was considered of such importance as to be one of the principal objects of the last Embassy. And as the Russians, who conduct the trade on the frontiers between that Empire and China, have long had the privilege of resorting to Peking, to acquire the language in a College expressly established for the purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that the residence there of British subjects would, if insisted on be also tolerated, more particularly as they would no longer have to contend with the religious and political jealousy of the Roman Catholic Missionaries formerly established at Peking, but now dismissed.

The successful termination of the Burmese war and the approximation of British dominion in India to the confines of China are well known in this country, and a remonstrance from the British Government would, your petitioners have reason to believe, be received with a deference and attention never yet accorded to any Embassy, all of which have been conducted on the erroneous principle of attempting to negotiate for that which, if firmly demanded, could not have been withheld, while the Embassadors have been designated "tribute bearers" and recognized in no other light than that of public officers deputed by inferior Princes to offer presents and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme Sovereign of the earth. But your petitioners cannot deny to the Chinese Government the credit of having hitherto successfully triumphed over European power and dignity. The ruler of this most ancient Empire has seen the representatives of the Monarchs of other countries bear tribute to his throne, and, in many instances, prostrate themselves in the dust before him, while he has treated their abject and submissive spirit with the general indifference which it deserved.

Unless through the direct intervention of His Majesty's Government, in communication with the Court of Peking, your petitioners fear that no material extension of British commerce, or effectual amelioration of the humiliating condition of British subjects, in China, can be expected. attainable by the course suggested, your petitioners indulge a hope that the Government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation. and, by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce, in this remote quarter of the globe, beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray. &c.

CANTON, CHINA. 24th December, 1830.

Thomas Beale, Jas. H. Rodgers, William Dallas, J. R. Morrison Junr. William Haylett, H. Wright, Thomas Allport, Arthur S. Keating, Fs. Hollingworth, Thomas C. Beale, W. H. Harton, Alexander Matheson, J. W. H. Ilbery, Henry S. Robinson, J. Henry, D. Manson, R. Browne, George Horback,

William Jardine, James Matheson, John Macvicar, James Innes, John C. Whiteman, R. Turner, C. Fearon, A. P. Boyd, John Templeton, J. Henry, R. Markwick, G. R. Johnson Nasserwanjee Framjee, Marvanjee Hormajee, Burjorjee Manuckjee, Burjorjee Framjee,

A. Grant. John Crockett. James Boucaut, J. Rees, Wm. Mc. Kay, D. Wilson, H. Tudor, Richd A. J. Roc, Edward Parry, Chas. Markwick, L. Just Junr, Jehangier Cursetjee, Framjee Pestonjee, Sarabjee Cowasjee,

CANTON, 28th December, 1830.

Charles Marjoribanks Esqr., President & Select Committee. Gentlemen,

We have the honor to enclose the copy of a Petition which we have felt ourselves called upon to address to the House of Commons, at the present juncture, praying for the adoption of some measures which may tend to ameliorate the humiliating condition of British subjects, in common with other foreigners, in China-a condition equally injurious to national character as adverse to the extension of British Commerce, for which this great Empire presents so wide a field, if freed from the obstructions occasioned by the corrupt administration of the local authorities of Canton.

Trusting the subject will be deemed of sufficient importance to merit your co-operation in the attainment of the

end in view,

We are, With respect. Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To William Jardine Esqr., and the British Subjects resident in China whose names are subscribed to the Petition to the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanying a copy of the petition addressed by you to the House of Commons entreating the interposition of the legislature for redress of those grievances and oppressions to which you are subjected by the Government of this country.

The amelioration of the condition of British subjects in China has ever been the earnest desire of the representatives of the East India Company. It is too intimately connected with their own immediate respectability and interests to have been otherwise. It is a subject which can never be remote from our anxious consideration, and it is to us a source of agreeable reflection that such privileges and immunities as have been gained or preserved are attributable, not so much to any merits or exertions of its servants, as to the exertence of a powerful and influential body, independently of its concmercial transactions, known to possess the Gevernment of one of the largest Empires in Asia, and which, in the beace of any other than diplomatic interference on the part of Great Britain, (and that interference has been tried and failed,) has, we believe, afforded the only effectual means of resisting the innovations and oppressions to which foreign commerce with

China is unceasingly exposed.

We have felt it our duty to forward to the Coart of Directors a copy of your petition to parliament, accompanied with our opinion on the leading subjects to which it has re-

ference.

We are, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed Charles Marjoribanks,
J. F. Davis,
J. N. Daniell

T. C. Smith.

CANTON, 3rd January, 1831.

MONDAIN.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VCL. 8.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2011, 1835.

NO. 3.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE PLEIADES, J. C. Ross, will leave for the 2-bove ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao.

ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.

Canton, January 18th, 1835.

Canton, January 18th, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight.

Apply to A. S. Keating.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak-built ship. ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander
Nairne; Register tonnage 417 Tons. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. DIC. COMPONDERS, MATHESON & Co. or to D. DIC. COMPONDERS, DICTOR OF STREET TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;
John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by
CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE GIBBAR, HELVELLYN, Captain, Boadle, 320 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL OF LONDON. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to she assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARNAK, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANIIIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A Spessoas que pertenderem fazet applicatoems para Seguro nesta officina sno prevenidas para darem preria noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quees forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser uevidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JIRDINK, MATHESON & Co. General Avents.

OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin. for sale by Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in future, policies will be granted, payable three months after notice of loss, instead of six, as heretofore.

TURNER & Co.

Agents for the Commercial Insurance company.

NOTICE.

NOT

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the
13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become
a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect,
and paying the established fees.
2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such
improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be
declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any
special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

W. Speatt Boyd,

British Chamber of Commerce Canton, 18th January, 1835. W. SPROTT BOYD, Secretary.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,
Sold at the Canton haster office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$150 Cents.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. Markwick & Co.

POR SALE, two Factories, for particulars apply to Canton, 11th December, 1834.

3 American Hong

NO.ICL.

UST received and for sale at R. Markwick & Co. few cases Genièvre de
Hollande, from the celebrated House of Graham & Co. Rotterdam.

Canton 22d December 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

FOR the year ending March, 1834 Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables I Inch to I Inch. Anchors, II cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordege, assorted. I to 6 I Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, II to II Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to Captain Parky Ship "Hercules," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835.

Ilabora Minuscop L. Canton, 16th January, 1835. Canton, 16th January, 1885. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

Software Court of Judicature at Experiment of Judicature at Experiment of September 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein Gabriel Virgona is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Legacies of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto, Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day of December 1835 before George Money Equire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.

(Signed)

O. Money. (Signed)

Calcutta Court House Master's office the 20 October 1834.

G. Money,

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.

Canton 10th. January, 1835.

THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship
Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public
notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE.
INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

Place of the world will be taken by
J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Grecson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilnore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

NOTICE.

ISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Cantuc, newly furnished. For particulars apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

We have not received any report of arrivals this week; the number of vessels despatched has been greater than usual.

MR. DAVIS.

On board the ASIA, captain Wolfe, Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent of British commerce and the late president of the select committee, and his lady and family are passengers. Mr. Davis was, we believe, the second member of the honorable companys establishment who made the attainment of the written language of China an object; baying been preceded in this useful course of study by Sir George T. Staunton, Bt. Mr. Davis became a hard student immediately on his arrival in China; and has persevered in his honorable task until the present time. His name became early known to literature, to which he has been more devoted than any other member of the China service, and he has reaped his reward in his distinguished literary We believe he was the first who clothed a reputation.

chinese play in an English dress; and his other translations have been numerous. He is also well known as an original writer. We trust that his presence in England will be beneficial to the interests of the free trade to this country.

We beg attention to the following quotation from the last number of the Repository, which bears upon the most important of all questions to residents in this country; and we look forward with great interest to its promised consideration in the next number of that talented and pleasing work.

Knowing as we do that the great Creator has guaranteed to man dominion over all the earth, we are not, on any account, or under any circumstances, to shrink from a proper consideration and discharge of all the duties, whether social, religious, or political, which are devolved upon us by that guaranty. Hence arise the relative duties among nations. To a consideration of these duties, and the claims they impose, we shall proceed in our next number. There are views entertained on this subject, and supposed to be right, which, we apprehend, will be found to be quite the reverse. These views grow out of the position that nations have no responsibilities in reference to other portions of the human family. We propose to examine this position: a d think we can show, that nations are under obligations to each other; that China as it regards her relation to other nations, is in a position of open violation of the law—thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyse!f; and that, in such an attitude, they not only may, but must, remonstrate with her, and, if they cannot persuade, compel her, if they can, to a course more consistent with their rights and her obligations. From the Chinese Repository. December, 1834.—No. 8.

CHINA CIVIL SERVICE.

"It was very naturally apprehended, that the gentlemen of the late China Civil Service would find themselves a good deal embarrassed on their transfer to I dia by the unknown tonguey" of the country. We were, therefore, not a little surprised to hear vesterday that one of those gentlemen, Mr. Clarke, passed for the Bengallee language in the College of Fort Wiliam on the 22d instant, having entered it only on the 24th ultimo, without any previous study. Such rapid proficiency in any of the Eastern languages is without a precedent in the College annals. But Mr. Clarke has already the reputation of being a good Chinese scholar."

Dear Mr. Editor.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed notice in the Hurkaru gave me great pleasure.

I look upon the individual interests of the honorable Company's servants in China to have been sacrificed to a desperate chance, played in Leadenhall street, further to mystify the public for other 20 years, and to which throw of the dice candour and common honesty to their servants was made to yield. So it pleases me to see Mr. Clarke, well known here for industry and talevi, cut out his own road to independence.

The subject has created some interest in Bengal; and 2S days are thought wonderfully short to acquire a language: but I conceive a common-serse elucidation is open. Bengallee is one of the easiest of languages, and the assiduity, quickness and perseverance of Mr. Clarke are of the first order.

I may speak to what I have seen years ago as to Mr. Clarke's power over the impracticable Chinese. I wandered with him over some islands, and came or a group of peasantry, lads and lasses; he got amongst them, spoke, and answered fluently: and his jokes were much appreciated and applauded; and, I believe, it is a received fact that it requires more colloquial knowledge to give a passage of Foote or of Moliere, than of Addison or Corneille: I therefore consider that at the age he had then attained. Mr. Clarke was a first rate Chinese scholar.—One company's servant (now here) was, by the hong-merchants, considered to write purer chinese; but I know no man (not even Gutzlaff) that I would sooner have speak for me to the people of Camin than Mr. Clarke.

I have the discriminating and impartial judgment of lord William Bentinck

Mr. Clarke.

I hope the discriminating and impartial judgment of lord William Bentinck may reward the quickness and zeal shown by a good appointment; and in doing so he will be holding out a stimulus to industry, and placing a gentleman in the employ who (ceteris paribus) has shown that some essential qualifications are not wanting.

REPUBLICAN SPANISH DOLLARS.

We hear a proposal is in contemplation to attempt introducing into Canton circulation the dollars of the new south American states, which, though of equal fineness with the regular Spanish dollar, have not hitherto been received in payment by the Chinese, owing to the comparative novelty of the device they bear. We wish well to the project in view; and, as having some relation to the subject, we publish the following edict, issued in 1825 on a question very nearly similar in its nature. The success of the application then made to government would seem to suggest the adviseableness of a similar application on the present occasion.

Edict from the hoppo, fixing the currency of dollars; received from the merchants 4th May, 1825.

Tseih, hoppo of Canton &c. &c. to the merchants.

"I received a communication from the viceroy to this effect" On the 27th day of 2nd moon, the Nanhae and Pwan-

yu heens presented an address, saying, that on the 3rd day of the 2nd moon, they had received the mandate of the viceroy acquainting them, that the hoppo had made a com-munication to this effect. "The merchants presented to me a petition from the American foreign merchant Cushing, stating as follows. 'We, foreigners, bringing dollars in our vessels, there are among these dollars some which are called Kow-tseen, * but which are of the same standard as the + Fan-meen dollars which have always been imported, and they originally circulated freely: but lately it has been customary with those who dealt with me, to charge a discount of 4 or 5 candareens on each of these dollars before they would receive them. It is entreated that an order may be issued, giving to the Kow-tseen dollars a current value equal to that of the Fan meen dollars'; and so forth. I, the hoppo, forthwith directed the two heens, in conjunction with the merchants, to take some of both species of dollars, and cause them to be assayed, by the government assay officer, at the office of the heens. If the two sorts of dollars were really of equal value, they were immediately to inform me of it, and at the same time to issue a proclamation, declaring the same, and requiring all persons to receive them as such". The two heens forthwith caused the merchants to proceed with them to the heens office, carrying with them specimens of both sorts of dollars, and the government assay officer was ordered in their presence to assay each sort separately in a crucible. The result was as follows: the total weight of 14 Kow-tseen dollars, (alloy included) was 10tales 0m 6c; weight of sysee, 8t. 9m 8c; sysee per each tale, 8m 92c. 64414.

The total weight of 14 Fan-meen dollars (alloy included) was 10t 0m 7c, weight of sysee 9t. 0m 2c; sysee per each

tale, 8m 95c. 7299.

The inferiority of the Kow-tseen dollars in comparison with the Fan-meen dollars per each tale=8m 9c5c. 7299-8m 9c 2c. 64414=3cash. 08576. Estimating the dollar at 7m 2c this will give to each Kow-tseen dollar a comparative inferiority of 2cash. 221. The heens submit whether it will not be advisable to cut off the decimal parts. and issue a proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each Kow tseen dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the sake of public convenience.

"The above information coming to me the vicerov it is considered expedient, (according to the proposition of the heens) to request the hoppo to issue a general proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each Kow-tseen dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the future."

The above coming to me the hoppo, it is fit that I issue this mandate to the hong merchants; that they may transmit it to the foreign merchants and require their obedience Taou-kwang, 5th year, 3rd moon, 9th day. thereto.

Money on which there is a discount

Foreign-face, same times called Kwei-meen, Devil's-face

FOREIGN RELATIONS

OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

We have never heard that the potentiates of Asia were at any time anxious to maintain the barance of power and to wage war in order to restore it. Little interested in the fate of neighbouring states, they either fought for selfpreservation or conquest, and sought accordingly for for-eigh alliances. China, comprising in its boundaries the most fertile parts of central eastern Asia, could find little interest in carrying conquest over immense deserts or cloud capped mountains, and every attempt to overstep the natural boundaries have more or less proved injurious to the country. Having seldom an occasion for invoking foreign help, and being taught by experience, that the wolves of the desert, whose help was called in, instead of protecting the sheep devored them, the Chinese always hesitated to lean upon foreign auxiliaries; and only when matters were past remedy, they adopted so desperate a step. That there have been exceptions of traitors who, fortifying themselves with foreign aid, ruined their country and benefited themselves, can easily be imagined.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

As the Chinese can derive so little profit from foreign states, they either view them as objects of dread or contempt; treating the one with suspicion and deceit, and the other with the utmost scorn. This policy has been invariably maintained by all dynasties; and even the Tatars, who profited by the deviation from this principle, are at present its stanchest advocates. Unless China be drawn into the political system of European powers, it will not, nor can it ever, yield up this repulsive policy. If the question were put to us, whether they have been the gainers by it or not, we should most decidedly answer in the negative; for the same distrust to foreign relations, the want of alliances, has often harried China to the brink of ruin, and will continue to operate to its injury. Yet some persons, who are not acquainted with Chinese history, will admire the policy which has hitherto steered clear of all foreign relations; as well might the Chinese congratulate the savages of the Andaman islands or Dajaks of Borneo, for having been far more successful in this endeavour.

The closest foreign relation is with Corea, a kingdom which, in the fullest sense of the word, may be called tributary to China. A tribute bearer repairs thrice a year from thence to Peking; the succession to the throne, the marriage of the king is regulated by imperial pleasure, yet no standing army retains this state in subjection to its liege lord; it is a vassalage dictated by fear on account of the neighbourhood of Mantchooria and China, and, though often interrupted, founded upon the most ancient c'aims. notwithstanding this diplomatic relation, the king of Corea is otherwise sovereign lord in his country; the tribute he pays is trifling; and the expences of the embassies are richly repaid by the profits upon the trade, which the embassador and his retinue carry on the road and at the capital. Yet it is very astonishing, that there should be so little intercourse between the nations themselves, for both guard their frontiers with the utmost vigilance, and do not permit their respective subjects to over-step them. It is only at the annual fair at Tung-hwang, a frontier town of Mant-thooria, that Chinese, Mantchoos and Coreans can mingle in undisturbed friendship; yet their trade is restricted to a certain quantity, and there are strict regulations to prevent smuggling, which nevertheless are evaded. states therefore agree, that international intercourse ought as much as possible to be restrained, but as the state of mankind urgently demands some communication, either commercial or political, they have abridged it as much as it was in their power. Formerly, however, the Chinese passessed for greater privileges than now. They then reprared to Corea as merchants or colonists; but in these enlightened times the coreans have found out that foreign traffic is ruinous, and colonists from other countries, were it even from the neighbouring Shantung, impoverish the country: thus it is necessary to prevent both from coperating to the great injury of the state. Nor are the natives allowed to visit other parts of the world, for fear of contaminating their morals and introducing improvements into their coun-(To be continued.) try, which would be horrible treason.

A PARALLEL

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

Mankind, in their present state of imperfection, must be under the control of government, but it is difficult to decide, whether large or petty governments are more conducive to the happiness of the great multitude. Extensive empires, which number myriads of subjects, knit the great family of human kindred firmly together, and put a stop to destructive wars, which are the natural consequences of divided and rival powers. What mankind gains in the establishment of peace, is again balanced by the loss of vigour in national spirit, which is nourished by the conflict of nations. Despotism is also more congenial to extensive empires, whilst freedom is the natural result in states which maintain their existence by the valour of their citizens. According to the estimate we form of national prosperity shall we decide whether China, when divided among at many princes, enjoyed greater happiness than when united under one

common head:—whether the state of the western world, under the empire of the romans, was preferable to the existing condition of the great European commonwealth. Men in a savage state never submit in great numbers to one head; civilisation draws the bonds of society closer; the ambition and dexterity of individuals acclerates the union of tribes, and universal empire can only be founded upon the improvement of society. But, when once the edifice is erected, the builder becomes absolute master, and despotism follows soon, if not immediately, as the guardian of this huge structure.

Infidels even must admit, that the mighty hand of providence turns the wheels of human events, though generally mysteriously to our mortal eyes. The wisdom of God, which ordained the rise and fall of great empires, did it for the welfare of mankind in general; though the existence of most of them might be called by a superficial observer a necessary evil, the pious historion can trace the incalculable benefits which have accrued from them to the human race.

In the west of the great continent we recall the past grandeur of the Roman empire to our remembrance, whilst we continue to wonder at the colossus on its eastern extremity. None of the great empires which rose successively in Europe or Asia were either superior or even equal to the roman and chinese, which contest with each other the palm of eminence; but Rome can only point to the ruins of its grandeur, whilst China has but to shew the census of its people, to prove both its past and present greatness. Its origin exceeds by far the roman era, whilst its stability is peerless in the pages of history.

Yet the rise of these two monarchies how different! A free people subjects the world to its sway by valour and grasping ambition, whilst the laborious and prolific Chinese multiply at a progressive ratio, and claim the soil for their own which they have gained from the flood or have contended for with the wild beast of the forest. The great impulse to extend their possessions, is to obtain foud for themselves and a numerous progeny, whilst the roman builds his empire upon the ruins of kingdoms. But both, by the most different methods, come to the same result:—the romans as conquerors, the chinese as cultivators. Here we have one family connected by similarity of language, character, manners, and religions; there we see numberless nations, entirely different, bow in mute submission to the drealful roman name. One compact material constitutes the edifice of the eastern; state many jarring elements the western's could it be problematical which of them would exist the longest? In the romans it was the love of liberty which rendered them masters of the world; the chinese monarchy was called into existence by a general acquiescence in despotism. Both, separated from the rest of the world by natural boundaries, prided themselves on being the only civilized nations; but the romans had borrowed foreign aid; the chinese claim their progress in civilization entirely as their own. Violent tempests agitated the roman world, and the stately palace was swept away by an irresistible torrent from the north and east; the chinese structure, though often submerged and falling in ruins, is yet, the materials remaining, very soon rebuilt. If the shock which China imparted to the west by driving the huns from its frontiers had been reversed, if the Germanic and Slavonic tribes had pressed the huns to seek new pastures in the fertile provinces of China. what would now have been the state of the world? Rome underwent a revolution in the minds of the people; a spiritual worship, the only true and acceptable one, destroyed the temples and idols; but during the periods of darkness a monster arose npon the overthrow of idolatry, and claimed for the second time universal empire in the strength of its spiritual power. But China changed its opinions and its religions seldom or never, and though it adopted a foreign superstition nearly at the same time that Rome sunk back into darkness, this only tended to enslave the human mind still more, and to render it incapable of change.

The roman emperor was regarded as the head of the republic, the first of a number of free citizens; the emperor of China is the father of all his subjects, and

moreover heaven's viceregent on earth. Such is the dissimilarity between these two potentates, that the former disguised the exercise of arbitrary power by the decrees of of a servile senate, whilst the latter considers it his peculiar privilege to be the sole sovereign of his will, and a tyrant under the tender name of father. No martial nobility or stubborn commons, tenacious of property and their rights, contest in a representative assembly the acts of the Chinese monarch; his connsellors are his creatures, his censors are paid by himself, the government forms a compact body in which the people have no voice; the ground of their hope is in the mercy of rulers, but not in the acknowledgment of their prerogative. Though in the acknowledgment of their prerogative. Though this creates union and vigour in the administration, it severs the bonds between the state and the nation; the subject loses his patriotism, and the government may rise or fall without calling forth sympathy in the breasts of the people. When the imperial dignity at Rome and at Constantinople gradually became equally despotic, a nation of slaves could silently brook the ruin of their native country, and behold with apathy the violent revolutions which generally placed a fortunate and hardy soldier upon the throne. In China, the succession of a line of princes is better appreciated; nor has military talent an equal scope to rise to such dangerous eminence. roman subject, in comparison with the chinese, was a freeman; in one country, the terror of the military kept the nation submissive, in the other the civil administration enforces subjection. The roman emperor was the selfconstituted general of his armies, the supreme pontiff and censor; the chinese is seldom desirous of personal martial glory, and he submits apparently to the harshest reprimands of his censors. Nevertheless, he derives his sole authority from the azure heavens, while the roman despot respected the will of the people or of his army. The most arbitrary acts of the former are laid before the nation in an official gazette. under the garb of lawful proceedings and the exhibition of mercy and tender compassion; lies and absurdities are skilfully blended with truth, and every advantage is taken to give the whole the appearance of justice; triffing occurrences are magnified into important matters, in order to hide the more serious affairs; and the whole is conveyed in dignified and often hombastic language.

But their respective tasks of ruling over a great nation Rome had subjected nations who spoke widely differ. different languages; their habits, religion, and interests had nothing in common with each other; they still remembered the times when they were independent, and often bore the yoke with reluctance. Though the introduction of the greek and latin languages contributed towards assuaging their fierceness and engendering a public spirit, yet national distinctions never disappeared entirely. In China, however, the great holk of the people write the same character and use the same language; they can have no private interests, no recollection of former liberty, and therefore unite willingly under one common head. Those nations who acknowledge the chinese sway are too powerless to resist oppression with success. In the roman empire rival emperors could find great support and maintain themselves; in China two monarchies have often for a time co-existed; the tributary princes have entered a sharp contest for the highest dignity, vet the country has speedily been reunited under one

the poorer classes misery seems to have been the same, but the number of wretched beings appears to be much larger in China. Whether this is to be ascribed to the division of property, or to the great population, or to the administration of government, we shall not undertake to determine. Both nations, however, are chargeable with the horrible crime of infanticide, which continued to be practised amongst the romans, until Christianity asserted its benevolent sway. The love of letters, almost inseparable from peace and refinement, prevailed in both countries; but what advantages the chinese have possessed above the romans, by heing early enabled to avail themselves of printing! What would the state of the world now have been, if printing had been invented as early as the age of Augustus!

(To be continued.)

Persian ideas of the E.I company. (From a correspondent)

The confusion of ideas so often entertained about the H.E.I.Co. and the king of England, through the more distant portions of Asia, may be faintly figured by the extract under.

Conolly's travels. Vol. 1. Page 285. Scene, Meshed, presence of Allee Mesrza. The Shahzadeh wished to know whether I was a servant of the king of England or of the compance. "Of the latter, themselves the devoted servants of 'His Majesty the king of England, and emperor of the seas.'—"Compance she chees ust?" asked the prince;" what is the company?" I was about to explain the mystery of the version four stools, when the Vuzeer confidently answered, that Sir John Malcolm was the company. I would have corrected him, but no, he was quite positive. "Ask me," said he, with the air of a man entirely master of his subject, "ask me, I possess information on that score; Sir John Malcolm first came as Elchee to the king of kings, and then went to Bombay and became compance." It was plain that any assertions on my part would be lost, and, considering that the honorable court might be nore unworthily represented, I suffered the Vuzeer to abide in his conceit, and bore the reproach of not knowing so much about my own country as did a man who had never left Iran

Thus does this anomaly deceive the world. In leadenhall street, its unpretending and apparently powerless existence is manifested by twenty four old gentlemen, at one time the presidents at a tea sale, at another the legislators for India, and then poring over their own ledgers and balance sheets! In India its presence is known by a standing army of 100000 sepoys; in China by its dealings in tea; and in Persia its embodied personification is a worthy but somewhat talkative becomet!

Can any one doubt that the moral strength of Great Britain is lessened by these useless delusions.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

```
night. noon.
             30:20 NE a NW. fine weather light vble. breeze.
     55 68
01
              30:20 Na NE. --- do. --- moderate breeze.
     55 68
82
              30:35 Na NW.—do.—do.
     49 85
              30:30 N a NW.---do.----do.
     48 65
              30:30 NaNW .--- do. ---- -- do.
     51 65
              30:30 Na NW. -- do. -- light breeze.
     50 66
              30:30 SE. foggy first part, mid. &latter fine, lt. br.
07
     50 67
              30:25 N. fine weather light breeze.
     49 70
8
              30:30 N a Nby E. ---do. ---do.
     51 68
              30:30 Na NNW.---do.--
¥ 10 50 68
              30:25 E a SE.—
                                   --do--
                                           -do.
2111 51 68
              30:05 E a SE.-
                                  -do.-
                                           do.
2 12 56 70
              30:10 SE a NW.-
                                          do. vble.
                                  -do.-
5 13 80 74
              30:10 N a SE. -----do.--
○14 60 74
                                          -do.
              30:20 E a N. cloudy 1st part, light breeze.lat.mod.
O 15 63 70
              30:15 E a SW. fine weather, light and vole breeze.
 # 16 58 70
              30:15 N. cloudy, light rain latterly, mod. breeze.
 ÿ 17 60 62
              30:20 N a E .- do. - first part, mod. br. latter lt.br.
1118 52 56
              30:20 Na SE.do.most part, light br. variable.
 ♀ 19 55 62
              30:20 E a SE. fine weather mod. breeze.
5 20 52 65
              30:20 E a S.—do.—light breeze. 30:20 E a SE. cloudy——do.
O21 55 68
22 59 70
              30:10 SE a E.-do.—most part, rain latter part.
30:20 Na NNW.-do.—with lt. rn.at times,mod br.
$ 23 63 71
¥ 24 58 64
              30:20 NaNNW-cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.
125 58 64
              30:20 E a SE. ____do.__
                                           -do.
♀ 26 58 64
              30:20 E a SE. fine weather, light breeze.
5 27 60 70
O28 60 70
              30:15 E a SE.--
                                ---do.--
                                            -do.
              30:20 E. a SE. foggy 1st part, mid. clatter fine.
29 60 70
              30:20 N a SE. cloudy throughout, light breeze.
8 30 61 70
              30:15 NE a E .-
                                   -do.--
                                            do.
```

- "The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
- " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
 - " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

Tuesday, January 27th, 1835.

NO.4.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.
HE PLETADES, J. C. Rese, will leave for the above ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao.

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Canton, January 18th, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE, RIHO, AND BATAVIA.

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PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

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DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaceens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

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SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship"Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by

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HE Teak-built Ship ERNAAD. For particulars apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.
Ta General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;
1. That until further refice any British merchant of Canton may become

a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the phical inview. By adde of the compitties of the chief in view. By order of the committee,

W. SPROTT BOYD, fication of the object in view.

British Chamber of Commerce Canton, 13th January, 1835.

Secretary.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE old at the Canton Kegister office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. Markwick & Co.

POR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to Canten, 11th December, 1834. R. EDWARDS 3 American Hong

NOTICE.

UST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases Genièvre de Hollande, from the celebrated Heuse of Graham & Co. Rotterdam. Canton 22d December 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE, POR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables & Inch to & Inch. Anchors, 14 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose noils of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to & Inches. Cordage, assorted, 14 to 64 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 14 to 14 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to Captain Parry Sup "Hercules," or to Captain Parry Sup "Hercules," or to Jardine M.

NOTICE.

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st

January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 10th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries. OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

URSUANT to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Sir George Best Robinson, Baronet, late second Superintendent, has this day assumed the office of the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, vacant by the resignation of John Francis Davis, Esquire; and conformably to the provisions of the aforesaid Royal instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire, late third Superintendent, has succeeded to the office of second and Charles Elliot, Captain in the Royal Navy, late Secretary and Treasurer, to that of third Superintendent.

that of third Superintendent.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, has been appointed by the Chief
Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Commission.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON,

Macao, January 19th, 1835.

Secretary.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is ready to receive sealed ofters, on or before noon of the 18th February next, for the purchase of the Cutter LOUISA, together with all her stores, armament, &c. &c.

It is requested that the words "Scaled offer" be superscribed on the

Lists of the stores, armament, &c. may be procured in the course of a few days at Messrs Markwick and Co. at Macao and Canton.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. Johnston, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

Small batch of Choice old Madeira Wine, imported from the well known house of BLACKBURNS & Co. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260: per pipe.—or
\$10 per dozen. Apply to
Canton, 24. January 1835.

R. MARKY

R. MARKWICK & Co. SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. William Mackenzie, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's,

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in Chine,

Payable in case of loss by
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NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

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4 do. in advance. Do. to the Register, annum 12 do. quarterly. 6 mo. 8 } do. in advance. Do. 3 mo. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.

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HARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c.

Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1
do. Continued for 3 months,

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The MERMAID, Stavers, from Calcutta, is the only vessel whose arrival this week has been reported. By her we have received some Madras and Calcutta papers, all of old dates.

On the departure of Mr. Davis, the late superintendent of the British trade in China, Sir George Best Robinson, Bt. succeeded him in that important and onerous

office. Sir George Robinson is well-known to entertain liberal opinions; and it cannot be a subject of regret that his period of service in the honorable company's China ertablishment was too short to raise him to a seat in the select committee; for his mind must, of course, be less biassed in favour of theold and more open to the benefits and justice of the new system of conducting the trade with this country. We may mention, to the credit of Sir George Robinson, that he accompanied the British merchants (who had left Canton to attend lord Napier's funeral), when they waited on the governor of Macao to express their thanks and gratitude for the kind and liberal treatment H. E. had shown to the British subjects living in that city.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)
We hold it to be undeniable that the time has arrived when some deliberate and decisive act of interference is necessary on the part of the British government to rescue our relations with the chinese from the state of degradation into which they have fallen.

There are not a few who look to a commercial treaty as an universal panacea for the evils to which our trade here is subjected. We are not of this opinion, and at this early stage of the free trade intercourse, while our diplomatists are wanting in practical experience, we should be sorry to see the formation of a treaty come under discus-

sion between the two governments.,

Admitting the desirableness of such a convention, and indeed it's indispensible necessity so soon as it can be attained on those fair terms of reciprocity which can alone render it desirable, we contend that the Chinese government and people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilisation to be capable of forming a reasonable commercial treaty. A bad treaty, with all its train of incongruities and unavoidable restrictions, will be more disadvantageous to our merchants than none at all.

Supposing it to be attained, we must not forget that it's engagements will be reciprocally binding on both the contracting parties. Have the advocates for the immediate negotiation of a treaty given heed to all the consequences which must follow from this reciprocity? Although it is a maxim of English courts of law to pay no regard to the revenue laws of other countries, the same rnle does not hold in regulating our international relations. In the General instructions for British Consuls, quoted by MacCulloch (Coml. Dicty. 2d Ed. p 388) they are enjoined to "take 'special notice of all prohibitions with respect to the export "or import of specified articles, as well on the part of the "state in which they reside, as of the government of Great "Britain, so that they may caution all British subjects "against carrying on an illicit commerce to the detriment "of the revenue, and in violation of the laws and regulations "of either country; &c."

Thus, if we were bound by the ties of a commercial treaty with China, it would become the duty of the British consulto caution his countrymen against carrying on the opium trade; against exporting sysee silver, gold, or other metal; against the contraband trade on the coast; against hiring natives to teach the chinese language; with a host of other prohibitions, too numerous to be mentioned. Even the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China must be denounced as a treasonable association, and every avenue to the improvement of our intercourse closed

It may be said that this is taking an extreme view of the case; but we maintain that we are entitled to do so, and there is nothing more probable than that the wary chinese diplomatist would urge against us all the prohibitions and even more than we have enumerated.

In now proposing to the chinese a commercial treaty the British government would labour under the inevitable disavantage, which, in China, more than in any other country invariably attaches to the negotiator who has a been to solicit, in place of being the party solicited.

What course then is to be pursued?—Wait till the Chinese

are fully aroused to a seuse of their inability to suppres our contraband trade, and then they will see their advantage in inviting as to concur in reciprocal commercial regulations.

Our earnest advice to the British negotiator would be, not to attempt at the ontset of his career to effect alterations in the laws and regulations of China; bringing himself in collission with their hatred of innovation, their national pride, and jealous timidity. Det him be content with requiring an explicit declaration of the laws and regulations, such as they are, and a strict observance of them by the government officers; with a toleration to foreigners of every harmless liberty and enjoyment, not prohibited by chinese law (the proof of such prohibition by law being, as in all well governed countries, thrown on the accuser); and we will venture to say the situation of British subjects would be so much bettered as to take away much of the desire that is

felt for a change.

The chinese laws in respect to foreigners are far from being as intolerable in theory as the habitual violation of them by the underlings of government renders them in practice. The imperial duties are remarkably moderate, could we but restrain the underlings from demanding more. The grand evil from which we suffer is absolute denial of access to the judicial authorities of the country: grant but this, including an appeal to the highest tribunal at Peking, under the immediate eye of our country's representative, and we want no more to begin with. Other improvements will be desirable; but we should prefer trusting to the gradual operation of time, rather than to force, for bringing them about. Meanwhile, our diplomatists will be every day becoming better acquainted with the chinese mind. and better able to cope with them in the field of argument, in which we have hitherto uniformly failed; and, on the other side, the chinese authorities (who, contrary to what is observed in most other countries, are far behind their subjects in intelligence and information) will become better aware both what they can safely grant, and what it is dangerous to their state longer to refuse to Britain. The irresistible and expansive energy of the free trade will be forcing itself into every nook of the empire; until, at length, the chinese government, convinced of the impracticability and injustice of attempting to shut out from it's people the mighty flood of commercial benefits pouring in upon them, shall concede, with a good grace and of their own free-will, what it might now cost no small expenditure of blood and treasure to extort from them.

We are happy to announce that the first step has been taken towards establishing, in China, a HOSPITAL FOR SEA-MEN. The benevolent intention of founding this much wanted and most-useful institution has long been cherished by many of the foreign residents in Canton. Whether it can be made as comprehensive in it's effects as the first floating seamens hospital, the DREADNOUGHT, in the THAMES, cannot yet be known; but we trust the day may come when the * F / (Shwuy-show-jin, i. e. water-hand-men) seamen of China shall be admitted into it's sick-bays on an equality with the seamen of all other nations: their bringhands being their only and best testimonial.

We mention with honor the liberality of the PARSER merchants in Canton in their subscriptions to the first foundation; and, as they are an important part of the shipping interest of India, there is no doubt that this respectable body will continue to be amongst the foremost of the supporters of this excellent charity.

A PARALLEL 中国与罗克国的相

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES. [Concluded from No. 3, Page 12.]

The administration of so large an empire as the Roman was, doubtless, well regulated; but we are not sure to whom to attribute preeminence, whether to the chinese, or the ancient masters of the world. But when the military defence of both nations is surveyed, the chinese standards bear not the least comparison with the roman legions; nor,

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perhaps had any state such well disciplined troops. Yet the feeble chinese prevented the overthrew of their monarchy by a drew submission; whilst the romans fought and the the and scipling barbarians had learnt their tactics, and, adding their natural valour and fierceness to their acquirements, became irresistible. Yet a higher power presides over the destinies of nations, and the chinese empire was prescried until this time for a higher purpose than human kin is able to discover. It is the only one which has outlived the most fearful revolutions, and preserved its ancient hcharacter. Hoary-headed, and belonging to an age long gone by, it stands amongst its youthful contemporaries of the west, who have divided the spoils of Rome among themaelves. We ought to reverence old age, and learn from it wisdom; but when it has declined into detage, we can only pity its whines and resist its arrogance.

THE CIVICIZED WORLD VERSIS CHINA TO THE CIVICIZED WORLD VERSIS CONTROLLED WORLD VERSIS CONTROLLED

The inliabitants composing the different nations of the globe are but tenants for life of certain attributes of the portions of the earth respectively alloted to them, by the great maker of us all, to afford them subsistence and enjoyment. That great granter never disponed to king, mandarin, or emperor, the air we beathe, the sun which warms and give us light, the water we drink! or any property which is not possessed as a reward for labour; which he doomed all human beings to earn their daily bread by.

How is it then that China, ogcupying a noticeable portion of the globe, is permitted to oppose itself to those laws which our beneficent maker said, let be established?

The first words of God, after the delage, were, "encrease and multiply, and people the earth." They follow this commandent themselves, but deny it to other men. They deny shelter to ships in distress, food!—in case of want, even water!-they refuse to the small portion of foreigners in China, air and healthful exercise.

How is it that these base and immoral acts are tolerated? How is it that these base and immoral acts are tolerated: because China is strong?—No!!—because Europe has been DELTA Rood-winked!

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE. [Concluded from No. 3, Page 11.]

Japan was formerly less repulsive in its political intercourse; yet China has, nevertheless, had little communication with that country, which from thence received its literature and civilisation. Even until now it is not better known to the chinese than Scandinavia to the romans. The arrogance and ambition of Kublae viewed it as an easy conquest; but his ill success taught the japanese to look upon the chinese with contempt, and, instead of waiting for a descent upon their coasts, they proceeded to make piratical excursions on the long indefensible shores of China. The japanese, thereby, rendered themselves very odious, and their invasion of Corea, in the sixteenth century, made them an object of terror to the chinese monarchs. The diplomatical intercourse, which then existed between the two countries, was the work of necessity, and ceased as soon as the peace was concluded. In this instance, however, the chinese so far descended from their customary dignity as to despatch embassadors to the japanese. The intercourse now carried on between the two countries is strictly commercial, and we see the chinese in Japan placed just upon the same footing as they would like to put foreigners. Though even im perial merchants are embarked in this trade, and government itself has engrossed the principal branch, the chinese supercargoes subject themselves to greater indignities than any other nation, without being able to appeal for redress to the court at Jeddo. There existed once a friendship between these two countries, which had arisen from the similarity of literature and religiou; the chinese were here the masters and the japanese their humble pupils. Chinese literature, however, soon reached the same height in Japan as in the mother country; both countries, therefore, became

competiors. The Budla priests, who proceeded from Chekeang province to Japan, met with greater honors than their literary companions. The odour of their sanctity was so great as to encourage others to cross the sea in hopes of amassing riches from the liberality of their bigotted votaries. A solitary priest, from the island Pooto, may now occasionally find his way to Nangasaki; but he remains there as despised and neglected as in his own country; for the japanese have a numerous swarm of priests of their own.

The foreign relations with Mongolia are of a different nature altogether. The Aimaks, or tribes, whose territory bordered upon Mantchooria, and who had partly been expelled from China by the Ming dynasty, were the natural allies of the Mantchoo, and joining their standards at the very outset for the conquest of China, they naturally shared the spoils, and had one common interest. But the relation between outer Mongolia and China was cemented as late as the reign of Kang-he. An attack of the calmucks found the mongols, whose ancestors were once the conquerors of Asia and Europe, in the most helpless condition. But being aided by the chinese, their inveterate enemies were totally routed, and their desire of placing themselves under chinese protection was accelerated both by a sense of gratitude and a fear of the growing power of Russia. They are strictly vassals, too poor to bestow any thing upon their liege lords, but eager to receive from their hands both honors and emoluments. They are on a similar footing with the chinese as the Rhine confederation stood with Napoleon, and will prove as dangerous enemies as they are useless friends. But the long state of tranquility in which they have lived, and the little interference of the chinese court in their domestic affairs, has rendered them averse to changes, which can scarcely be for the better. As they are the only gainers in their relation as vassals, they are neither too high-spirited to overlook their self interest, nor too warlike to disdain the fetters of a peaceful, though often vexatious, reign. China itself has all the honor and expense to maintain such an alliance, which is necessary for the security of the northern provinces. In no reign, however, was the well adapted policy of the chinese so conspicuous as in that of the present dynasty; nor were they ever enabled to exercise so undisputed a sway over the minds of these roving multitudes.

The intercourse with Thibet assumes more the appearance of a master with his servant, then that of one free country with the other. The grand object of China in maintaining its sway in that country, is to manage the priests, who exercise an uncontrolled authority over the Mongols. As long as they have the Dalai Lama and the Banchin Endeni, with their numerous host of dependents in their power, the emperor is naturally as strong as the king of France, when the pope resided at Avignon. But when these priests have broken the chains which joined their interests to the chinese; when they stir up the minds of their blind votaries to revolt, they become a more formidable body, than even the Hassacs and Turkestans. It is, therefore, no wonder that the chinese court most anxiously cultivates the friendship of these haughty priests, whilst it keeps them in bondage. It may naturally be expected, that the Nepaulese and Bootanese must gradually share the fate of the Thibeteans, if the chinese continue the same

The frontier of Cochinchina and China is marked by brass piliars, to prevent encroachment on either side. After such long and repeated aggressions, wars and bloodshed, both states have finally learned, that it is far more preferable to give up some miles of territory for the preservation of peace, than to wage war, and ruin a thousand fluorishing cities and villages. Yet both states are distrustful of each other's intention; and though Cochinchina is viewed as a tributary state by the Peking court, it has never given sincere proofs of its loyalty. An ambassador may occasionally go to the capital and repair thither as tribute bearer; but the Cochinchinese monarch is far from acknowledging fealty, and has often proved to be an implacable though weak enemy. Thus there exists little friendship between these neighbours; nor is the commercial relations of these two kingdoms of

great importance. The harbours of Cochinchina are frequented by chinese junks, but few Cochinchinese vessels come to China. The reason for this is not to be sought in the existence of any hostile feeling and prohibition, but rather in the poverty and despotism of Annam.

Siam tenders a voluntary homage to China, because self interest dictates this course. It is nothing but the empty pageantry of an annual embassy; literally a tribute bearer, for the sole object of presenting to the universal political father the produce of that country. The embassador, a man of low degree, does naturally not hesitate to perform all prostrations, and he is as insignifically dismissed as received, without attracting any notice. The only point gained is the exemption from duties of those vessels which either brought the envoy or came in his train. However, the commercial relation of Siam with China is of far greater importance, and concerns the very resources of the former. As it is conducted upon the most liberal principles, the trade naturally flourishes, and is still in a progressive state. It is very evident that Siam ranks very high in the imperial favour; yet heaven's son does not deign to interfere the least degree in its administration; nor does he extend his protecting and mediating hand, whenever war or bloodshed would render such interference of the highest moment.

Burmah haughtily refuses to acknowledge him as liege lord, whose armies have twice been beater upon its soil, but embassadors have passed between them; and the chinese have skilfully supposed them to be tribute bearers. The trade carried on in one of the frontier towns is under the surveillance of the officers, who have occasionally interfer-

ed, much to the injury of the trade.

The relative position of Russia to China has never been very friendly; but both parties have been anxious to maintain peace. The Mongolian steppes, that intervene between the chinese frontier and Siberia, present insurmountable obstacles to a successful campaign. The chinese can naturally harbour no desire to encroach upon icefields; nor will the russians be desirous to engage in a quarrel to the rnin of their trade. Yet the north western frontiers of China are more accessible, and when russian influence has fully brought the Hassacs Khirgis to subjection, China will have a dangerous neighbour. Nor can it be expected. that so powerful an empire as Russia will continue to treat the frequent feuds on the frontiers as mere trifles. China has long enough awed the neighbouring nations by granddeur and pride; the veil, however, is now lifted, and we see this kingdom, in a weak defenceless state, hectoring and bidding defiance, whilst trembling at the consequences of hostilities, which under such circumstances cannot be avoided.

The maritime commercial relations of China with Europe and America are too well known to our readers to need any comment. The chinese government is of course afraid to extend this intercourse; which, notwithstanding all prohibitions, will continue to grow. But though apparently disregarding these petty barbarians, who, for the mere sake of gain, come such a distance, every well-informed chinese functionary is fully aware, that maritime China presents the most vulnerable part of the empire. As long as the coast remains unknown there is nothing to be apprehended; but every harbour, every bay has been visited by our shipping, and the imperturbable lethargy of our celestial friends will, very uncermoniously, be disturbed. If, however, the public officers have the tact to treat these intruders in such a manner as to leave them no cause of complaint, their presence is no longer to be feared. Once baving learnt to abstain from petty annoyance, and to make justice the firmest support against foreign aggression, foreign intercourse will benefit, but never injure.

RELEASE OF HING-TAE.

Hing-tae the hong merchant, who was seized and imprisoned by the local authorities in August last, was released on the 21st instant. On this cruel act of shameful oppression lord Napier remarked in the following words:-"And I will also report to his (the emperor, Taou-Kwang) 'justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct

"of governor Loo; and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, "who has tortured the linguists, and cruelly imprisoned a "respectable individual, Sunshing (Hing-tae), a security "merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purpor-"ting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, "whereas, they are both aware that I made my passage and "arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the "river." (Vide lord Napier's letter to the secretary to the merchants meeting, september 8th, 1834, Register No. 37.

The foregoing extract is, at once, the condemnation of the local government and the eulogium of Hingtae:-he would not acquiesce in a bace lie!-and he was deemed contumacious and imprisoned!-How he has been treated, and what efforts have been made to terrify him we have not heard; but we may probably say more on this subject in a

future number.

ENGLISH MINISTRY

A letter has just turned up per RUBY, which covered the following extract from the BENGAL HURKARU Extra. of the 11th of november, 1834; it being an extract from the Bembay Courier, received that morning in Calcutta, conveying intelligence from England to the 18th of July via St Petersburg and the Gulph.

The Atit Rohimon arrived vesterday from Bushire, which she left on the 30th ult. and brought English news up to the 18th July. We have not been able, as yet, to get any papers; nor indeed do we know whether any of a late date have been received by her, but from private letters, which just mention heads of intelligence without entering into details, it appears that Lord Grey actually resigned at the time specified in our last. Lord Melbourne is the new Premier; Lord Duncannon, who has been added to the English Pecrace, is Secretary for the Home department. Lord Althorp it seems resigned with Lord Grey, but was prevailed upon to resume office. The cause of Lord Grey's resignation is stated to have been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the authority given to Courts Martial in the Irish Coercion Bill. The unpopular clause has since been dropped.

In the debate in the house of Lords on the 14th July, Lord Melbourne announced that immediately after the partial dissolution of the ministry, the king had charged him with the composition of the Cabinet; and that he had accepted this Commission only with the co-operation of the Chaucellor of the Exchequer, and the concurrence of Lord Grey. The new arrangements

the Exchequer, and the concurrence of Lord Grey. The new arrangements were not get terminated.

were not yet terminated.

He subsequently stated that in consequence of the new composition of the cabinet the clauses of the Coercion bill against meetings would be suppressed; and that at present the discussion of the bill would not be continued in the house of Lords. This announcement occasioned a violent explosion on the side of the opposition. In the house of commons on the same evening lord Althorp made the same announcement that lord Melbourne had made in the lords, and prepased the adjournment of the bouse until the 17th which was lords, and proposed the adjournment of the house until the 17th, which was adopted.

adopted.

On the evening of the 17th, lord Althorp proposed a new election in the place of lord Duncannen, and replied to a question of Sir Robert Peel that government persisted in the Irish tithes bill. But that the coercion bill would be brought forward with modifications. On the same day, on a question from Mr. Hume regarding the ecclesiastical commission for Ireland, lord Althorp replied that it had been submitted to the king and would be forthwith communicated to the house. The Times published on the same morning the new ministerial nominations. Lord Melbourne replaces lord Grey; lord Duncannon is Secretary of State for the interior, and is raised to the peerago with the title of lord Duncannon of Besborough. The department of Woods and Vergets with a seat in the Cabinet is given to Sir J. C. Hobbouse. Lord with the title of ford Duncannon of Besborough. The department of Woods and Forests with a seat in the Cabinet is given to Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Lord Althorp continues as Chanceller of the Exchequer. Mr. Hume has proposed an address to the noble lord requesting him to retain his situation. This had met with 300 signatures among the members of the House of Commons. The puress we have presented officed her other requestions.

The papers we have received afford no other news either regarding England or the Continent of the slightest interest.

From Persia the news is decisive and important. By a letter dated Tabreez, August 14th, it appears the Shah has named Mahomed Meerza (the eldest son of the late Abbas Meerza) heir to the throne. The uncles are said to be gradually reconciling themselves to tais, which they at first considered a supercession. The young Prince has been received with enthusiasm at the Capital, and has begun his Government with vigour. His minister—certainly the ablest man in Persia, though formerly one of the most indolent—has set to work con amore, and is doing more good than was ever expected from a Persian minister—reforming abuses—restraining the Priests—protecting the riots—upholding the authority of the Prince, and conducting the foreign relations with great text and courage. In short it is added if he will only persevere in his present course nothing better can be desired.

desired.

The Russians comtemplating, it is presumed, the possibility of a rupture in Europe, are said to be wonderfully polite to the Persians, and not the less so since they have seen our officers and supplies coming in from all quarters. They have granted an additional delay of two months for the settlement of the crore of to.naums, and will give, it is supposed, a further delay if it be required, which it certainly will be. Our officers have arrived at Tabreez, for the most part suffering from fever, but are all convalescent. They were to move in about tea days to a camp formed on the borders of Turkey, partly for drill, and partly to co-operate with the Turkish forces from Erzeroom in petting down the predatory Koords of the frontier.

We regret to say the Cholera has been raging at Bushire, and in many other places in the Galf.—No other information has been received from the former place.—Bombay Courier, Oct. 25.

former place .- Bombay Courier, Oct. 25.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOT. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1835.

NO. 5.

PRICE .

BABBAGE ON MANUFACTURES.

Any Gentleman willing to part with the above work will confer a favor on a party desirous of purchasing it. Apply to the Epiror.

Apply to the EDITOR.

OFFICIAN NOTICE.

Considerab'e inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improver conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wil u'ly leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Norice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

The ARGYLE, McDonald from Calcutta, and the RASSELAS (Am.) Brewer, from the Sandwich Islands, are the only arrivals in the past week.

BOAT WITH BOATS CREW OF THE SHIP ARGYLE DETAINED BY THE CHINESE AT ST. JOHN'S.

The holidays of the chinese new year have been signalized by a most indecorous act on the part of some of the government officers sholding, we believe, high rank.

It will appear from the following letter that twelve

British subjects were seized and detained by the Chinese to the westward, but whether by the local officers or by some Ladrones is uncertain. An attempt was made to bring the fact to the notice of the governor of Canton; but it was, for the time, frustrated by the brutality of some military officers.

Extract from Capt. McDonalds letter.

"On standing over from Luconia for the coast of China we had a heavy gale from N. E. lost nearly all our sails, and made the land to leeoward of Sanciam, where I anchored for the night. Next morning sent the 1st. cutter to try and procure a pilot, with the 2nd officer and eleven hands, who as soon as they landed were taken by the people on shore and made prisoners; the pilot that came on board about three hours afterwards gave us the information of our boats crew having been seized."

To represent the ill treatment and detention of this of-

ficer and men, the third superintendent, Captain Elliot, R. N. accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, second chinese interpreter, and Captain McDonald, came from Macao in the cutter St. George, and casting anchor halfway-between Whampoa and Canton, pushed up in a small ship's boat, which they had borrowed from a Lintin opium ship, to the landing place, Teen-tsze-ma-tow, where they went on shore, and entered the Chuh lan (Bamboo rail) gate of the city about 8 A. M. on sunday the 1st of february. They carried an open letter, in which the circumstances were detailed, and also stating that "the affair concerned human life," which was the reason of their presence in the city. After having advanced a short distance they were met by some officers who stopped their farther progress; and it is with extreme regret we learn that this opposition was accompanied by very rough treatment; Captain Elliot was twice struck over the head by one of his opponents, and-he being dressed in the uniform of a post-Captain of the British navy—the handle of his sword seized by the chinese, who forthwith burried the whole party out of the city.

It is said they then waited for about three hours outside of the gate, in hopes of their representation being received; but in vain; and about 11 A. M. without seeing, or communicating with their countrymen, or other foreigners at Canton, they finally retired to the St. George at her anchorage down the river; making use of a Chinese Sampan

for this purpose, the ship's boat in which they landed having been driven from the shore by the chinese, after which she made her way up to the factories.

The above particulars were obtained from Captain Mc. Donald of the Argyle, who made his appearance at the factories about 2 P. M.

In the early part of the day a considerable sensation was excited among chinese as well as foreigners, by the reported appearance of strangers at the gute, of whom nothing was known except that one was in uniform with sword, epaulettes and cocked hat: linguists were seen hurrying from one factory to another, under pretence of ascertaining, for Howqua's information, who the parties were; although we can scarcely suppose them to have been ignorant on this head. Presently, three lascars from the Lintin ship's jolly boat were descried, who made known, after a good deal of cross examination, that they had come up, towed by the St. George, with the party alluded to as passengers, some of whose baggage was in the jolly boat. On this being examined, Captain Elliot's cocked hat case was observed, with his name engraved on it, which gave the first clue to the discovery of who they were; and some British subjects forthwith hurried to the gate, in order to render assistance if required. They arrived too late however; for no foreigner was there to be found; and the affair was rendered only still more mysterious, for what had become of the petitioners, whether they had obtained an audience or were made prisoners in the city, or what other fate had befallen them none could conjecture. The next step was to make for the St. George, to see if the party could be heard of there; and two gentlemen started on this errand. But before they returned the mystery was cleared up by the report of Captain Mc. Donald, as above given. It is satisfactory to learn from the gentlemen who saw Captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff in the St. George that they suffered no personal injury whatever from the violence offered to them. Captain Elliot spoke of taking up a ship to proceed to St. John's and obtain the release of the captured boat's crew. In this we apprehend no difficulty will be found; for the Chinese government will be naturally anxious to disavow the unlawful seizure, and punish it's perpretators, for which end measures are in progress, at the requisition of the agent for the Argyle, made through Howqua.

Commending as we do the zeal of H. M. superintendents on this occasion, we cannot but deeply regret that they should have allowed one of their own body to be helplessly exposed to insult from chinese underlings, as appears to have been the case; while the occurrence adds one more to the lamentable catalogue of failures, which tend to embolden the chinese in their contemptuous course of conduct toward the British authorities. And this, it is to be feared, may be ultimately reflected on British merchants; who have hitherto never failed in obtaining attention, and, not unusually, satisfactory answers to remonstrances made at the city gate. It is much to be wished that the third superintendent had afforded his countrymen an opportunity of supporting him at the gale; and had this been done, even after the first repulse, we have not a doubt that the same success would have attended the mission as we had lately the pleasure of recording in the case of a British merchant; who, with the support of his friends, maintained his post at the gate for a whole day, and at last, by evincing a determination to pass the night there alone, if not attended to, he succeeded in having his address received by the Kwang-Heep at 8 P.M.

We have no hesitation in saying, however, that we consider it derogatory to any British functionary to go through

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the humiliating form of presenting an address at the gate. And we earnestly join in the prayer contained in the late petition to His Majesty, that he will not "permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of his commission."

In our columns will be found the translation of a letter signed "Habakkuk", taken from the Chronica de Macao of the 19th instant, and also some observations on it from our correspondent, Delta. We are extremely glad to know that the columns of the "Chronica de Macao" are open to such communications; the collision of ideas and opinions is always productive of good and encrease of knowledge. For ourselves, we invite the most unrestrained discussion on the China question, not in the least fearing that the policy of Great Britain will be such as to do her honor.

Delta, very good naturedly, supposes "Habakkuk" to have been ironically inclined when he penned his epistle to the Editor of the Chronica de Macao; but we are sure that he was in most melancholy earnest; and we consider it as the ridiculous attempt of an anonymous and unknown individual to weigh in his own small balance the thoughts and deeds of others. His assumption and presumption are not small when he tells the world that his letter is necessary to repel the pretensions of the English in China; which he is modestly pleased to term unwise, unjust, and very absurd. Argument he has none, for he has no premises. But he bas allowed himself the liberty of pronouncing on a question in which the honor and important mercantile interests of the British nation are concerned; and that with a bold latitude wholly unbecoming anyone when differing in opinion from the many. When we take his own assertion for the goodness of his heart, he must allow us to doubt the soundness of his head; for he seems to forget that all his assertions cut both ways: and a complaint of the opium trade comes with a good grace from a native of that country whose merchants first introduced it into China, and still persevere in its introduction as far as their means can allow! His lament, therefore, for the small progress made by the true religion should be rung in the ears of his own countrymen, who certainly first opened the gates for the introduction of this most odious drug, and still do all they can to keep them open.

FIRE AT MACAO. DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On Monday night the 26th instant this ancient and superb edifice was totally destroyed by fire. From it's conspicuous situation, standing on almost the highest ground within the walls of Macao, the grand and awful sight of the blazing pile was visible to the whole city. originated in the guard-house, which was a part of the buildding, and occupied by soldiers. The church was built by the jesuits in 1602. We hope to see a full account of this melancholy event in the next Chronica de Macao.

COMMERCIAL POLICY OF TURKEY.

The chinese are said to be a people either just above or just below the turks. There may be many points of resemblance between the two nations, as there are, indeed, between all Asiatics; but that the tucks hold the highest place when their foreign and commercial policy is considered there cannot be a doubt. The following extract from Mct ulloch's Dictionary of commerce will prove the right of the moslems to be esteemed as a far more liberal nation than

the self-sufficient sons of Han. (2d edition, page 384)

Commercial Policy of the Turks.—It is singular that as respects commerce, the policy of the Turks.—It is singular that as respects commerce, the policy of the Turksh government, whether originating in design or carelessness, is entitled to the highest praise. "No restrictions," says Mr. Thornton, "are laid on commerce, except in the instance of a general prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life to foreign countries, especially from the capital, where alone it is since and a support of the sup is rigorously enforced; and this impolitic restraint will no doubt be removed, when the Turkish government shall become sensible, that what is intended as the means of securing abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that searcity which is sometimes experienced. With this one exception, commerce is perfectly free and unfettered. Every article of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture is conveyed into every port, and over every province, without any interference on the part of the magistrates, after pay-

ment of the duties. On this subject I speak from actual experience, and may appeal to every foreign or native merchant in Turkey for its general truth." (Present state of Turkey, vol. i. p. 82.)

The duties, to are extremely moderate being only three per cent. on imports, and as much on exports; so that in almost all that relates to her commercial regulations, Turkey is entitled to read a lesson to the most civilised European powers; and this she has done in a very able manner, in an official paper published in the Moniteur Ottoman, in September, 1832. We extract a few paragraphs from this very interesting

document.

'It is recognised throughout Europe that it would be useful to the great majority to substitute, for the system of prohibitions, that of liberty, which theoretical men advocate; the difficulty is, to find means to separate the future from the past without a violent rupture. Hence the difficulties of government in satisfying all the exigencies of agriculture, industry, and commerce, action in a circle where every measure in favour of one, acts immediately in an inverse sense on the other. The endeavour is vain to establish, between so many crossing interests, a factitious equilibrium which absolute liberty of exchange alone can give.

exchange alone can give.

"Thus, one of the most important questions which occupies the meditation of statesmen in Europe, is, to discover how the palings which pen commerce up in narrow spaces may be thrown down without shocks that might endanger public order.

public order.

"Good sense, tolerance, and hospitality, have long ago done for the Ottoman empire, what the other states of Europe are endeavouring to effect by more or less happy political combinations. Since the throne of the sultans has been elevated at Constantinople, commercial prohibitions have been unknown; they opened all the ports of their empire to the commerce, to the manufactures, to the territorial produce of the Occident, or, to say better, of the whole world. Liberty of commerce has reigned here without limits, as large, as extended as it was possible to be.

"Never has the diyan dreamed, under any pretext of national interest, or even of reciprocity, of restricting that faculty which has been exercised, and is to this day, in the most unlimited sense, by all the nations who wish to furnish a portion of the consumption of this vast empire, and to share in the produce of its territory.

produce of its territory.

"Here every object of exchange is admitted, and circulated without meeting any obstacle other than the payment of an infinitely small portion of the value to the Custom-house. The chimera of a balance of trade never entered into heads sensible enough not to dream of calculating whether there was most profit in buying or selling. Thus the markets of Turkey, supplied from all countries, refusing no objects which mercantile spirit puts in circulation, and impositor heads they transport them are selden or all countries, refusing no objects which mercantile spirit pats in circulation, and imposing no charge on the vessels that transport them, are seldom or never the scenes of those disordered movements occasioned by the sudden deficiency of such or such merchandise, which, exorbitantly raising prices are the scourges of the lower orders, by unsettling their habits, and by inflicting privations. From the system of restrictions and prohibitions arise those devouring tides and ebbs which sweep away in a day the labour of years, and convert commerce into a career of alarms and perpetual dangers. Turkey, where, this system does not exist, these disastrous effects are

unknown.

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of this régime of the globe are the officers charged

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of this régime of commercial liberty: and in no portion of the globe are the officers charged with the collection, of more confiding facility for the valuations, and of so decidedly conciliatory a spirit in every transaction regarding commerce.

"Away with the supposition that these facilities granted to strangers, are concessions extorted from weakness! The dates of the contracts termed capitulations, which establish the rights actually enjoyed by foreign merchants, recall periods at which the Mussulman power was altogether predominant in Europe. The first capitulation which France obtained was in 1535, from Soliman the Canonist (the Magnificent). The dispositions of these contracts have become antiquated, the fundamental principles remain. Thus, 300 years ago, the sultans, by an act of munificence and of reason, anticipated the most ardent desires of civilised Europe, and proclaimed unlimited freedom of commerce."

Dear Mr. Editor,

Some of my friends came to me a good deal excited, and informed me there was a formidable attack in the new Macao newspaper on our recent petition to our sovereign. I got hold of the letter alluded to, signed "Habakkuk"; and you may judge of my surprise and pleasure when instead of an opponent I found we had to hail in "Habakkuk," a zealous (though perhaps not a prudent) friend The mistake originates naturally enough; to our cause. The mistake originates naturally enough; "Habakkuk" either writes in another language and is badly translated, or he is not sufficiently versed in Portuguese to deal in irony; for it turned out my friends had mistaken his irony for argument and his argument for irony, I am not much astonished at this: in matters merely personal it is not every one who knows when the laugh is with him: or at him: so in "Habakkuk" we have another assistant:-long may he continue to write. Yet that others, not so well versed in our chinese politics as you, Mr. Editor and I are, may run into no mistake, I just touch on two or three points to throw into stronger relief the irony contained in it: thus, a series of horrid crimes, and wrongs, and rashnesses are mustered up against the English petitioners; and then we are told the "venerable," Mr.—signed it: "any one who runs may read:"—is it not plain that Habakkuk's intention is to show the absurdity of one of this gentleman's prudence and goodness signing a document if it had contained such serious faults? Again, the illustration of the "Bees:"-there must be a Bee in that bonnet that cannot perceive it is the over-pre-

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

valence of drones in the hive "Habakkuk" means-to drive at. He goes on to talk of the want of gratitude of the English towards China: can any irony be stronger than this?- From Jack on the forecastle to the venerable premier of Great Britain, will any Englishman be found to say he feels one particle of gratitude to the chinese?—They have traded largely with us—for their own gain—but gratitude!—for what have we to be grateful?—is it for contempt?—is it because they call us, "Misbeliever, cut throat dog, and spit upon my Jewish gaberdine?"-Is it for barking us (as their emperor calls it) till hardly the inner rind is left?—is it for starving, imprisoning, and ultimately causing the death, under insult, of a nobleman, the representative of our country?—gratitude! the feeling of jack is to express his sense of gratitude through a long 18 pounder; and the persuasion of the venerable earl must be, "We will best show them our "gratitude by making ourselves respected."

Yet my silly friends could not discover irony in the word gratitude, as applied by an Englishman to China.

So again, on the immensity of the commerce; the larger it is, the more desirable to have it on equitable terms: as if the silk would be allowed to rot, or the tea-trees to wither, because an English ship paid £100 of port dues instead of £700.

Then, can a harder hit be given to those who put all sort of things into our petition, which it does not contain an allusion to, than where Habakkuk talks of, "division of "kingdoms and provinces"; -when the force we petitioners specify as sufficient is an express declaration we want no divisions nor no provinces, or we would have asked for 40 regiments of Sepoys and half as many of British troops, to attempt such an object.

On the subject of opium alone, my worthy friend, Habakkuk, seems a little out of temper; and had he not began by stating he was not a morador, his tone would have led me to suppose that it was the crime being committed at Lintin not at Macao-not the crime itself which galled him.

Religion is a subject I never myself touch on; but it is known to me that an influential party of venerable men here consider acquiescence by H. M. in the prayer of our petition as most likely to benefit the propagation of true religion amongst the chinese.

I now make my bow to "Habakkuk," and sincerely hope soon to see him resume his strain of argument, only a little better translated; or, what may suit as well, I pledge myself to make his productions intelligible to my country-DELTA. men.

PETITION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT CANTON.

(From the Chronica de Macao 19th January, 1835.)

I beg of you as an especial favor to publish in your journal the following exposition, which is much required to repel indiscreet, unjust, and very absurd pretensions.

I am not a chinese, neither am I a native of Macao, nor am I a morador of the city; but I am born with a good heart which always leans to the side of reason and justice; therefore I cannot be indifferent to a hostile and causeof the city; but I am born with a good heart which always leans to the side of reason and justice; therefore I cannot be indifferent to a hostile and causeless aggression, such as is a certain petition of the English in Canton and Macao;—and among others who have not shunned it is the venerable Mr.—in which they direct their sovereign to attack, injure, insult, and humble the chinese empire: this empire, the patriarch of monarchies, that is to say, one of the oldest, that has maintained itself for many thousand years by the maxims of its own laws, which resemble more the wisdom of the Bees than any known work of the sciences of the philosophers from which sprung the Machiavellian policy of Europe, where they attack sach other without warning, and dismember kingdoms and provinces as we divide victuals. These English, Mr. Editor, have, by this proceeding, shown themselves most ungrateful to the chinese: they have not remembered; or, blinded by their pride, they have not calculated the worth and the immense quantity of the produce both of their Asiatic possessions and of the mother country which this great empire consumes; that she promotes a most extensive navigation, by which a vast number of European sailors and officers are maintained, of whom many retire every year most wealthy, to aggrandize England. They have not taken into account that about 20 millions of the precious metals are exported to their part of Asia as well as to Europe, besides the return of their ships freighted with what is required for the increase of their mercantile circulation. They, on account of their long consciences, have not feared to commit the crime of wringing from China, yearly, an incalculable sum of money, the proceeds of the introduction of 15 a 20,000 Chests of opium, a drug which only serves to pervert the morals of China; and, after the manner of the Buccaneers, to avail themselves of Lintin and Capsingmoon for the better introduction of this article, which the most immoral of all ideas could alone excite to the injury of t

tuous of any known; which never did the least ill to Europe, either in thought tuous of any known; which never did the least ill to Europe, either in thought or deed; whose population of 360 millions is solely employed in cultivating the soil, from whose industry the whole world is supplied with that which is most necessary. What a want of calculation!—what blindness in these men who only listen to the dictates of bullying pride:—this is the eason why the true religion is with so much difficulty propagated in this empire; and what terrible consequences may not be produced by what these hotheaded gentlemen seek —but the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Yet it may be hoped that H. B. M. William the 4th, in his council of wise ministers will not assent to such requisitions, with views of maintaining and establishing the royal rights that he enjoys. I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant, HABAKKUK.

We are happy to learn that the trials which are being made in England, to ascertain the rate of sailing of many of the ships lately built by the surveyors of the navy on improved principles, are not disregarded in this distant quarter; but that they have given birth to a spirited emulation between the American and British ships at Lintin. It is well known that the merchant vessels of the United States are the fastest that sail the seas; their builders having paid more attention to this most essential quality of a ship than to construct them for the stowage of large cargoes; although we have heard that their skill in ship-building is lately so much improved that the vessels now built in the U. S. and called, by way of sobriquet, "Kettle-bottoms," combine great capacity with extreme speed: the ventricle of the elephant with the limbs of the greyhound. However perfect a ship may be in her proportions; although her lines are all lines of beauty, her rate of sailing must depend greatly on her trim, and on the size and rake of her masts and yards. A report of a trial between the American brig John Gilpin, Captain Walsh, and the British brig Fairy, Captain McKay, has been handed to us, and we publish it with much pleasure, being convinced that such rivalry must be productive of good; and we are sure that sea-commanders are as proud of the speed of their vessels as ever were the owners of Eclipse or Childers.

Eclipse or Ubilders.

They started twice, and the Fairy weathered, both times, about a mile and a half on the Gilpin. Fach time the Fairy started about fifty yards on the weather quarter of the Gilpia, and whilst standing on the starboard tack the Fairy both fore reached and went to windward; in stays the Fairy went round in a much shorter time, and on the larboard tack she went equally fast to windward, but the Gilpia fore-reached about one point from the time they tacked, until she bore up, but was always abaft the Fairy's beam; both trials were much alike, and equally in favor of the Fairy, she having given the Gilpia her royals.

Gilpin her royals.

We understand the British brig Governor Findlay is We shall always be ready to give also entered for a trial. publicity. through the columns of the Register, to such praiseworthy exertions.

ETIQUETTE IN CHINESE TARTARY.

(Calcutta Journal, Vol. 5. No. 263. Pages 375 & 461.)

In these holiday times, when all business is cast to the winds and pleasure alone is regarded by the chinese, we beg to submit to onr readers some illustrations of chinese character in almost the farthest west of their extensive yet compact empire.

The first following extract is from the fourth of a series of letters describing a tour in the Himalaya mountains, in 1821; and the second is from some remarks, "On the letters from the Himalaya."

from the Himalaya.—Hearing of a Lama who was conversant in Hindonstanee, and could write the Tartar language, and under the expectation of being stopped by the chinese at Bekhur, I thought it judicious to make use of his talents in communicating to the Garpan, or Governor of Garoo, by etter, my wish to pass the frontier, and tender my respects to his authority. I sent for him, and on the 18th we conversed toge her upon the subject: he proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz.

proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz. Hindee, Tartar, and Koonowuree; he could also write the Nagree, Tankree, and the Tartar characters, Oome and Ochen, carve upon stone, and make wooden blocks for printing sacred sentences. He was acquainted with the complaisance exacted by the Chinese in their correspondence, and had been in the habit of writing to them on the part of the Bussahir Rajship.

In the course of conversation, he told me significantly that H. and Pl marred their hopes, by sending to Garoo so adverse a token of friendship as a sword. This being received as a challenge to fight, was returned; and with it the sentiments of the Chinese so impressively designed on the irrogly-phical painting, which all at Soobathoo saw; and further, the material omission of a silk scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity.

The hieroglyphical painting your correspondent mentions, exhibited at Soobathoo, which was returned in answer to two former travellers, with the ill-judged present of a sword they hail sent to Garoo, as a token of friendship, but which according to the chinese notions of etiquette, was interpreted as an insult, and a challerge to fight—is worthy of peculiar notice. This was a most extraordionary production; and if we regulate our ideas by the force of the symbolical expressions, we shall perceive the chinese character in a more intense light than in all the compiled experience of our ill-conducted embassies. The painting was of about the same size and proportions as a leaf of the Europe copy of the Asiatic Researches, and showed a considerable share of talent for so obscure a region as the frontier of Tartary. In the floor of the design were five animals in relievo, of the form of swine, but each having a proboscis: perhaps the nearest resemblance to an elephant that their crude ideas could suggest: upon their backs was an eoraged tiger, apparently master of his prey, drawu with great expression; but while this trial of strength is deciding, the tiger is pounced upon by an enormous bird, the eagle, or the roc of rom ince, his falcon beak piercing the head, and having a claw fixed in each of the elephants, his vast spread of wing indicating at the same time great power.

In a corner of the drawing are seen standing the two Feringhees, in the dress they probable then wore, with a disconsolate but steady eye, directed to the high Table Land. Over their heads was a sword, (perhaps the one sent), dripping blood, suspended by a hair, at their feet, and a little in front on the China side, bay a snake; in their rear, also close at their feet, was a hornet or rather a spider, weaving a snare, and a mouse or such like animal, as if endeavouring to catch it.

At the top of the picture, at each end, and above a fewstriped clouds, were the sun and moon opposite each other. Such, to the best of my recollection were the feat

impression of the production being an occult resemblance to national character, dramatic vagaries, or any thing equally as unmeaning, into which they sluck the two Europeans, it requires neither ingenuity nor discernment, to discover the allusion to our Indian Government. An explanation of the sembolical figures in the Tartar character, was given below the mergin, which was translated into Hindee or some other language, and accompanied it. The substance was to the following effect:—

Strength is not given to the algebraic proportioned to his bulk.

Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The 'Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The tyger, an inferior animal, is often his successful adversary; but while he may rule over the country of the elephants/ his energy will fail to prepon l-rate amongst tribes of another form and habits; or that power is often betraved by its own confidence. Those who desire to live in peace with others, should be circumspect towards themselves;'—or freely, that 'the collision of power will produce a ruinous shock to both;' and such other gentle admonitions, as' well as I now recoliect, and which receive greater force when coupled with the oral sentiments of the Chinese at Bekhur: who plainly said, that great the oral sentiments of the Chinese at Bekhur; who plainly said, that great empires on terms of equality will best preserve their friendship at a distance. (parted by a wide summunder); that we were a grasping race, but we had enough to look after already.

enough to look after already.

From the whole of this we may reasonably conclude, that the elephants, or swine with proboscis, represent the Native Powers in India, menstrons and formidable in appearance, subjugated and domiciled by the greater activity and courage of the tyger, symbolically expressive of the British sway in India: who although rulers of the soil, may yet yield their supremacy to a more favored race of beings, (the chinsel), as signified by the imperial eagle covering by its extended wings all Ladia; while the sun and moon illuminating the picture, indicate the celestial protection. The singular position of the two Europeans with the spider weaving a snare at their feet, and the snake, watchful for the entangled prey, and the blood-dripping sword darting from the skies, was too impressive to require comment. Something to the foregoing effect came across the genius of the then possessor of the painting, who is a very good judge in other things; but the design was so intense, and the translation so energetic, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to and the translation so energetic, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others more fertile in extravagancies may account for the number five, and be able to class them and the bird with known genera, and make a better tale altogether; but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral that success is not account.

the moral, that success is not security.

It was not my intention to have dilated so widely upon au incident which

It was not my intention to have dilated so widely upon au incident which only corroborated the national character of that extraordinary country; since this might have been done at the time, now two years ago, and with better effect from a fresh memory and livelier imagination; but as an explanatory reference to the subject so genly handled in the letter, and for the purpose of showing that the remotest portions of this vast domain are ruled by the same rigofs and suspicious vigilance as presides in Pekin itself, and that the tenets of the government are peremptory to the extended limits of its authority, the notice may not have been unworthily made. The painting is likely to be in Calcutta; and a fac simile of it in the hands of your commendable eng aver, would form a curious record of the adventurers.

Your correspondent further observes, that besides the preposterous error of sending a sword as a token of peace, "the material omission of a Silk Scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity." In illustration of this, I may mention, that Turner particularly remarks upon this indispensible custom, a disregard of which would have proved quite as effectual as the opinionative protest of the English embassador against the established usige of a foreign court! As Turner's work is not in many hands, and those who have it may not know where to look for the information, it may be permitted to transcribe the whole passage, which may be useful to future travellers in those regions: he gives it with his usual clearness of expression.

"Hiddingt mit to return by the messenger who waited upon me proper."

which may be useful to future travellers in those regions: he gives it with his usual clearness of expression.

"I did not omit to return by the messenger who waited upon me proper acknowledgement for the polite attentions of the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo: I sent, at the same time, a white silk scarf to each; for this is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourse of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Bootan. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted under cover with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a si'k scarf, constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across

the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismission. The colour that is employed on this occassion is either white or crimson; but the latter is less frequently used, white appearing to have an universal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, resembling that sort of Chinese stuff called "pelong," and is remarkable for the purity of its glossy whiteness. They are commonly damasked, and the sacred words, "Oom Maunec Painnee Oom," are usually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fring. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who presents them to his own condition, and the degree of respect he means to pay his guest. Trivial and unmeaning as this custom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extraction as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extraction of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet; it extends from Turkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and I doubt not, of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet; it extends from Tarkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Mantchiew Tartary? I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of amity. In the course of my travels, every person who visit d me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people not very conversant with the various customs of different nations, and who probably would have considered any obvious deviation from their own, in no very favorable point of view, I never hesitated when waiting upon the chief, to salute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Bootan were constantly accompanied by a Pelong scarf, and in conformity with the custom, I always sent one in return. Of so much moment, indeed, in their estimation, is the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the Resident at Rungpore, informed me that the Rajah of Bootan once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor General, merely because it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to testify its anthenticity"

Hoppo's family. January 1st. The arrival of the new hoppo's family at Canton is reported. They come from Peking, and are said to amount to two hundred in all, and all Mante ou tartars. If we may julge by the number of this train, we may suppose that the post of hoppo of the port of Canton is well thought of at court, or he would not retain such a suite of servants and expectant followers. (Chinese Repository.)

It appears that access to the Canton river through the Bocca Tigris for H. M. ships and to the local government for H. M. officers, was much easier some years ago than at present. The following extract from Captain Broughton's voyage of discovery to the north pacific ocean, in H. M. sloop Providence and her tender, will show satisfactorily that the officers of the Canton government of that day were neither so suspicious nor unfriendly as they have lately proved themselves.

It was the tender that Captain Broughton brought up to Whampoa, a schooner of 87 tons which he had purchased on a former visit to Macao. The Providence was wrecked the 17th of May, 1797, on a coral reef near the island of Typinsan.—There is no mention of previous application

for a pilot at Macao.

June. 4th At drylight we got under way with a fine breeze, and at 29 h.

1797. we were abreast of Lintin. A boat was disputeded from bruce to
Macao with an officer to acquaint the governor with my return, and

With a strong flood-tide we soon passed through the Boca Tigris, and discovered 13 large ships at anchor up the rivr. At 5 h, we were visited by several of their boats, who informed us they were homeward-hound East Indiamen. They obligingly offered us every assistance, and we pursued our course up the river, having no occasion to accept their civilities at present. At 8 h, when above the second bar, keeping too near the starboard shore, we got a-ground, and remained so till 10 h, when we hove off into the stream, and to entinued at anchor till day light; at which time we got under way, and by 8 A. M. came at to an anchor Whampoa in four fathoms.

I immediately proceeded up to Canton in the pinnace, to consult with the supercargoes in procuring provisions, and to regulate the distribution of the seamen into the India ships. About noon I reached the English factory, and waiting upon Mr. Hall, the chief, I soon arranged my business (the captains of the Indiamen being on the spot); and in the afternoon the schooner left Whampoa to remain at the second bar till I returned in the pinnace.

6th. In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal hong

In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal hong our. In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal hong merchants, who was deputed from the city to enquire into the particulars of my arrival, with the reasons for so doing. In the presence of Mr. Hall I explained the cause of my coming up to Whampoa; requesting at the same time the chinese government would supply my wants before I quitted the river. He then left us to report the same.

7th. The afterneon was cool and pleasant after the rain, but the following day we had excessive heat. Not finding it necessary to remain any longer to expedite our receiving refreshments, which Mr. Hall was pleased to take upon himself, I took my leave of the gentlement of the factory, to whom I am under great obligation for their kind attentions; and in four hours and a half I reached the second bar.

In the morning we were visited by a mandarine of the first rank who seemed very desirous to see the vessel, which being permitted, he assured us our wants should be immediately sumplied, now he was convinced who and what we were; but from the report given into the city, they were in doubt, and he was obliged to come on hoard to satisfy himself before permission could be granted. These good intentions were of little use to us as I purposed sailing with all expedition to Macao, after receiving what we required from the East India ships.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

70L. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1835.

NO. 6. \ PRICE | SO CENTS. \

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE DOST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessel DUNCAN, Randall, from Liverpool the 2nd of september, has brought English papers up to that date, but they do not contain any important news, or matter of great public interest. The parliament was not to meet until february, and some severe remarks on this delay and neglect of the business of the nation were made by the London press.

The British vessels, UPTON CASTLE, Duggan, from Singapore and Calcutta, and VESTAL, Taylor from Manila and Sydney, have also arrived at Lintin.

We have been kindly favoured with the loan of some English papers, of august and the 1st of sep tember, brought by the Duncan, from which we learn that earl Grey has been received with much distinction in the north of England. Several addresses were presented to him at Newcastle, and a public dinner was to be given to him in Edinburgh, on a day after the 15th of september. Whether the lord chancellor Brougham would be present was not known; but it was supposed, if these two great men met secrets relative to the dissensions in the cabinet, which occasioned the dissolution of lord Grey's ministry, might escape from both, unless they were extremely cautious. It is said that lord Durham may be the new lord lieutenant and Sir J. C. Hobhuse, Bt. the secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Speaker Sutton elevated to the peerage, and succeeded in the house of commons by Mr. Littleton, the late secretary for Ireland.

A reform of the house of peers is freely discussed by the press in England, as being absolutely necessary to give due effect to the late reform of the house of commons. The only reform that can be impressed on that assembly, called by one of their own body, lord Chesterfield, "a hospital of incurables," is the making it elective instead of hereditary: and here some of the nicest and most secret springs of human nature and policy will be touched. We consider the honors of the peerage to have been much too profusely scattered—and that for some not very honorable political purposes—ever since the accession of the house of Hanover. If you have a house of peers, the "valiant and the wise only should be separated from the mass of mankind" to compose it. So says fra Paolo, of Venice.

Ireland is still distracted by the religious and political agitation of both orangemen and romanists. A great meeting was held in Dublin by the high church party on the 15th of August, and a grand banquet given to lord Winchelsea, who had left England for the express purpose of attending the meeting. Lord Roden presided. This proceeding, of course, immediately originated a similar one from the adherents of O'Connell, to whom a dinner was given at Waterford on the 16th of August.

In another column will be found some extracts from the Morning Herald and Courier, relating to the claims of the officers of the restitime service of the E. I. company. The testimony of lord Strathallan, one of the ablest men who ever

presided over the company's China establishment (when Mr. Drummond), is alike honorable to himself and to the highly respectable body of officers whose cause he has voluntarily advocated: well designated in the Morning Herald as the most useful class of servants the company ever possessed. We offer our sincere congratulations on the successful issue of the ballot at the E. I. house, and on the tardy justice thus publicly wrung from the court of directors.

The news from Portugal is interesting. Don Pedro and the young queen returned to Lisbon on the 7th of august, highly gratified with their visit to Oporto. The cortes were to assemble on the 15th, and the liberty of the press was to be one of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the members. In another column will be found a short account of the meeting of the cortes.

In Spain the civil war is prosecuted in a rather desultory manner by both parties; but the Biscayan partisan, Zumalacarreguy, has been accused of some very barbarous deeds, even of fusillading the wretched inhabitants of some poor villages. The Spanish minister of finance, M. de Toreno, brought forward his plan on the 7th of august, which caused an alarm amongst the holders of Spanish bonds in London, where a meeting was called on the subject, Mr. Weeding in the chair.

A full account of the proceedings will be found in the morning Heralds of the 19th and 22nd of august. An express from Madrid of the 23rd of august brought the intelligence that the finance project of count Toreno had been rejected by a majority of the committee of the procuradores, who had come to the determination of paying off the whole of the cortes bonds, with the full amount of the interest due upon them.

A large majority of the committee showed a disinclination to recognise the debt contracted in France since 1823; but the question was not decided. Intelligence received from Bayonne on the 1st of september represents Don Carlos and his immediate followers as being in a wretched state of destitution, and continually moving before pursuing parties of the royalist forces.

The project of succession to the Spanish crown was introduced in the chamber of proceses on the 8th of august. Don Carlos and his children are to be cut off for ever.

The insurrection in Syria, which had begun to assume an aspect sufficiently alarming to the power and independence of the ruler of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, has been crushed.

CHINESE TARIFF.

We have already adverted in a former number to the necessity of establishing a regular tariff. If any such proposition were made the answer would be,--conform to old established regulations and let the hong merchants pay the duties for you. But as we all know that the old established regulations put a stop to every improvement, we ought for a moment to over-look them, and ask for regulations equally well founded upon old custom, and, in fact, still more venerable on account of their pre-existence to the present order of things.

But, whilst we demand a regular tariff, let us not forget, that this is in strict accordance to the laws of the celestial

empire. According to the imperial law, the tariff is to be stuck up in every customhouse, to prevent extersion. Even under existing circumstances, as printing in China is very cheap, a chinese copy with a translation might be placed in every foreign merchant's office, and the amount of duties paid according to this tariff. Nevertheless, if the hong merchants will perform the friendly office of paying before hand, let them do so, we have not the least objection. Our new hoppo, having come lately from the very abode of compassion, will, doubtless, oblige the whole foreign community by furnishing them with a true copy of the tariff.

Experience has shown that excessive duties, instead of increasing, powerfully contribute to diminish revenue, at the same time that they give rise to a vast amount of smug-gling and demoralisation, which it is impossible to get rid of otherwise than by reduction. This general principle applies still more forcibly to China. Would there be as many ships at Lintin, if the duties were not so high, or would smuggling be carried on to such extent? For the mere sake of self interest, and increasing the imperial revenue, the present system should be changed, and both parties will doubtless be thereby benefitted. We would ask, who is at present the greatest loser?—is it not the imperial treasury?-how long will our celestial friends be in learning to promote their true interests in a direct way!

It is, besides, the bounden duty of government, to make the interests of a few submit to those of the many; and there is plainly neither sense nor justice in inflicting an injury on the public by imposing duties, not for the sake of revenue, the only legitimate purpose for which they can be imposed, but to enable a limited number of individuals to linger on in disadvantageous businesses. This principle, which amounts to a truism, is laid down by McCulloch. and strongly calls to our mind the system of hongs. Is not the con-soo fund, and any similar imposition, a bane to the revenues, and would not the advantage be far greater if the hoppo and his underlings received high salaries, and were put out of the way of temptation?

Let it not again be said, that every independant state has a right to levy duties at pleasure. This maxim we will not contest, for it would be unreasonable to contradictit; but we assert, that no government has any right to introduce fraud and extortion to the detriment of its own and foreign trade.

We are aware, that it profits very little to talk of our grievances, when redress is considered atterly impossible; but we wish to weaken the argument, which is constantly brought forward to counteract every improvement, that foreigners ought to trade according to the laws of a country where they reside by the compassion of the autocrat. If fraud and extortions can be considered synenymous with laws, the social order of the human species is dissolved, and every tyrant has an unbounded scope for carrying his unjust views into execution.

Situated as we are, we nevertheless do not doubt but

our affairs will soon be placed on a better footing, and we are therefore anxious to dwell upon the most essential points for the success of our trade; and amongst these we

consider a regular tariff, as holding a prominent rank.

The session of the Portuguese Cories was opened on the 15th instant, by the regent, Don Pedro. The day was magnificent. The spacious and commodious hall of the deputies was crowded by all who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. The British, French, Spanish Swedish, and Belgian ministers, with their secretaries, occupied a tribune on the left of the throne, opposite that provided for the royal family, who were attended by admiral Napier, the bishop of Coimbra, and several persons of distinction, with the members of the household. A gallery was filled with ladies of rank, and altogether about a thousand persons were present. About one o'clock the national air was played by the band to announce the arrival of the regent, who took his seat in a chair under the throne, and having desired the peers and deputies to be scated, proceeded to read his opening speech, which is too long for insertion in a weekly paper. It seems to have given satisfaction to the Portuguese.—The Albion, September 1st, 1834.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

This is the day appointed for the ballot at the East India House, to confirm the amendment of Mr. WEEDING relative to the compensation to be

awarded to the Company's maritime service; and, doubtless, the scrutineer's announcement will vindicate the character of the company from the obloquy of illiberality, from a partiality of conduct toward a most meritorious set of men, which would sadly tarnish the past munificence of these merchant princes of the east. In the ordinary transactions of life it is often very difficult to account for the motives which influence men in their actions; but we confess that it is still more difficult to explain the real motives of the court difficult to account for the motives which influence men in their actions; but we confess that it is still more difficult to explain the real motives of the court of direction towards the most useful class of servants they ever possessed. Poverty is not the cause, for one of their proprietors, in an able letter, which appears in this Journal, showed to the contrary, and thus confirmed our previous assertion that the court was not entitled to that plea. This also exposes the hollowness of that mock sympathy which has been expressed for the interests of the natives of India, since the commercial assets of the company have been proved sufficiently ample to meet the extra charge. As the company were never before placed in their present situation, they caunot want a precedent to guide them in compensating the officers of the service who have lost their employment in consequence of the abrogation of the company's monopoly, which is admitted on all hands to have been arranged with the government on terms highly advantageous to the interests of the whole body of proprietors.

monopoly, which is admitted on all hands to have been arranged with the government on terms highly advantageous to the interests of the whole body of proprietors.

But if a precedent be necessary, we have one in the instance of the more than liberal compensation awarded to the company's supercargoes at Canton, whose occupation, like Othello's, ceased with the company's monopoly. We, therefore, put it to the common sense of the directors and the proprietors, whether it would not be an act of marked injustice to give almost princely pensions to the men who loaded the company's ships at Canton, and doom the active and gailant fellows who conducted those valuable cargoes through the perils of a long and dangerous voyage into the port of London, to a pittance scarcely equal to what has already been awarded to some of their menial servants, and which, if the station in fife of the two parties are considered, will not bear comparison. It is unnecessary for us to combat the other and numerous arguments put forth on the part of the close-fisted trustees of the Indian territory. It would be like fighting a succession of vapours. But to return to the point, the justness of these claims has been admitted, and, as we have said before, if the principle is good, it is equally good to act upon it. We need not again urge the merits of the service; the past value of their exertions on behalf of the company's interests is too well known to the proprietors, and their services in their country's cause are too well known to their countrymen to need further commendation from us. We trust that the result of the ballot will show that the spirit of an equitable generosity has annulled the bitterness of party feeling and the undue influence of patronage. The maritime servants of the company will then receive no more than their due, and we have no doubt that the Indian minister will sanction the vote.—The Morning Herald, August 20.

COPY OF A TESTIMONIAL, VOLUNTARILY TRANSMITTED BY LORD VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN,

LATE CHIEF OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY AT CANTON, TO THE COMMITTEE OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE MARITIME SERVICE.

Having been in constant and intimate communication with the commanders and officers of the Honorable East India company's maritime service during a residence of 20 years in China, and possessing ample opportunities of appreciating their worth, I can bear an unreserved and impartial testimony, not only to their professional merits as seamen and navigators, the latter unrivalled, I firmly believe, by any other service in the world, but to their unremitted attention to the interests of their employers, to the efficiency of their ships at all times, both in a political and commercial point of view, and to their attachment to that service of which so many have shown themselves such bright ornaments, and which, indeed, needs no other proofs than the distinction to which numbers of it have attained in other arduous and responsible situations, filled by them on their retirement from that service, often tending alike to the advancement of science, and to the security and protection of that great national property committed to their charge.

There can be, I should imagine, but one opinion of the advantages that have been derived from the meritorious discharge of those duties by the commanders and officers of this distinguished service, composed of men often of high birth, and of the best education, and who, as far as my information goes, have invariably looked upon themselves as especially attached and belonging to that great and powerful company, whose service they entered at an early age, looking forward confidently to a provision to support them in their declining years, should they fail acquiring a competency while health and the approbation of their employers admitted of their continuance in it, and I cannot but suppose, when the suppression of the company's pursuits was determined on, entailing the extinction of this highly useful and distinguished maritime service, that it must have been in the contemplation of the legislature to grant an adequate compensation to those members of it thus deprived of their bread, a

Hayes-grove, August 14, 1834.

Yesterday a special general court of proprietors was held at the East India house, for the purpose of taking a ballot on the question, whether the scale of compensation to the maritime commanders and officers of the East India company's service should be increased, the plan of the court of directors having been considered as too limited.

An unusual degree of interest was attached to the result of the ballot, not only with reference to the claims of the parties most interested, but in consequence of the difference of opinion which exists between the court of directors and the general court of proprietors, as evinced by the decision of the last meeting held at the east India house, when the resolution of the court of directors, that the minute containing the scale of compensations to be awarded to the maritime officers should be confirmed, was negatived by a considerable majority, and the amendment of Mr. Weeding, for increasing the award, adopted.

The following are the resolutions on which the ballot took place:

"1st. That, in the opinion of this court, it was the intention of the east
India company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered
into with his Majesty's government, and which has been confirmed by par-

THE CANTON REGISTER.

liament, that the maritime officers of the company who had served, or were serving in ships, owned or chartered by the said company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India company's trade. That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade; and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, was attered and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the east India company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the company's service. derived from the company's service.

"2dly. That this court, having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime officers to that compensation which has been solemnly and legally recognised and provided for, deem the following scale of Pensions and Gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants:—
"PENSIONS.

"For such commanders and officers as have been ten years and upwards in the company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of the last voyage—

"Commanders £250 per year, Chief Mate 160, Second Mate 140, Surgeon 140, Third Mate 100, Purser 100, Fourth Mate 70, Assistant Surgeon 70, Fifth and Sixth Mates 50, Midshipmen 30, Boatswains, Gunners, and Carpenters 25.

"Widows one half of their husbands' pensions during widowhood. Children

the usual proportion.

"GRATUITIES.

"GRATUITIES.

"For such officers as have not been ten years in the company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833. That it be optional with the company in lieu of pensions to pay to the commanders and officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the board of controut.

"Thirdly. That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the

"Thirdly, That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the maritime officers of the company, this court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the court of directors to make such additional and that it be recommended to the court of directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commanders and officers of their own ships, and to any other commanders and officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court."

The ballot was continued up to six o'clock in the evening, when the

glasses were closed.

The Secretary read the report of the scrutineers; it stated that there appeared on the ballot—
For the question, 385, ing's amendment 248. against it, 137, majority in favour of Mr. Weed-

The court then adjourned.

Several ladies attended during the day, and voted in favour of the plan for increasing the compensation to the company's maritime officers.—(Courier August, 21.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vesterday morning, the first public sale of teas, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the east India company to the importation of teas, took place at the commercial sale rooms, Mincing-lane. As the period has not yet elapsed for the importation of teas for home consumption direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having yet elapsed to allow the arrival of teas from China, shipped after the 22d of April last, these teas already imported were only allowed entry on condition that they should be bonded for exportation.

The sale took place in the commercial sale rooms, where a spacious apartment has been fitted up, nearly, similar in point of appearance, and accommends.

The sale took place in the commercial sale rooms, where a spacious apartment has been fitted up, nearly similar in point of appearance and accommodation to the larger sale room of the east India company. This new room is intended for the sale of east India, China, and other produce.

The sale of yesterday was composed of teas imported in the Snaresbrook Perseverance, and Columbine, from Hamburg, and consisted of the following qualities and quantities, 1,076 quarter chests of congou. 324 quarter chests of bohea, 185 eighth chests of young hyson, 35 quarter chests of hyson and gunpoweder, 20, eighth chests of gunpowder, and 80 quarter chests of hyson skip teas.

der, 20 eighth chests of gunpowder, and 80 quarter chests of hyson skin teas.

Before the sale commenced, questions were asked whether the teas to be sold would be allowed exportation to Guernsey, Jersey, the isle of Man, and

sold would be allowed exportation to Guernsey, Jersey, the isle of Man, and the British colonies generally for consumption.

Mr. George Whitte, the broker and auctioneer, replied that these were the conditions upon which he sold the teas; they they were bonded for exportation, and adapted to the colonial markets and British dependencies.

Mr. Cousins asked if it was true that they would be allowed to be sold as ships' stores?

Mr. White replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Cousins could, not but, consider that if these teas were allowed to be

Mr. Cousins could not but consider that if these teas were allowed to be used as ships' stores, great injustice would be done to those merchants who used as ships' stores, great injustice would be done to those merchants who had made preparations to import teas direct from China, as soon as possible, after the period at which the monopoly of the east India company had ceased—(hear). He considered that faith would be broken with the free-traders with China, and that these teas imported and bonded only for exportation should be allowed to be used as ships' stores. As the present sale was the commencement of a new system in the sale of teas, he wished to know if it was intended to allow interest on desposits for goods purchased to the prompt day—(hear).

prompt day—(hear).

Mr. White replied, that as the teas were not intended for home consumption, he did not think interest ought to be allowed, and he must sell according to the conditions of sale.

Mr Cousins said, since the new system of sales had been established in east India produce, such interest had been allowed, and as respected teas,

he thought the same deduction ought to-be granted.

The sale then proceeded, and went off languidly, a great portion of the teas offered being bought in. The prices realised were as follow:—Good gunpowder, from 5s to 5s 6d per lb; good hyson, from 4s to 4s 4d per lb; young hyson, 2s 0\frac{3}{2}d to 3s 2\frac{1}{2}d per lb; hyson-skin, middling quality, 1s 7d to 1s

8d per lb; common souchong, at 18 8d per lb; good common congous at 18 5d to 18 74d per lb; and ordinary to good boheas from 18 03d to 18 24d per lb; some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.

The first teas brought into the port of London, imported under the provisions of the India bill, and under the free trade system, were reported on the 22d July

TEA DUTIES.

City. Thursday evening, 24th July 1834. In the present state of commerce these are not the times for forcing the effect of speculative legislation upon interests which the present ministry have expressed to be already too much fettered with fiscal trammels. We cannot, therefore, wonder at the intense interest which has been excited to day upon the result of the inquiry of the committee into the provisions of the late new tea duties bill by the leading dealers and brokers connected with that now acknowledged great branch of commerce, the tea trade of London. This morning, after a most lengthened discussion, which lasted four hours in committee, the present scale of duties was carried in favor of government, by a majority of one; thus the trade will be subject, under the recommendation of the committee, to a fluctuating instead of a fixed scale of duties, in spite of the opinion of the most eminent members of the trade, and the advocacy in committee of the highest class of parliamentary representatives. The smallness of the majority will doubtless have influence when the matter so important to the consumers of tea is again discussed; but we regret the adoption of the new scale, because it will open discussed; but we regret the adoption of the new scale, because it will open the door to a system of fraud which even the tea trade has hitherto never known or contemplated; and we are confident upon the subject of the appointment of tea inspectors; that it will be the source of great nepotism, rather than the assurance of protection to the revenue.

LONDON MARKETS. (From the "London New Price Current" of friday, August 22.)

TEA SALE IN MINCING LANE. This sale clearly shows the alteration which Tea sale in Mincing Lane. This sale clearly shows the alteration which necessarily will follow in this country from the annihilation of the E. I. company; the teas were greatly inferior to what we have had at the India house; the prices generally ranged 5d a 10d lower, which we believe pays the foreign merchant and shipowner. It follows that the tea trade at no distant period will be completely changed; the teas will be much inferior in quality, and at prices greatly reduced, which, if not guarded against, may be attended with serious consequences to the trade.

consequences to the trace.

East India Trade. The E. I. company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privileges granted by government to take charge, to warehouse, and sell the goods of the merchants trading to India and China.

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL. AM

A pamphlet, containing, A brief account of an opthalmic hospital at Macao during the years 1827 to 1832, inclusive, by a philanthropist, has been sent to us. This publication was noticed at some length in the Chinese Repository for December, 1834; and we beg to refer our readers to that work for a more complete account of this institution than we are able to give, or our space will allow; but we feel it to be our duty to report its foundation, and the means by which it's founder, T. R Colledge, Esq. now first surgeon to H. M. superintendents, was enabled to extend his benevolent efforts through a period of six years, and over a great space, and to some thousands of the subjects, of the chinese empire.

In 1827, Mr. Colledge, who was then the second surgeon to the honorable E. I. company's establishment in Canton, commenced devoting much of his time to the cure of the chinese sufferers of Macao and it's neighbourhood. All the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" received his attention; but diseases of the eyes were more particularly the objects of his assiduous care. For the first year, Mr. Colledge paid all the expenses from his own funds; in the next year, 1828, a subscription was begun amongst the foreign residents in Canton, and the sum of \$370 collected; in 1829, \$1188; in 1830, 2066; in 1831, \$1350; and in 1832, \$1878; making a total of \$6852, subscribed for and devoted wholly to the cure, lodging, and subsistence of sick and indigent chinese. During the last three years the amount of offerings at the communion table was applied to this purpose by the reverend G. H Vachell, chaplain to H. M. superintendents, and also, during this period, several of the Parsee and Chinese hong merchants have liberally subscribed to the funds of the institution. The E. I. company, exclusive of their subscriptions, freely supplied medicines, and the pleasing result has been the relief of more than 4000 helpless chinese, afflicted with various diseases.

When Mr. Pearson, the senior surgeon, left China (in January 1833), Mr. Colledge found himself obliged, from the increase of his official professional duties, to close this establishment, and to cease, for a time, this second most successful and praise-worthy attempt to lighten the burden of humanity and lessen the morbid miseries of life amongst the chinese; the first effort to introduce into China

the medical treatment of Europe, was, we believe, made by Mr. Pearson, when he commenced vaccination some years

As expressive of chinese feelings, as well as indicating the distance from their abode to which the names and fame of English surgeons have reached, and the mode of chinese repayment in the 菜生 lae-seng, coming life, we subjoin three letters of thanks from Chinese who were cured at the opthalmic hospital.

LETTER IX.

"Where'er he passes, flowers spriog up; where'er he stops, all is divine;" just as when clouds open, the moon is seen. He preserves light, and diffuses clearness, even as when water is clear, every ripple is perceived. I myself saw his wonderful art, and his skillful hand, and his medicinal preparations. Both the prince and his minister + were skillful and expert; and their dispositions towards their patients, the same as those of parents towards children.

I am ashamed that I have not mare and valuable gems to recompense you with. I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I now present a coarse fan to show slightly my sincerity, and as a token of gratitude for your deep and unfathomable favors. Looking upwards I pray you to cast a luminous glance at the respect and reverence, which I can no longer support in silence

Your junior, Ho Kungleen bends his head and bows.

LETTER XIII.

I was long afflicted with a disease of the eyes; year after year, I requested eminent doctors to cure me; but sheir medicines were not at all efficacious. Suddenly it happened that a friend, a neighbour of mine, came to my house to inquire after me, who asked me, as I had this disease of the eyes, which I had so often endeavoured to cure without success, why I did not go to Macao, and myself entreat the English nation's doctor to cure me: and he told me that I should then be sure of success; that this doctor was the first of doctors, and more clever than all other men; that he was expressly sent to benefit the world, and bestow favors and kindness; that his name had spread into the four quarters of the globe; that far and near men hear of and know hin; and that those afflicted with diseases of the eyes, who have taken his wonderful medicines, and felt their divine efficacy/ are thousands and thousands. I, on hearing this, "did not regard the distance of 1000 ½" and can now see distinctly with both eyes, and by your happy influence am again enabled to behold the light of heaven, and can even observe the "autumnal fibres." I am ashamed that I can ofter you no recompense; I rely upon this proof of my gratitude as a recompense for your profound kindness.

Presented at the board of the English great and eminent doctor, by the grateful Leang Shayyung of Shuntih district; who bows and worships.

LETTER XIV.

Note of thanks from Tsae Ye for the cure of his arm, to the English

Note of thanks from Tsac Ye for the cure of his arm, to the English nation's surgeon, Colledge.

I, Tsac Ye, of Mongha (village) on the 7th of the 9th moon, when going to the village, met on the way a ship captain, riding about for amusement. We encountered each other in a narrow part of the road, where there was no room to turn off, and avoid one another. Hence I was kicked and trodden down by the horse, and my arm broken. Deeply grateful am I to the English nation's great doctor for taking me home to his worthy abode, and applying cures; so that in about a month I was perfectly healed. Ye, is, indeed, deeply imbued with your profound benevolence. In truth, it is as though we had unexpectedly found a divine spirit, giving life to the world. On earth there is none to match you. Ye, sleeping and waking, thinks of you. In this life, in the present world, he has no power to recompense you; but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse or a dog.

To the English nation's great doctor.

TSAE YE,

with his whole family imbued by your favor, bows his head, and pays respects.

We have been favored with a Sandwich island newspaper of eight pages quarto; it is printed and published at Hawaii, or Owhyhee. From the wood-cuts which it contains we observe that the editor is informing the natives on natural history; and in this number,—the pepa 3. buke 1.—the elephant is described. We also infer, from two other wood cuts, that the history of Jonah has been chosen as good reading for the christian neophytes of these islands; but we are somewhat puzzled to account for the reason why a whale should be exhibited as the great

fish that swallowed Jonah for his disobedience.

In the list of the ships that have touched at the harbours of Honolula and Oahu, the names of the ports they belong to are given in a kind of Anglo-Owhyhee dialect, and the orthography fixed after the pronunciation of the natives; e. g. London, in this new system, is Ladana; New Bedford, Nu Bedefoda; Bristol, Berisetola; Falmouth, Falemauta, Nantucket, Nanetuketa, &c., If this plan is judicious, with respect to the names of places we do not see why it should not also be applied to the names of ships and their com-manders; for instance, the George Holmes, captain James, would be, Georgiana Holmesina, capitatana Jamesina; and the Portsmouth, captain Boston, Potesemalica, capitatana Bosetona. But, surely, those children of nature are not to be taught either faith, hope, or charity, through the medium of their own soft, lisping but meagre vernacular;

the English language should be the channel of conveying English ideas and European science. They have but one character, the roman, and the teaching of all the present languages, of which that is the vehicle, would not be difficult. Suggestions have been lately thrown out of applying the alphanet of the west to the written languages of the east, including even the symbolic characters of China; and we trust the schoolmaster in Owhyhee will, when recollecting those hints, make letters, which convey sounds, subdue them, and not be subdued by them. The organs of the young generation would soon become perfect, by constant practice, in pronunciation.

The following shipping intelligence has been handed to us by a friend, it having been conveyed in a letter from a correspondent at the Sandwich islands.

The ship Helvetius, of New London, Captain Brewster, was wrecked near the entrance to the harbour of Honolulu, in october last; the whole of the craw and part of the cargo were saved.

nee snip Helvetius, of New London, Captain Brewster, was wrecked near the entrance to the harbour of Honolulu, in october last; the whole of the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The ship William Penn, of Falmouth, captain Swain, arrived in november from the Navigator islands. While there she lost two boat's crews, including the first and second officers, three boatsteerers, three seamen, and four natives of Oahu. They were cut off by the native islanders; or at least it is supposed so by the captain.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th of september there was a very severe typhoon on the coast of Japan, in which several whaling vessels met with disasters, and one was totally lost. She was seen bottom upwards by captain Crocker, of the Cambria, two or three days after the storm, with her sterm and side stove in; but the sea was so high that they could not board her. Some days after the gale, Captain Britten, of the Armate, picked up several casks, spars &c branded with the name "Governor Clinton"; and thus the lost vessel is supposed to be truly ascertained. The Govornor Clinton was a whale ship from Lag harbour.

The following trait of chinese official ceremony, at the induction to office of a public functionary, is illustrative of that submissive and profound awe of all the acts of government which it has ever been the policy of the rulers of China to impress on the minds of the public officers as well as the mass of the black-haired people.

Letters from Kiakhta, dated the 6th of July, report that a new Dzargontchi, (1) named Tsin, arrived on the 29th of June at Maemachin from Peking, who, the chinese say, belongs to a well Known and considerable family. The day after his arrival he received the seal of his predecessor, Foo-sang-ha, who returned the same day to the Ourga (or camp of the mongol viceroy) to resume his former duties. The delivery of the seal was made in the following manner in the middle of the ya-mun, or public court, a table, with the chinese judicial appendages, was placed; then the Bochko, or secretary, and the servants of the Dzargoutchi brought from the inner apartments, under a solute of nine guns, a casket containing the seal; it was placed on the table and opened; they then lighted before the seal two wax-candles and a bundle of sweetsmelling sticks; the new Dzargoutchi, in the presence of his predecessor, made three genuflections and nine prostrations before the seal; the then seated himself close to the table, and impressed the seal on his first report, addressed to the superior authorities at the Ourga, and announcing his entry on the duties of his office; the seal was then replaced in the casket, and the two Dzargoutchi left the public court. Tsing-laou-yay, or the lord Tsin, is 39 years old, and wears a transparent white button.

(1) Dzargoutchi is a mongol word, and means judge or arbitrator; he is the local chief of Maemachin, the chinese entrepot of commerce, situated about 120 russian toises to the south of Kiakhta.

russian toises to the south of Kiakhta.

5 31 50 65

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM. BAR. night. noon. WINDS. 30:05 SE, fine weather, light breeze. 65 74 66 74 30:00 SE. first part, fine, mid. cloudy, mod. breeze. 29:90 SE. most part cloudy, at times a fresh breeze. 29:70 SE. fine weather, most part a fresh breeze.
29:70 SE. Na NW.f.w.first&mid.—do.
30:10 Na N by W.fine weather,—do.
30:35 Na N by W. cloudy—do. 70 80 16 50 55 87 44 50 48 30:35 NaN by E. fine weather-38 48 do. 30:40 N.-9 9 39 48 -do. do. 30:40 N a N by W. cloudy do. 30:30 N a N by W.—do.——do. 30:25 N by W a NE.—do.—with light rain. 5 10 45 50 ⊙11 46 54 **12** 46 48 £ 13 47 50 30:20 N.--do.--do.-moderate br. 8 14 50 52 30:15 N a NNW .--- do .- most part a moderate br. 215 44 52 30:30 N. fine weather, fresh breeze. 30:30 N. cloudy-9 16 42 48 --do-5 17 43 49 30:30 N. fine weather 1st part, mid. cloudy, lat. rm: 018 45 47 30:20 N. cloudy with rain, fresh breeze. **®**19 40 45 30:30 N. most part cloudy-do. \$ 20 30 44 30:40 N. fine weatherg 21 29 45 30:40 N. --do.--do. 30:40 N. --do.-mod. breeze. 30:40 N. -23 34 51 do.--do. 5 24 36 51 30:40 N. do.do. ○25 38 56 30:30 N a NNW fine weather, moderate breeze.
30:30 N a NNW.do.—light breeze.
30:40 N a NNW.do.—do. **26** 40 60 \$ 27 42 60 ¥ 28 43 60 30:25 N a SE .-- do .do. - foggy. 1st part. 24 29 44 62 30:30 SE. --do.-light breeze. 30:25 SE a N.—do.—foggy 1st part, light br.vble. 30:20 E a SE.—do.—light breeze. 9 30 48 65

[†] That is, the physician and his assistant. † A quotation from the Four Books. The district from which he came is not above 100 miles or about 300 le from Macao;

MON RIMA

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1835.

NO. 7. 30 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The ROMAN (Am.), Benson, from New York, LA GRANGE (Am.) — from the Society islands, and the CAPTAIN COOK (Brit.), Thomson, from Calcutta and Singapore, are the only arrivals of the week.

BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

The establishment of a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere is an event which will form a remarkable and honorable era in the history of our connexion with this country. It will also, we trust, be the means of encreasing the medical knowledge and improving the medical treatment of the chinese, amongst whom the profession is held in high esteem. That microcosm man-will, ere long, be more familiarly known, both psychologically and physiologically, to the swarming crowds of this vast empire: for may it not be expected that clinical lectures shall soon be delivered in the language of Confucius to admiring classes of chinese medical students, and that the MORRISON school society will disperse the clouds of ignorance that now darken the chinese mind, and destroy the case hardened materialism which confines all their thoughts to the present, and insuperably checks any soarings after spirituality.

All British subjects, resident in China, will, doubtless, co-operate in the foundation and support of an institution which must be productive of much certain good to their European and Asiatic fellow-subjects, and we hasten, therefore, to request attention to the following

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign. Cap. 87. intituled "an act to regulate the payment of salaries "to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements "at such ports for certain public purposes", Notice is hereby given, that James Matheson Esquire has been duly authorized under the hands and seal of the superintendents of British trade in China to convene a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the twenty third day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

> By order of the superintendents of British trade in China,

Macao. February 9th, 1835.

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary and Treasurer.

In Virtue of authority to me, in that behalf given, under the hands and seal of his Majesty's Superintendents of British trade in China, I do hereby request and convene a

meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 23rd day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects needing medical care and relief.

JAMES MATHESON.

14th February, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign cap 87, any of his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton on the 23d, of February, 1835, and who shall have voluntarily subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purpose of instituting a British hospital either at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, needing medical care and relief and being present at the meeting to be held on the 23rd of February 1835, shall be entitled to vote thereat, and NOTICE is further given, that, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid act, the superintendents will advance and pay on his Majesty's account for and towards the purpose aforesaid any sum or sums of receive, not exceeding in the whole in any one year, the sums raised in of money, not exceeding in the whole in any one year, the sums raised in that year by voluntary contribution.

By order of the Superintendents of British trade in China,

A. R. JOHNSTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT 6 GEO: IV CAP. 87.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in case his Majesty's subjects shall

towards erecting churches, hospitals or providing burial grounds, in any place where consuls, are resident,

Where voluntary by voluntary subscription among themselves raise and contribute such a sum of money as shall be requisite for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any church or chapel or build-ing, to be appropriated for the celebration of Divine service according to rites and ceremonies of the united church of England and Ireland or of the church of Scotland, or for defraying one half part of such consuls are authorized to the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any Building to be used as a hospital for the reception of his Majesty's subjects or for defraying one to be used as a place of interment for his Majesty's to be used as a place of interment for his Majesty's

subjects at any foreign port or place wherein any consul general or corsul appointed by his Majesty shall be resident, then and in any such case it shall and may be lawful for such consul general or consul, in obedience to any order to be for that purpose issued by his Mujesty through one of his principal secretaries of state, to advance and pay, for and towards the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole in any one year the amount of money raised in that year by any such voluntary contribution as aforesaid; and every such consul general or consul as aforesaid shall in like manner once in every year transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state an account by any such voluntary contribution as attoresaid, and every year transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state an account, made up to the thirty first day of december in the year next preceding, of all the sums of money actually raised at any such port or place as aforesaid, for the several purposes aforesaid, or any of them, by any such voluntary subscriptions as aforesaid and of all sums of money by him actually paid and expended for such purposes, or any of them, in obedience to any such order as aforesaid, and which accounts shall by such principal secretary of state be transmitted to the lord high treasurer, or to the lords commissioners of his Majestys treasury, for the time being, who shall give to such consuls general or consuls credit for all sums of money not exceeding the amount aforesaid, by him disbursed and expended in pursuance of any such order as aforesaid, for the purposes before mentioned, or any them.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all consuls general and consuls appointed by his Majesty to reside and being resident at any foreign port or place wherein any such church or chapel, or other place appropriated for the celebration of divine worship, or hospital, or any such burial ground as aforesaid, hath heretofore been or shall hereafter be erected, purchased, or hired by the aid of any voluntary subscription

be erected, purchased, or hired by the aid of any voluntary subscription

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or rates collected by or imposed upon his Majesty's subjects, or some person or persons for that purpose duly authorized by any writing under the hand and seal of any such consul general or consul, shall, once at the least in every year, and more frequently if occasion shall require, by public advertisement, or in any such other manner as may be best adapted for insuring publicity, convene and summon a meeting of all his Majestys subjects residing at such foreign port or place as aforesaid, to be holden at the public office of such consul general or consul, at some be holden at the public office of such consul general or consul, at some time, not more than fourteen days nor less than seven days next after the publication of any such summous; and it shall and may be wiful for all his Majesty's subjects residing or being at any such foreign port or place as aforesaid, at the time of any such meeting, and who shall have subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purposes before mentioned, or any of them, and have paid up the amount of such of their subscriptions, to be present and vote at any such meetings; and such consuls general or consuls shall preside at all such meetings; and in the event of the absence of any such consuls general or consuls the subscriptors present at any such meeting shall, before proceeding to and in the event of the absence of any such consuls general of consultations below the subscribers present at any such meeting shall, before proceeding to the despatch of business, nominate one of their number to preside at such meeting; and all questions proposed by the consul general, consultance, or person so nominate lass aforesaid to preside in his absence, to any such meeting, shall be decided by the votes of the majority in number of the persons attending and being present thereat; and in the event of the number of such votes being equally divided, the censult general, consult, or person assembled in a castling rote. so presiding in his absence, shall give a casting vote.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for

the same for his tion.

General meetings any such general meeting as aforesaid to make and may establish rules establish and from time to time, as occasion may for management of require, to revoke, alter, and render such general rules, such churches &c. orders and regulations, as may appear to them to be subject to the sane-necessary for the due and proper use and managetion of the consul, ment of such churches, chapels, hospitals, and who shall transmit burial grounds as aforestid, or for the proper control over and expenditure of the money raised by any such Majestys approba- subscription as aforesaid, or otherwise in relation to the matters aforesaid, as may be necessary for carry-

ing into execution the objects of this Act, so far as relates to those matters, or any of them: Provided always; that no such rile, order or regulation as aforesaid shall be of any force or effect, unless or until they be sanctioned and approved by the consul general or consul for the time being, appointed by his Majesty to reside and actually resident at such foreign port or place; and provided also, that the same shall by such consul general or consul, be transmitted by the first convenient apportunity for his Majesty's approbation: and that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty by an order to be by him issued through one of his principal secretaries of state, either to confirm or disallow any such rules, orders and regulations, either in the whole or in part, and to make such amendments and alterations in or additions to the same, or any of them, as to his Majesty shall seem meet, or to suspend for any period of time the execution thereof, or any of them, or otherwise to direct or prevent the execution thereof, or any of them, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and all orders so to be issued by his Majesty, in relation to the matters aforesaid, through one of his principal secretarys of state, shall be recorded in the office of the said consul general, or consul, at the foreign port or place to which the same may reler, and shall be of full force, effect, and authority upon and over all his Majestys subjects there resident.

BOAT'S CREW OF THE ARGYLE.

We regret to say no intelligence has yet been received of the Argyle's boat and her crew, although it is now sixteen days since their case was brought to the notice of government by the appearance of captain Elliot with Mr. Gutzlaff and her commander at the city gate. In addition to the demonstration then made, we understand the superintendents have been streuuously exerting themselves with the authorities at Macao, in order to accelerate the rescue of the men, for whose lives we trust no fears need be entertained, although it is to be apprehended they may be subjected to much suffering from rude treatment and insufficient diet .- We understand captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff had proceeded to Casa Branca, to communicate with the officer stationed there; but we have not yet heard the result of their mission.

We have lately learnt some further particulars of what befer captain Elliot and his party, when they attempted to present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding some superior officers were warned of their rank, when these gentlemen made a solemn appeal from the barbarity of the officer of the guard and his men, they ridiculed the idea of captain Elliot being a British officer—although he was dressed in uniform—and even two general officers, who were despatched from the go-

vernor, refused to receive any paper unless as a petition .-It is true, the case was and is most important; the liberty and property of British subjects are concerned—perhaps, their lives. Yet the governor of Canton may have been altogether ignorant of the facts; and to receive official communications from those whose station, duties, and rank he has not only never acknowledged, but has most distinctly disavowed, when presented, without any previous notice, at the city gates, he may have, defensibly, considered as irregular. It should ever be remembered that the chinese cities are forts and garrisons, and in garrisons the strictness of military discipline should never be relaxed in any case, whether of life or death. Captain Fremantle, when he delivered lord William Bentincks letter to the viceroy in 1831, was received coldly but officially; in that case, the chief of the company's factory gave notice of his coming, and requested that a time and place should be fixed for receiving the letter; the local government complied with this request; a procession of boats attended captain Fremantle to the place of reception; and the ceremony was conducted decorously on both sides; with civility, but not with cordiality, on the part of the

This is a good precedent for future presentations of documents containing matter of solemn import.

When we are dealing with the chinese government, the immortal words of the heroic Nelson should never be forgotten: this is not the time to be informal.

Every unsuccessful effort, in whatever cause and by whatever means, made by foreigners in this country should be lamented as being a triumph for the arrogant chinese and a slur on the proceedings of the defeated party. cautious, then, in our present defenceless state should we be in all our appeals to government; or, indeed, in attracting its notice in any way, unless supported by the justice of our cause and our legal and authorised manner of demanding

In the discussion which, sooner or later, must ensue with the chinese government, various matters will form the topic; nobody, however, in the least acquainted with the spirit which actuates it, will, for one moment, believe that it will lend a willing ear to our representations. There are a great number of persons who see great wisdom in this refusal to treat in a reasonable way with a foreign state. and consider that to bar all foreign influence is the paramount duty of the government. We, however, differ widely from this opinion; for if any state rejects reason, and the proposal of measures whereby both parties may be benefited, it scarcely can expect to be praised for it's wisdom. Has not China always acted up to this principle?-Were not the embassies sent away without having brought on an understanding upon any points in question!-Did not all applications at Canton, made with the same view, prove equally fruitless?-If the greatest displomatist, armed with iron patience, came to Canton, resolved to settle affairs, what would be his success!—He would be told to correspond through the hong merchants, to conform to ancient laws, and be quiet; depart, however, if you wish to introduce innovations, or we will stop your trade. What could be do against such repulsive treatment! If he remained, he would surely endanger the trade of his country; if he began to reason, he would be denounced as stupid and obstinate; what could he do otherwise, under such circumstances, than leave the country, where he would be perfectly useless. If, however, his negotiations are backed by force, and he can freely communicate with the ministers of the chinese cabinet, he will receive the same answer, only in language more polite. You come solely here for trade, why do you therefore trouble us with political matters?—His answer will be, To establish the trade upon a firm footing, and to free it from capricious restrictions and unnecessary interruptions: -upon this, the boundless benevolence of the emperor, and the protecting care of the local officers, will be held forth as a suffici-

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ent guarantee for the safe continuation of the trade. the negotiator is not yet satisfied with this assurance, he may as well return home, for the officers will exhaust his patience until he orders some frigates up the river. When this happens, the trade will be stopped; the nogotiation will be at an end, and the unhappy diplomatist must retrace his steps to obtain a re-opening of the trade: such will be the beginning and the end of all similar negotiations. The chinese have persevered in this system with undeviating firmness, and have always defeated us; whilst we have been equally tenacious of following the old mode of patiently suffering defeat: that the former shoul! maintain it, is no wonder, but that we ourselves should also continue to uphold it, is extraordinary.

The next advice given in such a dilemma will be; let things be as they are, and conform to the laws of the country: we might quote, in answer to the latter clause, the often repeated objectim, that they are not obeyed by any individual; and to the first we might reply, if we leave things as they are we must expect a recurrence of the stoppage of the trade; all that we desire is to place our mutual relations on such a basis as to be made the care of the respective governments of Great Britain and China, whilst the trade may be continued uninterruptedly, freed from all political responsibility, and never to be stopped whilst the two nations are at peace with each other; and in insisting on these reasonable conditions we cannot be charged with acting against the laws of the country, for we only ask that the sources of complaint may be dried up.

It is very evident that all endeavours of the British have tended to that desirable end, and the frustration of all their friendly and peaceful efforts is a convincing proof that the chinese are unwilling to concede any reasonable proposition with a good grace. They, therefore, place the British under the necessity of adopting other measures, or of leaving the chinese officers the sole arbiters of their trade; the latter, surely, will not be allowed; and the former will, sooner or later, be proved.

If it now be asked what measures ought to be adopted, the answer may be as easy as the execution is difficult: bring the chinese government into such a dilemma that, instead of rejecting your proposals with disdain, it will itself voluntarily make the same proposals to you: any thing short of this will be found unavailable.

We have always much pleasure in complying with the requests of our subscribers, and we accordingly publish captain Macondry's letter on the notice of the sailing match between the Gilpin and the Fairy, which appeared in the Register of the 3rd of february; but we do not gather from this communication any fact that tends to deprive the Fairy of the credit of being the best sailing vessel of the two If the Gilpin was too deeply laden and out of trim, her captain, surely, should not have sailed her in a match twice against the Fairy, which vessel, according to captain Macondry's own statement, was also not in good sailing but in 'light ballast trim,' and, therefore out of trim as well as the Gilpin; but, notwithshanding the peculiarly unfavorable circumstance of being light, the Fairy weathered upon the Gilpin. We cannot, therefore, allow captain Macondry's objections to the justice of our correspondent's report to be valid, for we have too good an opinion of the smart and persevering captain of the Gilpin, with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance—to be improved we hope-to suppose that he would stake the sailing qualities of his fine vessel in a trial-match, if she was not trimmed to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Lintin, February 8th, 1835.

Sir,—I observe in your Register of 3d instant a notice of a sailing match between the Gilpin and Fairy, off Lintin. It would have been but just for your correspondent, who furnished the particulars of the trial, to have stated that the Gilpin was deeply laden with sugar, and much out of trim; whereas, the Fairy was in light ballast trim. I would also observe that on the tack last made, the Fairy's bearing was altered 3 points instead of 1 point. I mention these circumstanses as the parties interested are absent.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. W. MACONDRY.

CIVE THE PRVIL HIS DUE!

Dear Mr. Editor.

Macao, 17th february, 1835.

It has so seldom fallen to my lot to praise the chinese, that I hardly know how to begin; yet I think the undermentioned facts should be by you recorded.

At the fire in the Travessa de Sé, when the house apposite to the Albion hotel was totally destroyed—and which, at one period, looked very alarming—by much the best conducted, most effectual, and most orderly engine, was worked by the gang of chinese cooliesbelonging to the Tso-tang (the resident head chinese officer); who himself superintended in person: conduct like this covers a multitude of sins.

In the destruction of St. Paul's church by fire the other day, a clock was burnt, which was a gift from Louis XIV (Louis le grand) to the Jesuits; and it struck the hour of \(\frac{1}{2} \) past 8 before the fire: so much for Patisian artists of that time.

TEA PORTS.—The lords of the treasury have approved of the under-mentioned ports for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz,:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern produce for Bellast, Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern produce for the Glasgow market being trans-shipped into lighters at Greenock or Port Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, as will as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-watehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years; and while at the port of importation, tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose, it may, on such re-warehousing, be placed in any warehouse legalized for other goods,

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA,

The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that steam navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the India government exclusively), the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence hefore the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August and September, being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements, the expense may be ma'erially reduced; and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be left to his Majesty's government, in conjunction with the East India company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam committee.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's government and the East India company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Medicard Company, the control of the control

7. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Steam Navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussora during very month in the year.

8. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committer, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulf by steam navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from evidence before the committee, that from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bir, which is general to the Meditorrangen port of Senderson than Suez is to Alexandria nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year, November, December, January, and February, being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.

9. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on that river, and particularly from the wandering A ab tribes, but that those difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negotiations with the porte, Mahom t Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.

10. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the physical officulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November. December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

11. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to his Majesty's government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between Lingland and India.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the expense of this experiment by the Euphrales has been, by an estimate which the committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at L. 20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for confingencies; and the committee recommend that a grant of L. 20,000 be made by parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay.

BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

In the Register of the 30th of december and 6th of january last, we gave some extracts from these entertaining volumes, in which the count appeared in the character of a successful warrior, and as an ally of one of the then independent princes of the island of Formosa. We shall now view him as a merchant, and follow him to Macao, where he met with many difficulties, owing to the treachery of one of his associates, M. Stephnow.

treachery of one of his associates, M. Stephnow.

Friday, September the 16th. The pilot having returned on board, made me to understand his direction to weigh, and make sail along the coast, in order to put in at Tanasoa; and by way of explaining the reason, he said, Mandarin hopchin malas, Mandarin tanajou bon bon malto bon; all which I made shift to comprehend wonderfully well. I therefore made sail without delay, and stood along shore. At day-break, the pilot shewed me the bay of Tanasoa, into which we entered, and anchored in five fathom water, opposite a castle, which I saluted with three guns, and received the same number in return. The pilot immediately went on shore, and did not return till time o'clock, when he appeared, together with a Mandarin, and an interpreter. He demanded who I was; to what nation the ship belonged; where I came from, and whither I was bound? To this I replied, that I was an European, and one of the nobles of Hungary; that the vessel had belonged to the Russians, but having taken it from them, who were my enemies, it now belong d to myself; that I came from Kamschatka; was on my return to Europe, and proposed to put in at Macao. The Mandarin wrote my answers with a her penoil, and said, he was surprized to see Hungarians arrive at China. It afterwards asked, what I was In want of; and being told that I wanted fresa provisions, he consented that a party of my companions should go on slore with the interpreters. I therefore availed myself of this permission, to sensembers. Winbladth and Kuzneczow on shore, accompanied with six of our Messrs. Winbladth and Kuzneczow on shore, accompanied with six of our Messrs. Winbladth and Kuzneczow on shore, accompanied with six of our companions, to carry my presents to the governor. They consisted in a beaver's skin, and two sables.

Saturday, September the 17th. At anchor at Tanasoa, before the towe. At five, P. M. my officers returned, and brought word, that the Mandaria had accepted my presents with pleasure; and had sent me in return, a service had accepted my presents with pleasure; and had sent me in return, a service of porcelain, with two chests of tea, six cows, and twelve hogs, with a quantity of poultry, and a kind of arrack. The associates brought an hundred different kinds of sweetmeats, and some toys, very nicely wrought. The interpreter acquainted me, that the Mandarin was desirous of purchasing some furs, but secretly; I therefore sent one hundred and fifty beavers, and three hundred sables; in return for which, he sent fix thousand eight hundred plastres, in three casks. Here I had additional cause to regret the lost of my furs. My companions likewise opened a trade with the inhabitants, and sold every scrap of bear's skin they could collect,

The count arrived in Macao harbour in the afternoon of the 22d of september, 1771, and was received with attention and kindness by the governor, M. de Saldagna. On the 24th he dined with the bishop of Mitelopolis, M. le Bon, of French extraction, and then agreed with him to claim the protection of the French flag for his passage to Europe. It appears that, on the whole, the count was tolerably welltreated by the chinese authorities.

The records of the company will, perhaps, be the best authority for the truth or falsehood of the offers which, the count says, were made by the English supercargoes.

count says, were made by the English supercargoes.

At Macao, October the 3d, 1771. A certain Mr. Gohr, Captain in the service of the English company, came to see me, and made me offer of services on the part of the Directors, and a free passage to Europe, provided I would bind myself to entrust my manuscripts to the company, and engage to enter into their service, and make no communication of the discoveries I had made. This proposition, so evidently interested, disgusted me; but I was contented to answer, that I was very sensible of the obliging offer he had made; but that, as I had accepted those of the French Directors, it was not in my power to change my determination: that with respect to my entering into the service of the company, it did not appear to me to be so easy; because it was not only necessary that I should be assured of a superior station, but that in the mean time all my people should be provided for; and that our common lot, and the execution of several projects should be secured. My answer surprized Mr. Gohr, who took his leave in an affected manner. The moment after his departure, I learned that Mr. Stephanow had accompanied him; and from thence I inferred, that I should se will appear in the sequel. as will appear in the sequel.

On the 4th of October, I received a letter from Mr. L'Heureux, Director for the Dutch company. He sent me a present of cloth, wine, beer,

brandy, salt provisions, and two thousand piastres. His letter and presents were accompanied with the offer of a passage for me to Batavia, and the assurance that I should be received into the company's service. But, as he made the same proposal as the English, I refused the acceptance of his presents, except the liquors.

On the 6th, Mr. Jackson, an English merchant established at Macao, arrived with Mr. Beyz. They renewed the propositions made by Mr. Gohr, and showed me full powers, signed by the English council at Canton, to regulate the conditions of my engagement, and to offer a present of lifteen thousand guineas. The first sine qua non was, that the company, in consideration of my consigning my manuscripts, and entering into their service, should grant me a pension of four 'thousand pounds sterling, reversible to my children; and that they should settle on each officer a pension of one hundred pounds, and each associate thirty pounds; and that they should give me every assistance in forming establishments beyond China. On the first condition the plenipotentiaries acknowledged, that they had not sufficient authority every assistance in forming establishments beyond chind. On the lifts condition the plenipotentiaries acknowledged, that they had not sufficient authority to conclude with me, and retired, after begging I would well consider their offers. This evening the governor informed me, that the four English gentlemen had been with him, and that he thought several of my associates were gained by the English. In fact, these gentlemen, piqued at their want of the condition success, raised embarrassments among my people, in which Mr. Stephanow was of wonderful service to them.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. de Robien, director of the French On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. de Robien, director of the French company at Canton, wherein he informed me that two of the company's ships, the Dauphin and the Laverdi, were ready to receive me and my people on board. The same day Mr. Kuzneczow informed me, that he had discovered a plot, at the head of which was Stephanow, who had engaged to deliver my journals and papers to the English, for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling; and to prove the fact, he shewed me a letter of Mr. Jackson, wherein that merchant asserted, that Messrs. Gohr, Hume, and Beg, were ready to pass the sum on the delivery of all my papers. On this information, I took all my papers out of my chest, and put them into the hands of the Archbishon of Mitelopolis, unferfeeived by any of my companions. Archbishop of Mitelopolis, unperceived by any of my companions.

On the 25th of november, the governor, seeing my health established, and being determined to lodge me in future among my companions, informed my that during my illness he had great debates with the chinese on my account, because the English directors had informed them, that I was a pirate, and deserter from the Russians; and that upon this information, the governor or viceroy of Canton, had required the governor to deliver me up, or at all events to make me depart imm diately; and that he had obtained a delay till my recovery. For this reason he advised me to pretend that my illness still continued, until the time the French vessels should be ready to sail. From his embarrassment, I perceived he was apprehensive that he might find my affair troublesome to himself. I therefore begged him to remain neuter, and undertook to terminate the business with the chinese myself. On the 25th of november, the governor, seeing my health established, and undertook to terminate the business with the chinese myself.

On the 26th, I secretly dispatched Mr. Hiss and Mr. Crustiew to Canton, with a memorial for the vicercy, and a letter for Mr. Robien, in order that he might present it at the audience of the chinese chief.

he might present it at the audience of the chinese chief.

My deputies did not return till the 3d of December; when they brought me a shopp, or permission to wait upon the viceroy at Canton. This imperial other senta superb vessel, with sixty-four oars for me, and caused a letter to be written to me, importing, that he was informed of the fasity of the insimuations against me, and hoped to convince me of the justice, which the chinese knew how to render to heroes like me. This disposition was very flattering; but my satisfaction was of short duration, for on the 5th, which was fixed for my departure, the Mandarin, Hoppo of Mac 10, let me know, that if I did not intend to travel as far as Peking, it was of no use to go to Centen, as the vicerny had nothing to communicate. This sudden change that if I did not intend to travel as far as Peking, it was of no use to go to Cunton, as the viceroy had nothing to communicate. This sudden change surprized every one, and especially the bishop of Mitelopolis, who was strongly interested in my favour. I was in doubt with myself this day, whether I should go to Pekin. I was greatly affected; for I should have been exceedingly gratified with the view of the capital, and interior parts of the chinese empire; and a favourable opportunity now presented itself: but to have embraced it, would have required me to abandon my project, and defer my return to Europe. It was not till after much deliberation, that I at last determined to give up my intention of going to Canton. This sudden change

On the 7th, the bishop of Mitelonds in our all me, that he was informed by the secretary of the hoppo, (a christian in secret) that the declaration of his master was false, and that the vicetoy was angry at not seeing me. He attributed this conduct to the intrigues of Mr. Jackson, and endeavoured to persuade me to write another memorial to the viceroy; but as I thought this step of no advantage to my interests, I refused to comply with his advice, being contented with being permitted to remain undisturbed at Macao.

On the 26th, having received information that it was necessary I should be provided with a chopp, or order of the viceroy, to permit me to enter the river Tigu, I sent Mr. Hiss, as my commissioner for that purpose, to the viceroy.

January the 1st, 1772. M. Hiss returned with the order, which cost me four hundred and lifty piastres for three boats, which had been pe mitted to carry myself and people to the mouth of the Tigu.

On the 14th, we quitted Macao, where the governor saluted me with twenty-one guns, from the p incipal fortress; and after a tedious passage, we arrived at last at the mouth of the Tigu; where we were very civilty received by a mandarin, though he at first refused to permit us to go on shore. The sight of a purse of piastres, however, abated his severity; which was so much altered by this circumstance, that he offered permission for us to take lodgings in the fort. His conplaisance was very acceptable, for the ships did not arrive till the 22d; and in the mean time I was at liberty to ride out on horseback, accompanied by some Tartars.

On the 22d, we at last saw the two ships; the first of which was the On the zzu, we at last saw the two ships; the first of which was the Dauphin, of sixty-four guns, commanded by the chevalier de St. Hilaire, on board which I embarked, with half my people; and the second was, the Laverdi, of fifty guns, which received the other half. After our embarkation we sailed for the isle of France.

^{*} Or Supercargo,

REGISTER BANDON

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1835.

PRICE **NO. 8.** 30 CENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE bark ATWICK, A 1 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay.

To load Whampon. Apyly to Thomas Dent & Co.

Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE brig NESTOR, Captain Thibaut. Apply to
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.

THE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to B. GERNAERT.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE ship ARNO, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to Cauton, February 16th, 1835.

Russell & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexand
Macdonald—Tenders will be received by Joseph Cragg. Canton 16 Feburary 1835.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

In the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;
John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by
CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834. FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

In the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

Jarding, Matheson & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicaceens para Seguro nesta officina ao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oforecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comercarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents. eomecarem a receber carga.

OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory. for sale by Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

POR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to Canton, 11th December, 1834. R. EDWARDS 3 American Hong

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,
OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

REW Cases of BATHGATE & Cos. SODA WATER, iu glass bottles, at \$3 per dozen.

New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100.

FEW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo.

Quarto \$10\frac{1}{2}\$—Octavo 7\frac{1}{2}\$. Apply to R. Markwick & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE. INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

wayable in case of loss by
Messrs, Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

FOR SALE.

TO RENT. NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to

No. 3. Imperial Hong.

R. Markwick & Co

A CARD. M ESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of William Jarding and James Matheson, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

WANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply to the Editor

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to

R. MANKWICK & Co. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

JUST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE
DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

FOR SALE.

Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260: per pipe.—or
\$10 per dozen. Apply to

R. MARKWICK & Co. Canton, 24. January 1835.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.

Canton 19th. January, 1835.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

Sold at the Canton kegister office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

POD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 11 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 11 to 61 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 11 to 11 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to CARDON. 16 th January, 1835.

JARDINE. MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 16th January, 1835.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein Gabriel Vrignon is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Legaties of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Baretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day. of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.

(Signed)

G. Money,
Master.

Calcutta Court House Master's office the 20 October 1834.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark

MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

Danish Consulate,
Canton, 10th February, 1835.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

Do. 0 mo. 8 do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

HARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c.

Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1
do. Continued for 3months,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

British Chamber of Commerce

Contain 13th Lanuary 1825.

Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce Canton, 13th January, 1835.

Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The shipping report (vide Price Curren) is full this week, and arrivals from Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, and Manila, have brought us various and important intelligence, but time will not allow us more than to acknowledge the receipt.

We have much pleasure in inserting a report of—if not a newly-discovered, a little-known-island in the China sea, from captain Warden, of the ship, Ruby.

The Bengal journals have come to hand, and we are glad to observe the tone of correct national feeling that is breathed in the observations on our late unfortunate negotiations here. In our next number we propose to correct some errors into which the Bengal press has been ledastray; but we have not time at present to remark upon them, further than to say they have not escaped our notice.

CIRCULAR.

Several friends of the late lord Napier being desirous of testifying the esteem in which his lordship's memory is held, it is proposed that a monument should be erected; and those who feel a similar interest are invited to co-operate. Contributors will please annex their names, with the sums which they

propose to subscribe.

Messers. Fox, Rawson & Co. will act as treasurers, subject to the control of a committee of subscribers to be hereafter appointed.

Canton, 8th January, 1835.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LORD NAPIER.

	AT CANTON,	×
	59	5 [995
Wm. Jardine, \$100		0 James Goddard,: 25
James Matheson, 100		0 James Pearson, 20
Andrew Johnstone,. 60		0 Wm. Leslie, 25
Alexr. Matheson, 25	C. S. Compton, 2	
Dulce et decorumest 25	James Junes, 2	
propatriamori,	A. S. Keating, 2	
John Middleton, 10	F. P. Alleyn, 1	
H. Wright, 25	Thomas Baker, 2:	
Andrw Jardine, 25	P. F. Robertson, 5	John Borradaile, 10
William Blenkin, 50	R. H. Cox, 2	
Thomas Fox, 50	John B. Compton, 10	
J. H. Layton, 50	Joseph Blyth, 28	
J. R. Morrison, 50	William Allen, 28	W. Fallowfield, 10
John Slade, 5	J. L. Wilson, 2:	
John Watson, 20	Thomas Larkins, 2:	
(- 1000)		- C. R. Read, 20
595	99	5
		1325
	•	
	AT LINTIN,	
1	55	110
Edward Parry, 25	William Mark, 10	
H. P. Baylis, 10	J. Hudson, 10	
William Porteus, 10	William McKay, 25	
Camillo L. Souza, 10	D. Mc.Gregor, 10	
		140
55	110	.1

AT MACAO.

The foregoing circular, accompanied by the proposed draft of an inscription to the late lord Napier's memory, was sent to the chief superintendent previous to being announced at this place. Officially connected as they were with his lordship, H. M. superintendents feel that the proposition could not with strict propriety have originated with them in the first instance: but once proposed to them, they have the utmost satisfaction in adopting it, and, with the sincerest respect for the virtues of that aimable and lamented nobleman, recommending the proposal to the community at large.

By. order of the superintendents,

CHARLES ELLIOT,

Secretary,

	No. of the last of		
William Dent, 20 Captain Cheveley, 10 , Wildridge, 10 C. Fearon, 10 R. Markwick, . 10 J. H. Astell, 100 J. Fullarton, 20 J. F. Davis, 100	A. Anderson, 20	J. B.Thornhill,	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
280	620	79	5

A meeting of the subscribers to a sum for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late lord Napier was this day held at the office of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. when Mr. Fox was requested to take the chair, and the

Fox, Rawson & Co. when Mr. Fox was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were passed.

First,—That a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be set apart for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contemplated in the circular; namely:—the erection of a monument bearing the inscription already circulated, with suitable decorations, adapted for being placed in a public hall, chapel, or other public covered situation, as may be determined upon by the British community of China from time to time; the design of the monument to be left to the judgment of J. F. Davis, Esq. and James Matheson, Esq. it being the unanimous desire of this meeting that a handsome and suitable monument should be kent in view.

ble monument should be kept in view.

Second,—That the remainder of the sums already contributed, and such as shall be hereafter subscribed, be employed in the foundation of some benevo-lent and useful institution in China, to be connected with the name of Napier; the particular character of such institution to depend, as it obviously must depend, on the amount which may become applicable to it; having generally in view some such object as a scholarship, or an hospital &c. &c. as may be hereafter determined; and for this purpose the subscription list shall be continued open.

Third,—That the sum of five hundred pounds be at once placed at the disposal of Mr. Davis and Mr. Matheson, for the purpose of carrying into effect

posal of Mr. Davis and Mr. Platieson, ...

the first resolution.

Fourth,—That the whole of the proceedings connected with this subscription be published in the Canton Register.

That the thanks of this meeting be giren to Mr. Fox for his able conduct in the chair, and to Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co, for their zealous services as THOMAS FOX,

Chairman. Canton, 13th February, 1835,

> To the memory of The right Honorable WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER, of Merchiston,

Captain in the Royal Navy,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China;
who died at Macao, October 11th, 1834,
aged 48 years.

As a naval officer He was able and distinguished In Parliament

His conduct was liberal and decided. Attached to the pursuit of science, and the duties of Religion,

He was Faithful, Charitable, Affectionate and Kind. He was the

First Public Functionary chosen by our Sovereign,

on the
Opening of fhe Trade in China to British entreprise;
And his valuable life

Was sacrificed to the zeal with which he endeavoured to discharge
The arduous duties of the Situation.

This monument is erected by the British Community in China.

WAR WITH CHINA. (From a correspondent.)

For the sake of humanity, we should always consider the effusion of human blood as sinful; and no casuistry could sanction war and aggression as far as it regards China. At home I think this is so well understood, that a fear of coming to a rupture with so great an empire will always be the strongest argument against adopting vigorous

Here, however, we confess we labor under a strong

Can China wage war with us, we would ask, at delusion. sea?--Has it a navy to cope with ours?--Can it meet our well-disciplined troops in the field?—One must be little acquainted with the state of this country to assert such things, and to foresee a dreadful struggle in the event of a rupture! Let us, however, grant all this; can China actually carry on war against us?—Can her fleets disturb our trade?—Her armies invade our territories?—The only evil which can possibly be apprehended from a rupture with China, is a temporary suspension of our trade, which

of all things is the least agreeable. We wish, in the present crisis, to allow the utmost latitude to the laws of the celestial empire; for the sake of argument we should also concede that it is our bounden cuty to obey them; but after having made all these concessions we must nevertheless confess that the chinese government has transgressed its own laws by obstinately refusing to effect a settlement of differences upon terms of amity. We could quote here a whole catalogue of instances to prove this well known fact, but we only repeat what has been often said by many and is admitted by all:—"That embassies and negotiation have utterly failed."

Here, however, it will be again said, what right have we to interfere?—And we willingly day, none whatsoever; but we have a right a priori to place our trade upon such a footing that it can only be stopped in case of an open declaration of war; and it is the sacred duty of every government on earth to protect its subjects and maintam its own honor in foreign countries. Our trade, however, has been stopped, because our representative endeavoured to correspond directly with the local government, and repaired to Canton to fulfil his duty. Our representative has been dishonored, and shamefully treated because he tried, in the most conciliatory way, to bring on such an adjustment of affair as would under the British trade no longer subject to accidental suspension.

If it now might be thought expedient to leave matters in statu quo, without adverting in the least to the late disturbances, and throw the whole guilt upon the entrance of the frigates, which solely came to Whampoa for the protection of the trade, were fired upon and returned the ffre, we should not yet have removed the cause of future strife. (As long as our trade remains in that state of uncertainty in which it now is; so long as it has to expiate individual guilt so long a large British capital and more than three millions of annual revenue are placed in jeopardy.

No man will, for a moment, imagine that this can be viewed with indifference; in common justice some measuaes must be taken to produce a radical change. Let this event, however, be postponed to an indefinite period, circumstance's will soon call for a direct interference, when matters are in a worse state than that at the present time.

By changing our system of negotiation for the sole reason because it did not answer the end, we have not yet declared war against China. If China is determined to precipitate an open rupture, and virtually to declare war by cutting off our legal trade, it will surely deserve little sympathy; and neither its antiquity nor power can justify its overboaring pride in the eyes of the world or shield it from the consequences of its ignorance and obstinacy. Such an event, however, cannot be looked for, because the government is wise enough to foresee that it's very existence would thereby be endangered. If the court of Peking cannot maintain peace and tranquillity at every risk, it will expose itself to the fate of former dynasties, which lost the throne because they could not maintain this War, moreover, cannot be our object, for line of policy. our relations with China are purely commercial; and as long as they can possibly be preserved as such we ought not to, change our relative positions. But this does not do away with the necessaty of impressing the chinese government with a due sense of the power of Great Britain, that the emperor may no longer think it beneath his dignity to treat upon terms of equality: for then the tource of our complaints will We are not, however, of opinion that we no longer exist. ought to dictate this sine qua non; on the contrary, we must so change the state of affairs, that, instead of being, as hitherto, negotiators ourselves, the chinese must see the necessity of themselves making proposals for a reasonable

adjustment, and be anxious to maintain a good understanding in future.

If we admit this principle, and vigorously act up to it, we shall benefit the chinese as well as ourselves, and free our trade from the fetters by which it has hitherto been strictly bound.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

In the Canton Register of the 20th ultimo, we begged the attention of our readers to a quotation from the number of the Chinese Repository for december 1834. Keeping that quotation in mind we again beg attention to the continuation of the same subject in the last number of the Repository.

In a late edict (see Canton Register of the 30th of december,) the emperor attributes the uneasiness of the foreigners to the extortions of the hong merchants; upon which the writer in the Repository observes as follows.

This imperial declaration is supported by imperial facts. During the late disturbances, it was advanced again and again, that the duties arising from the foreign trade, affect the revenue not the value of a feather's down. So said governor—too. But in a document before us, which has just come down-from Peking, his majesty Taoukwang says: "The duties paid into the treasuries of the customhouse do affect the revenue of the nation." And "how can it be suffered," he exclaims, "that the least fraction of debt should be incurred!" He further says, that the whole amount of duties unpaid by the several hong merchants is above one million three hundred thousand taels; and that 420 000 teols of this read us from one individual, and 310 000 from several hong merchants is above one million three hundred thousand taels; and that 420,000 taels of this are due from one individual, and 310,000 from another: and he therefore orders, that both of them (having held official rank) be degraded. And moreover, his majesty requires that the whole sum (1,300,000 taels) be paid within three months. Well, therefore, does it become these men "to have a tender regard to their face." Further, and on the same subject, the emperor remarks: "The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with this inner land, is indeed owing to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, then the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil." Consequently, and most logically, if there is no fixed tariff, and if the duties are not indeed levied according to it, then certainly the said barbarians must not pay them gladly, and must not continually remain tranquil. Now, there is no fixed tariff; and we suppose that every merchant, native as well as foreign, will admit this; and so long as the present system of intercourse exists, we see no reason to expect that this object ever will be obtained. What will be the final result of this unfixed state, we will not What will be the final result of this unfixed state, we will not venture to predict.

The Commercial Guide, noticed in our last number, and quoted above, contains some important remarks and statements on this subject. "The impossibility of obtaining from the government any fixed tariff of duties has been for many years one of the most prominent evils in the commercial system of Canton,—it being the policy of all parties, government, hong merchants, and linguists, to keep foreigners in a state of perfect ignorance of the mode and rate of duties levied on foreign trade." In most instances, 'the illegal and irregular charges more than quadruple the real imperial duties; and in one very important article (cotton,) are apparently increased tenfold.' To the 'Guide,' we must refer those who wish to examine this subject in its details; we have room for only one more short extract, concerning the famous consoc charge, for the use of the co-hong. "It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusion respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this [the consoo] fund. It is an object of mystery, even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a co-hong like the present continues.

"Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the consoo fund are not large, the co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Table to the menor The Commercial Guide, noticed in our last number, and quoted above,

contribution. in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor,

For repairs on the Yellow river,

Expenses of an agent at Peking, Taels 55,000 - " 30,000 - " 21,600 - " 130,000 Birth-day presents to the emperor, Similar presents te the hoppo, - -20,000 20,000 Presents to the hoppo's mother or wife,
Annual present to various officers,
Expenditure for compulsory purchases of
native ginseng. 40,000 " 140,000 -456,600

"Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual "Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual merchants from their arrears of consoo fund.—They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Lesgahow insurrection, about 100,000 taels; and last year for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defense, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of being able easily to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade."

That the present state of affairs cannot consistently

That the present state of affairs cannot, consistently with the honor of Great Britain and the interests of her vast and important commerce, longer be suffered, is evident. How far a coalition of England, France, and America—as is suggested in the article in the Repository, to which we have directed the attention of our readersin the cause of obtaining free and honorable commerce with China is practicable, it is not in our power to surmise. Even gould such a coalition be

of office and the wiles of diplomacy.

Great Britain can, without auxiliaries, grapple with this question; and her success, even if accompanied with privileges and the most endearing marks of the softest imperial compassion, need not excite the envy of other nations:—for, being renovated by celestial examples, her benevolence will become as diffusive and all-embracing as that of her great prototype.

MR. THOMAS WEEDING

A few days ago the officers now here, who belonged to the east India company's late maritime service, dined on board the ORWELL at Whampoa, when they manifested by s bumper toast, with three times three hearty cheers, their high esteem for Mr. Thomas Weeding, who brought forward, and Sir Charles Forbes, who seconded, the amendmend lately carried by ballot in the court of proprietors of east India stock, for granting a just and liberal compensation to their maritime service for loss of employment through the abrogation of the honorable company's monopoly. The health of the ladies who attended to ballot on that occasion in their favour was also drunk with great enthusiasm, and, lastly, the health of all the

proprietors who supported the amendment.

This does not appear to be the first instance in which Mr. Weeding has been indefatigable in the cause of the service; for we understand that, through his influential exertions with the court of directors, he was mainly instrumental in procuring for the surgeons their late augmentation of pay and privilege; his disinterested zeal in behalf of the service may, we presume, be not a little beightened by the circumstance of tis having been formerly in it; for, on reference, we find him surgeon of the H. C. ship BODHAM as far back as 1796; and, lastly, surgeon of the GLATTON. which situation he resigned in 1806:—if our supposition be correct it—to say the least—redounds much to Mr. Weeding's credit; and, whether the measure finally passes the grand ordeal of the board of control or not, justly entitles him to the best felings of the service. CANTON.

GOVERNOR LOO. Report not long since stated that his excellency would shortly retire from office, a step which his numerous infirmities must render very desirable, alike to himself and to those subject to his government; though many, perhaps, are willing to have an inefficient, rather than an oppressive ruler, This report has latedy been contradicted; and a fresh one has now taken place of it. His excellency is still under sentence of degradation; it is said, the sentence will shortly be put in execution, and that the lieut-governor of kaougsoo will be sent to supply

his place.
WAR WITH CHINA. A Chinese officer at Macao, in the enjoyment of the otium cum dignitate, has of late taken a fancy to read the newspaper. We suppose his name may be found on the list of subscribers to the Chronica de Macao; but we are not aware whether he reads in person or by proxy. In this paper (perhops in the letter of the psends prophet Habakkuk) he has found information of an intended war between England and China, to be declared some time in the course of the current year; and has reported the same, officially, to the governor. We believe this

opertion to be more than a mere on dit.

Court of Justice Canton. The case of Aming and other outside merchants, imprisoned for the crime of having made money, (a circumstances which excited the cupidity of their accusers,) is expected to be shortly; brought to a close the accused individual having consented to pay the demands

and costs.

The case of the linguist of the ship Fort William, who was imprisoned, at the same time with Hingtae, for having permitted lord Napier and suite to come up from Whampon in the boats of that ship, would speedily be decided, were it not for the obstinacy of the Anchasze, (judge) who refuses, it is said, to pass sentence against him. Hopes are held out that his life may be saved, by a secret appeal to Peking, through the medium of a diligent censor.

ARGYLE'S BOAT'S CREW.

Hudson, the second officer of the Argyle, Mr. has favored us with a report of his unfortunate adventure on the west coast, where he had landed for the purpose of procuring a pilot. We do not consider that the chinese government have been inattentive or neglectful on this occasion; but the conduct of the natives deserves the severest reprehension, and we consider the owners of the Argyle have fair claim for compensation to the amount value of their boat.

A statement of the treatment received from the Chinese by the boat's crew of the Argyle after landing.

On the 20th of January 1835, left the ship Argyle at 7 A. M. in the 1st cutter, to try and procure a pilot our crew consisting of myself two seacunnies and nine lascars; landed on a sandy beach, saw some small huts about a mile from where we landed walked up to them, but could not make the people understand us, returned to the boat, and found a number of chinamen, armed with bill—hooks and choppers, in the act of robbing her; several things already having been taken away; ran to the boat, attempted to launch her, but did not succeed, she filling fast with water; found she was stove; by this time an immense munber of chinamen having found she was stove; by this time an immense munber of chinamen having collected round us from the boat and immediately broke her to pieces and carried her off with every thing belonging to her; walked up to a point abreast of the ship a number of chinamen still following us, endeavoured to make a signal to her by waving my shirt, but, from their not sending a boat, supposed they could not see it; we had not been long here before the chinamen attempted to strip us of our clothes, having taken from me my boat cloak comforter from my neck, shoes and stockings, and a silk handker-chief from my pocket, likewise my shirt, besides cutting the but tons off my clothes, which they were in the act of doing to all of us, having knocked down the seacuynin who attempted to resist, and after taking from him his down the seacuynin who attempted to resist, and after taking from him his knife and cutting his pocket off to get a needle and palem; they drove us to a village about three miles from the beach, where we were all put into a room and locked up for about two hours, when they brought us some rice and sweet potatoes to eat; having given us some straw to sleep on, locked us up for the night; next morning they let us out, when I made signs that I wanted a boat to go to the ship, which they would not give us, the seacunnriy having got up a tree saw the ship getting under weigh; she stood off and went out of sight. Here we remained two days, when the master of the house we were in took me to a small town, where I was put in a room and certain number of chinamen allowed at one time to come and look at me, after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an certain number of chinamen allowed at one time to come and look at me, after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an old chinaman called from among the crowd, abler, Portuguese, senorh!—I immediately answered, and took him with us after some trouble to get the old fellow to go; on our return, before we arrived at the house, saw a ship standing in and from her appearance supposed it to be the Argyle, which I find now was the ship; through the intrepreter I asked for a boat to go off, promising him 50 dellars, and to remain meelf as security. Providing he find now was the ship; through the intrepreter I asked for a boat to go off, promising him 50 dollars, and to remain mself as security, providing he would send the rest of the people on board; he would not cymply, but promised to send us to Macao; we remained here sixteen days sometimes they gave us one meal per day of rice and sweet potatoes, sometimes two; found several things belonging to a vessel that had been lost at this place; on the 16th day at 8 P. M. left this place and proceeded to yung-kong, was taken before the mandarin who sent us on to Canton, the person in charge of us riding in his chair, while we were obliged to walk without either shoes or stockings till we were all very much fatigued, when they gave us a boat, which arrived with us at Canton, on the 17th February, and on the 18th we were taken before the mandarins, examined and released.

Whampoa, Ship Argyle, February 20th, 1835.

Whampoa, Ship Argyle, February 20th, 1835. C. A. HUDSON, 2nd officer Ship Argyle.

LAND SEEN FROM THE RUBY.

At 2 P. M. saw from the fore topsail yard a low sandy island, bearing NW, about 10 miles, and at 3 P. M. this island bore WbN distant 10 miles; that will place the island to be in Lat. 8.39. N. Long. per three chrono-

that will place the island to be in Eat. 5.35. W. Edig. For three curious meters, in 112.3 East.

This small island lies in a SSE and NNW direction, and is about 10 feet high; it is a white sandy and coral beach, with some black stuff like sea-weed growing on the top of it. On the SE extremity of this small island saw a large piece of wood sticking up, which at first we thought to be the mast of some small vessel or boat; but upon a nearer view found it to be a large drift tree hove upon the beach on it's end; sticking up, we discerned this tree almost

tree hove upon the beach on it's end; sucking up, we discerned this tree almost as soon as we saw the island.

On its eastern side we saw several black rocks above water, and one of them pretty high, say 6 or 7 feet, the others were just a-wash, and may be covered at high water; they project a very little way from the island; and, from what Isaw, it appears to be quite bold within half a cable's length all round.

The NNW end of this island is the highest part of it, and in circumference I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great

I he NNW end of this island is the highest part of it, and in circumference I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great quantity of drift wood passing us, and a current running strong to the NE with fine smooth water, we steered between it and the west London shoal, and saw no other danger.

Ship Publy 16th Parameter 16th

Ship Ruby, 16th December, 1834. WILLIAM WARDEN, Commander, China Sea.

RAPID SAILING.—The brig John Gilpin, of Baltimore, left Baltimore about two years since, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 82 days: proceeded thence to Canton in 11 days; from Canton to Manila in 5 days; from Manila through the Straits of Sundy, round south of New Holland, to latitude 48 or 50 degrees to Valparaiso, in 85 days, and from Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days and 17 hours; making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 189 days, 17 hours; averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per tlay. We have the above from an authentic source, and incredible as it may appear, it may be relied on as correct.—New York Evening Post:

An still who

THE

BANDON RIMA

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

Tuesday, March 3rd, 1835.

NO. 9. 3 PRICE SO CENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
TO LONDON, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
THE ship CAPTAIN COOK, Wm. Thompson Commander, A. 1. 452
tons Register. Apply to Jardine, Mathason & Co.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE bark ATWICK, A. 1. 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay.
To load at Whampon. Apply to Thomas Dent & Co.
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO FRANCE THE brig NESTOR, Captain Thibaut. Apply to Canton, 23rd February, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.

FILE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to B. Gernaert.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE ship ARNO, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to Canton, February 18th, 1835. Russell & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by

Canton 16 February 1835.

JOSEPH CRAGG.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

In the well known teak built and first sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;

John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by

CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

N the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Agents.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by for sale by Canton, December 2nd, 1834. F. S. HATHAWAY. No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.
Canton, 11th December, 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE, POR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

PEW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo. Quarto \$10\frac{1}{2}--Octavo \$7\frac{1}{2}.

New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100. Apply to R. Markwick & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

J. Goddard, Agent for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100.
Apply at the Canton Register Office, 4 Danish Hong; or at R. Markwicz & Co.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

POD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 11 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 11 to 61 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 11 to 11 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARIST SHIP "HERCOLES," or to CARDON. 16th January. 1835.

JARDINE MATHERON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,

A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

Ta General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce

Canton, 13th January, 1835.

NOTICE.

TUST received and for sale at R. Markwyck & Co. few cases GENIEVRE

NOTICE.

UST received and for sale at R. Markwick & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

FOR SALE.

Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260: per pipe.—or \$10 per dozen. Apply to
Canton, 24. January 1835.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

Told at the Canton Register of the No. 4 Dayigh How. Price of 150 Capts.

old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st

January 1825 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.

THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

TO RENT.

NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to

3. Imperial Hong.

R. MARKWICK & Co.

A CARD. MESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

above named gentlemen
Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832,
A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it
being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition,
at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

WANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an
OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general
routine of business. Apply to the Editor

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive
supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

A. CARD.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT and MR. THOMAS WINGATE HEMDERSON have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment.

Bombay 6 December, 1854. (Signed.) REMINOTON & Co.

TOR sale on board the Bark LINTIN, at Lintin, Russian and English Canvass—Hemp and Manila Rope—Beef—Bread—Flour and other stores.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark

MARIA.

Notice is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

Danish Consulate,

Canton, 10th February, 1835.

His Danish Majesty's Consul in China.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The DAVID SCOTT, Owen, from Port Jackson, and SYED KHAN, Mackinnon, from Calcutta, have been reported; and the arrival of the DOM MANOEL (Port.) Walker, from the Straits of Lombock, should have been noticed in last week's register.

The ship ORWELL, which sailed last week has deprived us of an able and constant adviser. We use the personal pronoun emphatically, and rejoice in this public opportunity of expressing our own grateful and friendly feelings towards the founder of the British press in Canton.

That press-while under different control from ours-was eminently conducive in making (anton a free port to the subjects of the British empire; -that press has been and will be the organ of the expression of the opinions of freemen:and too much is not claimed when it is said that the European community have possessed in the Canton Register arecord of events and of the written opinions of the emperor of China and the local government of Canton which, without that paper, would have beeen buried -never to be disinterred -in the dusty rooms of the east India house.

MR. JAMES MATHESON-who first established a British press in Canton in 1827—has given to the world a

Register, which will, hereafter, be quoted as history.

His activity in all liberal pursuits;—his judgment as a merchant; and his zeal for British interests in this country render his absence a more than common loss to his friends: but they are happy in the reflection that it is his intention soon to return.

BENGAL HURKARU.

We announced to our readers that nothing but want of time prevented this important subject being dealt with in our last number. It is certainly very gratifying to us to find that at such a crisis in our British and Chinese relations as has taken place these last six months, the line of argument adopted by us has the approbation and support of the most powerful Journal in India; and these appear, unqualifiedly, our's, up to the Hurkaru of the 16th of December last, where a letter from Canton, attempting to shake the confidence of the India press in our evidence and impartiality, is discussed. If there is any faith to be put in this letter, it strikes at our vital use to the public; namely in the exercise of our unbiassed judgment; and at our veracity! Thus radically struck at, we will be forgiven by our readers for entering rather minutely into the subject; and we regret the length it may lead us to; but, still, our readers must be aware that if we are unable to show that we act from no party or factious motives, our usefuluess to them is gone, and our circulation should follow it: but we anticipate other results. Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this trouble—but at present it is the Hurkaru newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe, who knew our columns were open here to every subject of public discussion, decorously treated.

Let us try how we shall succeed! In this article the allusion to an individual here is very marked, and as this gentleman is not only "first on the list" in the address of a letter, but is "facile princeps" in mercantile affairs here, we suppose he knows his hold on the esteem of his countrymen too well to trouble his head about the matter. We are, therefore, sorry that in making out our own case for independence and accuracy, we are compelled to introduce this gentleman into our argument; and it shall not in the least, he done, where, in justice to our own defence, it can he avoided.

First, then, the gravamen of the charge against us is, that we speak the voice of a "small party"—a faction—"not the voice of the British merchants in China!" To this charge we reply that, it will be conceded to us, that it is the direct interest of every journal to make its sentiments conform to the | "own to the merchants, Mr.

majority of it's readers; so the first presumption is that we do speak the voice of that majority. Some recent, fortunate facts make us strong on this ground. A petition was lately sent home to our sovereign, "the king in council", and as nearly as is possible it recorded the public views taken by us, though expressed in language far more cultivated than we pretend to. This petition was signed by above 90 names, many of influence and consideration here. Let us see out of our society where the majority is!--per census, as contained in the companion to the Canton Almanack, numbers are about 45; of these this petition contained 35; minority not signing being 10.

Is this a majority? and this is supposing every name not at that petition, contrary to our usual line of argument.

A similar case took place on a less scale as to the Chamber of Commerce, where (without the Parsees) not a show could be made approaching even to a good minority. thus leave the first charge for public judgment!

Secondly. The next charge is "that lord Napier sur-"rendered himself to the faction" dominant over our paper.

Faction invariably means a minority, because, in legal language, the majority cannot be factious. Having just shown that we work with a strong majority, the word faction falls. Yet we take leave to say we are neither subject to, nor controlled by any party, nor do we acknowledge other checks than the rules of decency, and abstaining from personality. (Unfortunately) lord Napier worked with neither the majority nor minority. He feared all! so had not the benefit which good local knowledge would have given him. Here a story is told by your scribbler, all misplaced and misrepresented and some of it absolutely false; first for misrepresentation and misplacing, and, secondly, for direct falsehood.

A meeting was solicited by the Chinese merchants of us British in their Consoo house, and it was the known wish of "the first merchant on the list" that we should attend-and it is notorious that his attendance was only prevented by the publicly expressed wish of Lord Napier to desist therefrom. (And it is the opinion of some that such attendance might have had good results, but let that pass). Our refusal to attend was noticed by the consoo, not in four chops, as your scribbler erroneously says, but in one short chop, the others relating to injunctions to be given by the orders of the viceroy through the consoo and us, to lord Napier; and which (quite consistent with his general line of policy) lord Napier declined to receive. The Hurkaru of the 10th of December, in lord Napier's speech, well explains the affair, and we still think had the acute mind of the Editor of that paper, taken time perfectly to digest the matter in his own columns, the public might have been saved this labour; but as it has happened, let us proceed.

The next attempt, being number three of this scribbler, is to make us believe that the merchant "first on the list" has taken upon himself, unauthorised, to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own proper deed a stoppage of trade, and that we under the foresaid dominant influence have concealed this fact. Let us read first the under documents, which are copies of the original circulars to the whole British society in Canton, and now in our possession, and then argue therefrom.

-8 To --"The accompanying documents were received on mon-"day evening, translated yesterday, and are now sent round. "I have seen lord Napier, who declines receiving the four "chops from us, as he had previously done from the hong "merchants."

"As the hong merchants are anxious to have a reply, "I propose our requesting Mr. Morrison to reply in "Chinese, saying we have offered them and they have been We can sign and send it to night or tomorrow "refused. "morning.

"The first on the list." "August 13th 1834 (Signed) This is before noon. After a wrangling set of annotations at the bottom of this circular, we have the following finale, of the same date, but in the after-part of the day, which closes the correspondence.

"As to an answer "the first on the list" having sent his - aud his friends and

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

"others, may send their's when they please, taking this line "of conduct as a proof how little wish he has to be consti-"tuted or considered their representative.

Let us compare these extracts of documents, the originals now in our hands, and note lord Napier's speech as quoted in the Hurkaru of the 16th of December, and we shall get to the end of the wilful misrepresentation and misplacing of our scribbler. Next let us deal with the absolute falsehood of this potent writer. He says "and he, before "the other British merchants had time to consider the

"course to be pursued, replied to the Hurkaru 16 Dec. "consoo in his own name, and he, a "private British merchant, acting without "authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton."

Read the documents quoted above, and if the public do not arrive with us, that the scribbler is guilty of a malicious falsehood, we have, in a hot climate, lest our powers of reasoning. The accusation against "the first on the list" here was, that he had informed lord Napier of, and shown a set of letters addressed nominally to him, but really to all, before showing them to the If the question at issue had been between the merchants here and His Majesty of England on any point of freedom, this would have had strength. But the debateable ground was between the Chinese government and the English government; and how is the "first on the list" to be accused of treason?—did he carry his intelligence to Howqua, the viceroy, or to the chinese?—no! he carried it to his Majesty's representative, lord Napier.

This was the charge here against "the first on the list", and how it is refuted we, and lord Napier's speech, have

What does our scribbler do? He makes, in a distant paper, where he must be unrefuted for months, a charge of answering the consoo's letter in the name of others, and all others, without authority, which is absolutely untrue,

The only really important auswer was.—"would lord Napier receive the chops or not?" Yet out of these circumstances the editor of the Hurkaru appears to be staggered in his first and just line of argument.

and be implicates us as concealing the fact!

We have copied, on our last page, as useful legal knowledge in the expected altered relations of the empires of Great Britain and China, -the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as far as relates to the power of Admiralty courts abroad. It is taken from the fifth edition of Beawes Lex Mercatoria Rediviva or Complete Code of Commercial law-which is a ponderous folio.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

Few events in Chinese history are so extraordinary as the Mantchoo conquest. China had been subjected by Tatar hordes who were inured to victory and strengthened by an innumerable host of Scythian cavalry; but in this iustance we see a few despised tribes, only famous in border warfare, atchieve the conquest of a great empire, and place a chief of their hordes upon the throne of the Ming. Once nominal rulers of the country, they subject by policy whatever resisted their valour; the leaders of a hist of barbarians are ennobled by the greatest wisdom in their administration; and China revives and is enlarged by their superior skill in governing such a large nation.

We waive dwelling upon the obscure origin of the Manchoos, which is at once a proof of their barbarism and their insignificance, previous to their engaging in war against the chinese. To trace the rise and progress of scythian tribes is a hopeless task; the Mautchoos were not renowned for their bravery, like the Monguls, but they rose rapidly, and preserved their conquest by a better policy.

The founder of the Ming dynasty, Tae-tsoo (Hung-woo) bad struck terror into all the Tatar tribes, by not only driving the Monguls out of China, but pursuing them into the inhospitable deserts of Tsit-sihan. As soon, however, as their fears had subsided, and their number increased, they appeared on the frontiers of Leaou-tung-then a Chinese province,-to exchange their horses and sheep for the manufactures and produce of China. In this commerce they suffered (like all foreigners who repair to China for

the sake of trade), from the injustice and oppressions of the mandarins. The officers stationed on the frontiers had resolved to curb them by all means in their power; to put the tribes at variance, and to keep them in utter subjection, lest the dignity of the celestial empire might be insulted by their obstinacy and barbarian insolence. We shall not decide upon the justice of this case; but this resolution was fraught with mischief. A chief, who was prevented from marrying the princess of his choice, bore this interference on the part of the Chinese authority with sullen discontent, and the son of a Mantchoo prince, who had been treacherously slain by the Chinese officers, took up arms to revenge the death of his father, and passed the great wall: from this moment the open war between the two nations commenced, and the hostile feelings, which had been long smothered, broke out with redoubled fury in 1616.—Having addressed from Kaeyuen, a city taken by him, a letter to the emperor Wan-leih, complaining of the insult he had received, the court at Peking was highly indignant at the daring insolence of a barbarian chief to expostulate with the celestial empire, and to complain of injuries, and did not deign any answer. Enraged at such centempt, the Mantchoo prince swore to appeare the manes of his father by the lives of 200000 chinese subjects, and marched instantly into Leaou-tung. Joined by various mantchoo and mongul tribes, who were equally eager for rapine, he overran the country, crossed the wall which separates Leaou-tung from Chih-le province, and only checked his victorious career at a distance of seven miles from Peking. The haughty mandarins fled now in despair, and the soldiers ran, without having even encountered an enemy, whilst the court began to tremble at the swift approach of the Mantchoo squadrons. Buoyant with hope, and encouraged by success, the Mantchoo chieftain proclaimed himself emperor, under the name of Teen-ming (heaven's decree) in 1618, and extended his ambitious views far beyond the fronteirs of Leaou-tung. Using great moderation towards the defencelss people, who surrendered their possessious to the greedy Tatars, he prepared himself to meet a numerous Chinese army, which was drawn in haste together, and proved victorious over fearful odds, in a pitched battle, where thousands were left on the field. Instead, however, of attacking the capital, before the walls of which he had encamped, he spread himself with his troops over the adjacent country, and ravaged the cities with fire and sword. If the emperors could rely upon the affection of their subjects, and rouse the public spirit to repel an invading toe, the Tatars might have been extirpated, ere they reached their native steppes. But no such things exist amongst a people oppressed by despotism; panic, on the contrary, pervaded the capital, and Wan-leih, now an old man, was upon the point of leaving Peking, when the natural rapacity of the Tatars procured him a respite.

In the mean-while, wars had broken out in Mantchooria; the victorious hordes were recalled to their native country, whilst the Chinese, supported by the Coreans, gradually regained possession of Leaou-tung. Scarcely, however, were the domestic feuds settled, when a new army of Tatar hordes took the capital of the province; both the governor and commandant hanged themselves, and the victors proclaimed a general amnesty, under condition that the chinese shaved their heads, and let a tail grow in imitation of the faction of their conquerors. Thus the Mantchoos hoped to distinguish their adherents from their enemies, and the pliant Chinese were forced by the powerful law of necessity to adopt this custom. But they were by no means as successful in the other parts of the country. Harassed in the rear by a detachment of Chinese stationed at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang—a river which divides Leaou-tung from Corea—who had obtained possession of Dutch guns, and foiled in their siege of a city, they had no other resource of wreaking their vengeance but by going to an island and killing the whole garrison. After so many successes and reverses, Teen-ming died 1627. He had kindled the war, stated in a manifest his grievances, called heaven to witness for the justice of his cause, and had the mortification to see that, towards the end of his life, his most important conquests were lost. The martial spirit of the nation, however, was roused; they had learnt to despise the idle boast of the Chinese monarchs, and were confident

of their own irresistible valour.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

JURISDICTION OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE jurisdiction of the lord high admiral, or of the lords commissioners for executing the office, is over Great-Britain, Ireland and Wales, with the dominions and islands belonging to them: as also over all his Majesty's colonies, plantations, factories, and other settlements, dominions, and territories whatsoever in part beyond the seas.

The admiralty hath cognizance of the death or maining a man, committed in any ship riding in great rivers, beneath the bridges

thereof near the sea.

But if a man be killed on any arm of the sea, where the land is seen on both sides, the coroner is by common law to inquire of it, and not the admiral; for the county may take cognizance of it, and where a county may enquire the lord admiral has no jurisdiction. All ports and havens, as has been before observed, are infra corpus comitatus, where the admiral has no jurisdiction; and, between high and low-water-mark, he and the common law have it by turns, one upon the water, and the other upon the land.

The admiral hath power to arrest ships for the service of the king or commonwealth; and every commander, officer, or soldier of 13 Car. II.

ships of war, shall observe the admiral's commands, &c. on pain of death, or other punishmemt.

The lord admiral hath power to grant commissions to inferior admirals, &c. to call courts martial for the trial of offences against

the articles of war, and these courts determine by plurality of voices, &c.

An admiralty process is made out in the admiral's name, who has under him a judge, commonly some learned civilian; and though the proceedings are according to civil law, and the maritime law, of Rhodes and Oleron, the sea being without the common law, yet by stat. 28 hen. VIII. murder, robbery, &c. at sea, may be tried by special commission to the lord admiral, &c. according to the laws of England. The admiralty is said to be no court of record, on account of its proceeding by the civil law.

But the admiralty has jurisdiction where the common law can give no remedy; and all maritime causes or causes arising wholly

upon the sea, it hath cognizance of.

The admiralty hath jurisdiction in cases of freight, mariners wages, breach of charter-parties, though made within the realm; if the penalty be not demanded; and likewise in case of building, mending, saving, and victualling ships, 4c. so as the suit be against the

Mariners wages are contracted on the credit of the ship, and they may all join suits in the admiralty, whereas in common law they must all sever; and, on the contrary, the master of a ship contracts on the owners credit, and not the ship's, and therefore he cannot prosecute in the admiralty for his wages.

It is allowed by the common lawyers and civilians, that the lord admiral has cognizance of seamen's wages and contracts, and debts,

It is allowed by the common lawyers and civilians, that the lord admiral has cognizance of seamen's wages and contracts, and debts, for making ships; also of things done in navigable rivers, concerning damages to persons, ships, goods, annoyances of free passage, &c. of contracts, and other things done beyond sea, relating to navigation and marine trade.

But if a contract be made beyond sea for doing of an act, or payment of money within this kingdom, or the contract is upon the sea, and not for a marine cause, it shall be tried by jury; for where part belongs to the common law, and part to the admiral, the common law shall be preferred; and contract made beyond sea may be tried in B. R. and a fact be laid to be done in any place in England, and so tried here.

Where a contract is made in England, and there is a conversion beyond sea, the party reavests in the admiral, or a temporal sea.

Where a contract is made in England, and there is a conversion beyond sea, the party may sue in the admiralty, or at common law. 4 Leon. 257.

So where a bond is made and delivered in France: An obligation made at sea, it has been held, cannot be sued in the admiral's court, because it takes its course, and binds according to the common law.

The court of admiralty cannot hold plea of a matter arising from a contract made upon the land, though the contract was concerning to the charge of the charge of the court of the c

things belonging to the ship; but the admiralty may hold plea for the seamen's wages, &c. because they become due for labour done on the sea; and the contract made upon land is only to ascertain them.

Though where there is a special agreement in writing, by which seamen are to receive their wages in any other manner than usual; or if the agreement at land be under seal, so as to be more than a parole contract, it is otherwise.

If goods delivered on shipboard are embezzled, all the mariners ought to contribute to the satisfaction of the party who is the

sufferer, by the marine law, and the cause is to be tried in the admiralty.

By the custem of the admiralty, goods may be attached in the hands of a third person, in causa maritima & civili, and they shall

March's Rep. be delivered to the plaintiff after defaults, on caution to restore them, if the debt, &c. be disproved in a year and a day; and if the

204. party refuse to deliver them, he may be imprisoned quosque, &c.

The court of admiralty may cause a party to enter into a bond, in nature of caution or stipulation, like bail at common law; and if 1 Shep.

Ab. 129. he render his body, the sureties are discharged; and execution shall be of the goods, or the body, &c. not of the lands.

Some sailors clothes were bought in the parish of St. Catharine, near the Tower, London and were delivered in the ship on a suit in the admiralty for the money, prohibition was granted; for this was within the county. The same of a ship at Blackwall, &c.

But the admiralty may proceed against a ship, and the sails, and tackle, when they are on shore, although alledged to be detained on land; yet upon alledging offer of a plea, claiming property therein, and refusal of the plea, on this suggestion a prohibition shall be had.

The admiralty court may award execution upou land, though not hold plea on any thing arising on land.

And, upon letters missive or request, the admiralty here may award execution, on a judgement given beyond sea, where an Englishman flies, or comes over hither, by imprisonment of the party who shall not be delivered by the common law.

When sentence is given in a foreign admiralty, the party may libel for execution of that sentence here; because all courts of admiralty in Europe are governed by the civil law.

Sentences of any admiralty in another kingdom are to be credited, that our's may be credited there, and shall not be examined at law here; but the king may be petitioned; who may cause the complaint to be examined; and, if he finds just cause, may send to his amdassador where the sentence was given, to demand redress; and upon failure thereof, will grant letters of marque and reprisal.

If one be sued in the admiralty, contrary to the statutes 13 and 15 R. II. he may have a supersedeas, to cause the judge to stay the receedings and also have action against the party sueing.

proceedings, and also have action against the party sueing.

A ship being privately arrested by admiralty process only, and no suit, it was adjudged a prosecution within the meaning of the 1 Salk.31, 32. statutes, and double damages, &c. shall be recovered.

And if an erroneous indgement is given in the almiralty, appeal may be had to delegates appointed by commission out

And if an erroneous indigement is given in the aimirally, appeal may be had to delegates appointed by commission out of chancery whose sentence shall be final.

The lord high admiral of Great-Britain doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the kingdom, his several substitutes, or vice-admirals, with the judges and marshals, by patent under the great seal of the high court of admirally, which vice-admirals and judges do exercise jurisdiction in maritime affairs within their several limits; and in case any person be aggrieved by any sentence or interlocutory decree that has the force of a definitive sentence, he may appeal to the high court of admiralty.

Besides the above-mentioned vice-admirals, &c. the lord high admiral hath under him interpolation of differing in degrees and qualities, as some are of a military and others of a civil capacity, some judicial and others ministerial; so that the marine inrisdiction may justly be deemed a separate commonwealth or kingdom, and the lord high admiral be reputed as a viceroy of it.

There is, under this court, a court of equity, for determining differences between merchants; and in criminal affairs, which is There is, under this court, a court of equility, for determining differences between merchants; and in criminal affairs, which is commonly about piracy: the proceeding in this court was formerly by accusation and imformation, according to the civil law, by a man's own confession, or eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before be could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two statutes made by Hen. VIII. that criminal affairs should be tried by witnesses and a jury, and this by a special commission of the king to the lord admiral, wherein some of the judges of the realm are ever commissioners, and the trial, according to the laws of England, directed by those statutes.

There seems to be divisum imperium between the common law of England and the admiralty; for so far as low-water-mark is observed in the sea, is counted infra corpus comitatus adjacentis, and the causes thence arising are determinable by the common law; yet when the sea is full, the admiral hath jurisdiction here also, so long as the sea flows, over matters done between the low-water mark and the land, as appears in Sir Henry Constable's case.

15 Ric. II. C. 3. S. 2.

3 Rep. 107.

3 Inst. 113.

Ditto.

Seellandl2.

W. III.C. 7. 4 Inst. 133.

2 Cro. 216.

1 Salk. 32.

Wood's Inst.

2 Bulst. 322.

3 Lev. 60.

1 Salk. 31. See Hob. 79.

1 Lill 368.

Godb. 260. Seel Salk.33.

Owen 122. Hughes Ab.

1 Show. 179.

4 Inst. 141.

1 Roll's Abrid.

350.Sid. 418.

Raym. 437.

10 Rep. 75

Stat. 8 Eliz.



"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

is press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1835.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The TRINCULO, (Brit.) Hingston, from Liverpool viâ Manila, and the TREMONT, (Am.) Cunningham, from manila, are the only reported arrivals.

In our last number we endeavoured to assist the Editor of the Hurkaru in forming a just opinion of the contents of the letter from Canton which he had withheld on account of it's personalities; and we now confidently refer him to our report of lord Napier's speech of the 16th of August, which will completely dissipate any mystification in which this simple and straight-forward matter has been shrouded.

It is now due to our impartiality and independence as an Editor, and to our personal character and honor as a man, to republish in our columns the following extract from the Hurkaru of the 16th of last december.

We shall say little at present; indeed only to affirm that, a short time after the dissolution of the meeting of the 16th of august, we received a verbal communication from a party (through his confidential clerk), recommending us in our capacity of Editor of the Canton Register (from which paper he had withdrawn his subscription so far back as the 25th of february, 1834) to impress on the minds of the British mercantile community an attention to lord Napier's speech. We hailed this communication as a good omen; and although we did not require such prompting, we still thought the message gracious, and rejoiced that the touching words of lord Napier had not been addressed to careless or unfriendly hearers.

Bengal Hurkaru Dec. 16th. 1834.

We bave before us a China letter of a late date, entering into considerable detail on the late and present state of affairs there, and we should be glad to publish it entire for the sake of the new view which it gives of the late lord Napier's proceedings, but for the frequent introduction of the names of individuals whom we should not be justified in bringing before the public. Without, however, adopting implicitly the opinions and statements of our correspondent, and desirous only of placing on record all that is thought and said on this difficult and obscure subject, we shall briefly lay before our readers those particulars in the communication to which we have referred that have not hitherto appeared.

All, or nearly all, our information has hitherto been derived from the Canton Register, and we are warned to receive its statements with caution, as it is in the hands of a small party who do not speak the sentiments of the general body of the British merchants in China. For ourselves we are free to confess, that if this character is deserved, the warning with which it is accompanied was needful to us, for from the paper itself we have not been able to discover the party or factious sentiments of which it is the alleged organ. We have seen no sentiments professed and no doctrines taught in it which do not identify its principles with the general interests of British trade and the honor of the national character. To the guidance of this faction, lord Napier is alleged to have surrendered himself. The circumstances leading to the stoppage of the trade are thus explained. In the progress of the negotiations, lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his tarn refused to receive the hong merchants officially. They then requested a meeting of the British merchants, on which lord Napier, at a meeting convened for the purpose, recommended them not to attend the meeting to which they had been invited. Their consequent refusal to attend was answered in four long Chops by the hong

part of this individual, if it actually took place as alleged; but the imputation of improper motives to that gentleman will not be supported, unless it can be shown that his reply was different from that which the body of British merchants would have sent if they had been fully consulted. There are some most bitter and unfortunate feuds existing in the mercantile society of Canton, arising partly out of private causes, and who is to blame we know not and do not inquire; but it is evident that these dissensions inflict a national injury, by preventing that combination of exertions without which it is impossible to cope with the Chinese. If the merchants of Canton value their own reputation not only in the cycs of the Indian but of the British community, they will at least keep these disgraceful contentions out of public view, and prevent them from exercising any influence on measures of public view, and prevent them from exercising any influence on measures of public policy towards a people with whom there is greater difficulty in negociating than with any other with whom we have mercantile relations.

There are various other details given, some of them new but unimportant.

There are various other details given, some of them new but unimportant. The chief question of interest, now in relation to this subject is, What is to be done? We suppose that nothing will de done by the Superintendents in China, until they receive fresh instructions from the home authorities, adopted to the new circumstances in which the trade is placed.

With reference to the expressed and reasonble wish of the Editor of the Hurkaru, that some one of the British merchants in Canton would"—give a full and faithful exposition of the recent transactions"—it is, we fear, not likely to be gratified. The task, indeed, is not easy. Events are too recent, opinions too prejudiced; -there are too many clashing interests, and—we regret to say it—too much estrangement, and no individual thus—"cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in"—can trust himself, or be trusted—in an attempt so delicate. The halo of distance from these events is required by the writer who should commit himself to the labour of describing them fully and fairly. At present, a judicious man would be inclined to say-"nothing that is false, rather than all that is true."-Nevertheless, very sufficient information on the "recent transactions,"is not wanting; and we have much pleasure in referring all those who are desirous to become acquainted with the commencement, progress, and termination of lord Napier's mission to Canton, to the chinese Repository for november, december, january and february last; in which valuable periodical will be found-not only relations of events-but opinions and conclusions, which are the more deserving of attention as coming from a quarter removed in great measure we believe, if not wholly, from either party or national feelings on the subject.

There is only one point on which we shall endeavour to inform the Editor of the Hurkaru. He observes, in the above quotation, that-"In the progress of the negotiations lord "Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was "refused, and he in in his turn refused to receive the hong "merchants officially."—Which observation seems to imply that the two refusals were correlative. This was not the Lord Napier never intended to communicate officially with the hong merchants, and never did. He obeyed his orders in endeavouring to open a communication with the viceroy of Canton; and his lordship's first proceeding, after his arrival, was to send the secretary to the commission, accompanied by the interpreter, to the city gate with a letter addressed to the viceroy. But this letter was refused acceptance because the word pctition was not written on the envelope.

If the governor had received this letter he would then have been officially informed whether lord Napier "were an "officer or merchant, and of the cause of his coming." But Loo, the governor, with the most unstatesmanlike obstinacy, and the most barbarous rudeness, refused to learn why the British union jack was again flying, and why a British manof-war was anchored in the China waters. He said, forsooth,

that lord Napier's letter was not properly addressed, which was false; he was saluted with his usual titles; but it was a letter that was sent to him, which implied an approximation to equality: from this the fastidious chinese shrank; and the long course of misunderstanding and recrimination ensued -followed by the stoppage of the trade, and the placing lord Napier under the ban of the celestial empire, denying him wood and water-and, finally, gonging him to death .-All lord Napier's efforts and measures were shamefully contravened by a party here: this is an un-doubted fact; but the modus operandi of these netarious proceedings we do not know: vet thus much we will say, that we have heard from an authority highly creditable, and who was intimate with lord Napier, that his lordship's illness was caused as much by the conduct of some of his own constrymen as by the inimical and rude treatment of the Chinese.

Burke has observed, "in the foreign causes that tend "to raise, depress, and sometimes to overwhelm a com-"munity" -that -- "it is often impossible to find any propor "tion between the apparent force of the moral causes and "their known operation. We are, therefore, obliged to "deliver up that operation to mere chance, or, more "piously and more rationally to the occasional interference "and irresistible hand of the Great Disposer .- The death "of a man at a critical juncture, his disgust, his retreat. "his disgrace, have brought innumerable calamities on a "whole nation." The words are Burke's, the Italics are our own.

We publish a translation of a second letter-or rather the first from "the true Hubakkuk:" - and Delta's reply.

We doubt if Habakkuk is the primum mobile in all this vituperation of lord Napier. We rejoice, however, with Habakkuk, that there is one journal in Macao which may be a vent for the pent-up breathings of our secret enemies, who have vainly attempted to discredit the Canton Register in the Calcutta and Bombay papers.

We should conclude from Habakkuk's talking-not from his truth or his reasoning—and his selection of his un-euphonious nom de guerre, that he compares us Britishers with the ancient Chaldcans-"being a bitter and

hasty nation." Be it so.

There is a great question pending between Great Britain and China; and although we do not wish to -"March "through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling "places that are not" ours - vet, in this matter, our "judg "ment and our dignity shall proceed of" ourse ves.

VIATOR'S letter arrived too late for us to give it that attention it deserves, and which we wish to bestow on it: His questions, however, should be proposed to the law officers of the crown of England, and to the king in purlia ment assembled; instead of to the editor of a paper. Never theless, we hazard an opinion that an embassador at an European court has some degree of power over the subjects of the state that appoints him. It is true, in Europe the powers of representatives are settled by mutual treaties or conventions. But in the absence of a treaty—as in China provided the representative of Great Britain can be - and we think he can constitutionally be—invested with coercive powers over British subjects—wheth r would any delinque. t trust to the administration of his own country's laws by his own countrymen - or to the chinese law and lawyers! -For we presume neither Victor nor any oneelse will pretend to argue that the British subjects resident in China are uncontrolled by any law of Great Critain or him: bein. free from the operations of the laws of the first as being

limits of their commission: a fact which, we think, renders it a nullity.

The following extract from Mc. Culloch's dictionary will, perhaps, satisfy Viator that a kind of imperium in imperio may exist by the mutual agreement of two states: and the principle once being admitted, it's extension, in order that it should bear on all possible cases, is neither difficult nor unconstitutional.

Other states have occasionally given to consuls similar powers to those conceded to them in Turkey. Thus, in the treaty between Sweden and the United states of America, ratified on the 24th of July, 1818, it is stipulated that the consuls appointed by either government to reside within the deminions of the other, or their substitutes, "shall, as such, have the right of acting as judges or arbiters in all cases of differences which may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are intrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in these sort of affairs, except in the case of the conduct of the crews disturbing public order and tranquillity in the country in which the vessel may happen to be, or in which the consul of the place may be obliged to call for the intervention and support of the executive power, in order to cause his decision to be respected; it being however, well understood, that this sort of judgment or arbitration cannot deprive the contending parties of their rights on appealing on their return to the judicial authorities of their country." 2d Ed. Page, 387.

We publish from the Oriental Repertory some extracts from the notes on the China Trade by Mr. Pigou, who was formerly at the head of the company's factory; these notes were written between the years 1754 and 1758. There are also some notices of Mr. A. Dalrymple, on the same subject.

Redress for impositions and extension of the commerce seem to have occupied the minds of the select committees of those days with some degree of earnest; those points, which are now felt to be of such general interest, are, we trust, about to be discussed with more seriousness of intention than any affair connected with the British commerce in China has ever yet been able to obtain from H. M. government.

"WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE, AND THE PEOPLE IMAGINE AVAIN THING."

(From the Chronica de Mazao, 21 February, 1835.)

Mr. Fditor, Although in Macao, there is but one periodical, it shall have an only Hab-Altheugh in Macao, there is but one periodical, it shall have an only Habbakkhk who is willing to enter the field in defence of the empire of China, against the aggressions of men possessed of heated notions, and irritated merely by insatiable ambition, because the innocent aspect which this empire presents to the whole world is to appease all the valiant Agamemnons and warlike Attilas, in order to maintain untouched this great monument of admiration to the wise and to the researchers of antiquity; and it would be a surprise to all the other nations if, when quietly reposing, a similar catastrophe should take place, as that which is premeditated against this empire; which has no cause to fear enemies, as she has not hitherto, directly or interestly, offended the dignity or interfered with the interests of the representatives of the different nations who come to trade, in an empire (because it is to their advantage, without being askel, without treaties or conventions), whose policy it is to maintain unaltered it's laws and customs; by which it is supposed they have succeeded in preserving the people in concord and due subjection, and will still continue so to do for many thousand years, which is not at all like the maxims or plans of the cabinets of the rest of the they have succeeded in preserving the people in concord and due subjection, and will still continue so to do for many thousand years, which is not at all like the maxims or plans of the cabinets of the rest of the world, of which the emperor of China has no knowledge, neither does he take measures to be made acquainted with them; thus showing that he emperor of China is only prepared to enforce his own Laws among his own people, and keep off bordering enemies by the management and factics invented by the Chinara the maximum any treacherous attack upon the coasts by any one, would, therefore, be attended with no difficulty, tho' possessand of very little knowledge of warfare; but is it on this account that the petitioners direct to mach audacity with intention of making great clunder? not sail tied with what they have done for several years past on the emperor's revenues, at Lintin and Capsingmoon.

Tet us proceed, Mr. Delta, to the argument of the petition by which the subscribers thereto are going to disturb and take up the precious time of his Britannic Majesty and his ministers for satisfaction against the government of China respecting the occurrences which took place with lord Napier. It is not our intention to enter, even by course of reasoning, on the cause why not low lord Napier come to China, they being points connected with the abonet, and therefore not to be discussed by us; but we will only expose what occurred most remarkable in the conduct of lord Napier and of the government of China, on which occasion almost all the principles and rights

free from the operations of the laws of the first as being planted in a foreign soil - and, as being foreigners, not subject to the laws of the second. If this is the case, how long they will continue to have constituents who will trust men thus without law, and —free as nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude began,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran is a question worth their consideration. And also, in this argument, the oath of allegiance is not to be forgoited, argument, the oath of allegiance is not to be forgoited.

We have already given our opinion on the power, at Macao, of H: M. superintendents. They are out of the Macao, of the morning the Union Jack, which had not been hoisted since

THE CANTON REGISTER.

the extinction of the company, appears at the masthead, by magical art. It is natural that the Chinese, seeing the Flag hoisted, gentlemen in uniform, cock'd hat, pages &c. walking in the company's hall, should feel astonished, and uneusigess becreated in the minds of every one of the populace assembled; the subaltern authorities indagate who the gentlemen are and what they want, and carry the information to their superiors. Lord Napier refuses to have any thing to do with hong merchants, saying it was derogatory to the representation, he was to assume in Canton to treat with merchants, and sends his letter to the viceroy by his deputies, who were not received. The hong merchants same beging insignies of honors, being a distinct class from presentation, ne was to assume in Canton to treat with nerchants, and sends its letter to the viceroy by his deputies, who were not received. The hong merchants, some bearing insignias of honors, being a distinct class from the other merchants, are, on account of their slight knowledge of the English language, required to be the first to go to any foreigner, tho he may be of the highest nobility, to enquire the nature of his business, and report the same to the respective mandarins. Lord Napier's reason for not conforming himself to such old established regulations does not hold good; for, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who were attached to the service of the jate company, still remaining here, he had no other to negotiate or associate with but English or Parsees to recents, and all these smugglers or promoters of the illicit trade of Baccanies carried on at Lintin and on the coast of the illicit trade of Bacamers carried on at Lintin and on the coast of China, who, in the opinion of the public, a better judge than we are, do not appear to be on a par with the hong merchants. In the meantime, the viceroy sends the Qwang-chow-fac, and two other mandarins of some dignity, to call on lord Napier, who, according to report, presented themselves with due etiquette, to enquire personally of lord Napier referred them to the letter be had addressed to the viceroy, and which was not received, the mandarins intimated to nim the order of the viceroy, to proceed to Magao, and there await the pleasure of the emperor respecting I is coming and intended residence. Lord. Napier, not only rejected their intimation but determined to adhere

await the pleasure of the emperor respecting 1 is coming and intended residence. Lord Napier, not only rejected their intimation but determined to adhere to his resolution; this measure irritated the Chinese authorities, and they then prohibited the supply of food to lord Napier and his suite until he should leave for Macao. The populace were frequently on the point of attacking the residence of lord Napier, but the viceroy prevented them by a strong body of furtars, which was immediately placed to afford defence in case of need. The moment lord Napier become resigned, and wished to proceed to Macao, they immediately procured the necessary boats, in which the Europeans proceed to and food Canton, possessing every accommodation. It pleased God to remove lord Napier to a better world, whilst stretched on a wed surrounded by his illustrious family, administering every possible. on a sed surrounded by his illustrious family, administering every possible comfort, and he was conveyed the grave with every mark of respect. Tell may now, readers, in what ma ner were the Chinese the cause of that different nobleman's death, who seems to have been badly advised by those who surrounded him, and who were the planners for his coming, for which re-son, he showed a little obstinacy in his resolutions, which probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate the probably did not appropriate from his heart natural control of the probably did not appropriate the probably did not a

emanate from his heart.

We cannot conclude this without alluding to the too great remark Mr We cannot conclude this without alluding to the too great remark Mr. Delta has made respecting Mr. ——. This gentleman night well have declined signing the petition in question, because it would have made no difference our produce any effect, remembering that it is more than 40 years that the aid his brother have trod the territory of this celestial empire. His brother in a few years made a large fortune and retired to Europe, leaving behind him several chinese friends; and Mr. —— was sufficiently possessed of means to make a greater fortune than his brother; he made two, and is abundantly provided to continue to live hapty and independently, and leave plenty to his posterity. The chinese alone contributed to the fortune of Mr. —— and is there not a claim to an obligation, or, at least, to a regard for the empire where he resides, possessed of health and fortune, which we wish he may long enjoy.—Amen.—

Mr. Delta, we had just accomplished our task, when we received intelegations are sufficiently and leave the contributed to the fortune of Mr. —— Mr. Delta, we had just accomplished our task, when we received intelegations.

Mr. Delta, we had just accomplished our task, when we received intel ligence by the last arrival that the vessels which left this in april last for England, doubled the fortunes which they had acquired here by means of the illicit traffic at Lintin, and by acting in the capacity of buccaniers they will clear 80 a 12) per cent on the goods taken from the empire which they wish to overthrow. We will again repeat, what we have already expressed, what a want of calculation! What blindness! where, Mr. Delta, will the subscribers to the petition make 80 a 120 per cent if they dismant e this little church! Let the petitioners moderate or reform, then petition and appeal in a manner more suited to the times and with more discernment. The Chinese attend to reason, and are sufficiently lenient to the Europeans.

Macao, 14th February, 1835.

"The True Habakkuk."

" The True HABAKKUK."

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

So I see you was right, and Habakkuk is a "weak enemy," not an imprudent friend:—be it so, it is as old us Job, who said;—"On that mine enemy had written a book." But though he is our enemy I am not his, and will only hope that in his next book he will remember Habakkuk is one of the shortest in the Bible, and that he is in some manner bound to imitate the brevity of his great name-sake; for the rest, I mean to dissect Hubakkuk as a friend, not as a foe, and, to begin with the beginning, his motto—if Habakkuk is irreligious enough to put the words of our Maker into the mouth of the celestial emperor; I neither envy his taste, nor adopt his plan.

Habakkuk assumes that neither the emperor nor his government have

done us any wrong, but have merely ruled their own people. Is it very likely that ninety or one hundred traders should all at once call out, without some wrong!—The emperor himself says, on paper, we have, by law, an open murited at Canton:—this his operatives, in practice deny: is this a wrong, or no!—A thousand other wrongs could be instanced, not one good;

but I am truly tied down by that brevity which I advise.

Habakkuk, not contented with a tirade against the petition and Delta in this letter, vehemently attacks the late lord Napier's measures; haje pily for me, these measures have, in the main line of conduct, approvers and defenders more impartial and far more able than myself; namely, ti e Canton Repository and the India Press (in the acquisition of which latter ally, since I last addressed Habakkuk, we have a tower of strength), as the best test of what our British countrymen will say. Yet, statements so they and so boldly made must be said no to !! or left to silent contempt.—So to Habakkuk zattack.

He finds fault with us petitioners taking up the precious time of H. B. M. in council with our complaints. Now, we, being free-men, assert that the very right to reign over us corries with it the necessity of his Majesty of England listening to and redressing our just complaints, as be does so rein by the power, treasure, and blood of our fellow-citizens,

Hobakkak objects to lord Napier not staying at Macao, but going to

Was lord Napier's mission to the governor of Macao, a Portugueses ttlement, or was it to China?-Answer this, and you finish the

question.

I beg to differ with lord Palmerston as to the location of lord Napier's mission being confined to Canton; I consider Peking was the place, but surely not Macro, under any circi-mstances.

Pray, would Hibakkak, sending a political mission to Portugal, send it to Cadia? or to Oporto!—No—he would send it to Lisbon.

The awkward hour of the arrival of lord Napier at Canton, Habakkak

knows, arose from the elements: this the public have been informed of over and over again. Lord Nipier's conduct when here was, on the whole, most conciliatory, c and d and manly. Had he determined to receive com-munications from the hong merchants, he neight as well have staid in his comfortable quarters in Windsor castles as to Ireak through that system of applying for redr. ss to the perty doing the wrong, was in leel, the sole sensible excuse for £30,000 per annum expended in his lordship approaching these shores; and, as I have said, it has, at least, had this good effect of showing that letting is your place.

With respect to Hibitkinks romance of the populace being about to break into lord Napier's establishment, permit me, who on the spot was a keen observer, deeply interested, and, in part, an actor in the scene, to assure him that the populace (up to the shop-keepers even) were entirely with lord Nopier and against their own government; and that the first gathering of people (which never was considerable) was caused by the coming down of about 300 ragamuffin tartar troops, who, whilst they remained, played at cards. without ceasing, both night and day, they drew mats over our main entrances, and lighted strong lights at night, and all day and night did nothing but gamble, and stop supplies from reaching lord

Hibakkak says, lord Napiar, not content with rejecting the hong merchants, refused to receive government officers.—Not so!—Lord Napier received one set of government officers, and explained what he had to say, through Mr. Morrison. The next set demanded the exclusion of Mr. received one set of government officers, and explained what he had to say, through Mr. Morrison. The next set demanded the exclusion of Mr. Morrison, and to be spoken to only by their own linguists. Lord Napier know, as not all know, that not one linguist understands speaking three words of English; and as to writing beyond the letter S on a bale of Surat cotton, they cannot write, or read, one word; so he rightly declined their services "as his interpreters,"—though he assented to any number of them coming as a chinese chick on Mr. Morrison; but other little, stupid motives of pride, and chairs,—which seem hidden from Habakkuk—helped to break up this intended meeting.

As to the cause of lord Napier's death I speak cautiously, and refer

As to the cruses of lord Napier's death, I speak cautiously, and refer to the authentic reports of his surgeon; but what I saw myself I have no reserve upon.—The thermometer 97; imprisonment in an oven; deprivation of wholesome food; and an acknowledged fever at that time attending hard Napier! This well placed—and a relapse, caused by worse—treatment at Heangshan—and I will ask, what Hippocrates!—Or even stronger—a dear and divided fimily?—could do to cure the effects of such unnecessary cruelty!—It is a national claim for redress!—And, without any revengeful fielings, unwise will that nation be which submits, unre'ressed, to such a wrong!—Not for the past, but as sufety for the future!-

The chinese, Habukuk says, are unprotected on their shores;-they should have well considered that before they deserved the resentment of England; for it is not the whining of Habakkuk, or their own false paper

statements, that can longer screen them. Their hour has come!

As to the discussion about an individual in Hubakkuk's letter, I always thought it indelicate. But pray, if that judicious individual has made three or four fortunes, and lost two of them, what is it to the chinese. We presome he gave value for the silks, nankeens, tea &c. he sent home; and the chinese, retting the value he asks, is the obliged. not the obliger !—As to Hubakkuks trade about Buccaners, I suspect hore of my country, so eng as they bre k no law of England, and do not ren counter to any moral principle, will not be deterred from eating their provend r by such a dog in the manger as Habaki u:. Your B

DELTA

6 March, 1835, Canton,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER,

-There is a point of some importance, in reference to our country and China, on which I should be most glad to take "counsels opinion, and China, on which I should be most glad to take "coinseis opinion." It is as regards the nature and extent of the authority vested in any of his Britannic Majestys suljects in this country. The Chinese, as all other nations, deny the power of any foreign potentate to establish laws (imperium in imperio) within their territories, excepting from this only the Portuguese, as far as concerns their own subjects in Macao. Now, in case, as is possible, of any disagreement of opinion or of interests between any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China and the superintendents for the time being, and the former re-using to conform to the advice or orders of the latter, whence would be derived their power to enforce submission to their enactments? or to what extent would their power go? We know that in the small settlement of Macao their orders would bear no weight, and it may reasonably be doubted whether the "great Chinese nation" would consider them deserving of more respect. In fact, is not the delega-

THE CANTON REGISTER.

tion of power in a foreign country to any subjects of the British nation an act of gross folly, on the part of our government! For where, I would ask, is the power to come from! Can we or dare we land a part of ship's companies at Whampoa (that is supposing them willing to act as Bow street officers) to remove any obnoxious or refractory individual, when even his Majesty's superintendents and interpreter cannot go to the city gate with a petition without getting mauled and pelted, for which attack they

can get no redress?

I know that it is said that his Majesty can grant to others power, in any country, over his subjects. This is a fallacy, he can do no such thing. What would become of his claim to this power in the U. States of America, in France, in Spain, or in Russia? Would it be recognised! It would not. It would be laughed at. And how can a power that would not be acknow-It would be laughed at. And how can a power that would not be acknow—ledged valid elsewhere, be deemed so here? By the 53rd George 3rd it is said that power of deportation from this country was granted to the representatives of the east India company.—So far as the right was in the houses of parliament they no doubt did so; but what was their power? Had THEY any? and if not (as was the case) how could they delegate to others what was not in them to exercise? Is it not plainly an absurdity growing out of the power of the east India company over the actions and persons of British subjects in their own territories in India, and which was persons of British subjects in their own territories in India, and which was thoughtlessly tacked on to it, though the circumstances of the east India company in the two countries were so widely different! In one country masters-in the other suppliants-yet arrogating the same juridical powers in China as in India. Is not such still the case? his Britannic Majesty's in China as in India. Is not such still the case? his Britannic Majesty's representatives are unrecognised, and yet have the power (nominal?) to act as Magistrates in this country! Would it not be as well to point this out among the many anomalies and blunders which have marked the change in the state of things between England and China! The only case, which I am aware of, in which such power was approved of and admitted, was in that of the old Levant company and Turkey; but this was by positive and express treaty, without which the person and property of a British subject were as safe from their power as that of a turk.—Can you oblige me by any information on these points, which have excited attention from others, as well as,

Your humble servant, March 9th, 1835.

REMARKS ON THE TRADE OF CANTON. (By Frederick Pigon, Esq. 1754.)

As the Commerce of Canton suffers from several impositions, or new duties exacted since some years, such as the present of 1950 tales per ship, and duty of 6 per cent, and as many bad customs have been introduced to our prejudice, it 6 per cent, and as many bad customs have been introduced to our prejudice, it would perhaps be proper to send an embassy to Pekin. The ambassador must come in the king's name, but in a company's ship, he must never have been in China before; at least not in The company's service, or belonging to any ship, he must be a man of some rank, or figure, an officer in the army would do; he should be a man of understanding and probity, and not too haughty, he may be attended by Mr. Flint, in quality of one of his secretarys. It will be very easy to procure, from the court of Lisbon, an account of the necessary ceremonies, to be observed; and, if that be thought proper, leave for the ambassador to land at Macao, and wait there until he can proceed to Pekin. But the embassy may be sent, either from Amoy or from Canton, for to whatever place a ship comes, carrying a proper flag, which denotes that an ambassador is on board, the mandarines are obliged to give notice of it at court, and to entertain the ambassador. until he is attended thither by the presons whom the emperor ambassador, until he is attended thither by the persons whom the emperor

sends for that purpose.

The ambassadar, or one of his secretarys, should understand the Latin

tongue.

The ambassador must bring presents for the emperor, the most acceptable things would be, some pieces of our finest cloth, wrought-siles, wrought-plate, wrought-glasses, and finest looking-glasses, fine large undrilled and round pearls, sine landskips, all of the same size, a fine tent of yellow cloth, secured from the rain on occasion, by some handsome yellow covering.

The ship that brings an ambassador, pays neither measurage, nor indeed any duties upon the goods she brings, or carries away, but they must be landed and shipped, in the ambassador's name and as that makes him a merchant, the ambassador from Lishon, would not suffer it because it would have lessened ambassador from Lisbon, would not suffer it, because it would have lessened him in the sight of the chinese, the measurage and present are however saved: presents to, and from, the emperor never pay duties, and the ship that carries an ambassador home, supposing it is not the same that brought him, is also free from the measurage, present, &c. upon declaring the purpose on which come.

free-from the measurage, present, &c. upon declaring the purpose on which she is come.

If the ambassador comes by the way of Canton, he may stop without the Boca Tygris, and there hoist the flag before mentioned.

It would be honourable for the English nation, if she procured to other nations, the same privileges and favours she obtains for hereself; the not being used to this way of thinking, has often lost us many advantages. In 1751, in the month of March, or April, the emperor's mother attained the age of 60 years, which is called, by the chinese, her great birth duy, it is an occasion of great rejoicing, and a proper one to solicit favours; the Canton merchants proposed to Mr. Misenor to send Mr. Flint to Nankeen, to meet the emperor there, and to solicit the remittance of the present of 1950 tales per ship, and some other grievances; and offered to be at the charge of his journey, and the presents to be made the emperor: Mr. Misenor refused to make use of this opportunity, lest, he said, other nations should reap the benefit of it. Had Mr. De la Barre staid one year longer in Chini, all the merchants think, he would have gone himself, to prition the emperor, to remedy the evils that now obtainst our trade; and they think he would have succeeded.

If more than one port, was opened in China, for the trade of Europeans, the mandarines would be more obliging to them, than they are at Canton, for an emulation would arise among them, who should return to court the greatest number of ships come to them.

The ambassdor may solicit leave, for a constant residence in China of the company's agents, and for building commodious houses and warchouses, wherever they chuse to trade.

It is written in the chinese books, that Europeans are a warlike boisterous

wherever they chuse to trade.

It is written in the chinese books, that Europeans are a warlike boisterous people, who always seek to invade the eastern countries, where they come to trade; for which reason they are not allowed to stay in China, but by the connivance of the mandarins; and they are not allowed to purchase, or build houses, least under that pretence they in time build forts; this prejudice begins

It has been thought that a constant resident at the court of Pekin would It has been thought that a constant resident at the court of Pekin would be serviceable to the company's affairs; such a person, skilled in some science, either Physick, Surgery, Painting, Statuary, Music, &c. and not medling in matters of religion, might, in time, be admitted to the emperor's favor, and if he was to marry there, and have children, he might enjoy more privileges than the missionarys do, who cannot live in their posterity, which indeed is one principal reason of their making hardly any progress in the cause they have undertaken, one person settling himself thus to advantage, would soon occasion the residence of many; and it is conjectured they had better enter the empire from the northward, than from the southward, however the first might accompany the ambassador.

The ambassador may solicit at court the following articles.

The continuance of our privileges.

The remission of the duty of 6 per cent, imposed since the settling the first tarif.

first tarif.

3. The remission of the present of 1950 tales per ship.

4. That we be allowed the same favours, and privileges in trade, which the emperor's subjects enjoy, and pay no more than the emperor's stated duties, on any goods imported, or exported.

5. That those who deal with us, or serve us, may enjoy as much liberty as the emperor's other subjects, at present they do not, for the mandarins force the merchants to make them presents; and the servants, that is the linguists and compradores, to pay them money.

6. That we may be protected by the mandarines, in all cases, and particularly from the insults of the lower people.

7. That we be not made to pay duties on the import or export of our provisions, liquors, and other necessaries.

8. That effectual orders be given to prevent our goods being plundered on

That effectual orders be given to prevent our goods being plundered on

the river.

That the officers of the customs exact no presents from us.

10. That we may have leave to walk about the town, and to go from one place to another, particularly, to Macao, without being detained by the officers of the customs, or be made to pay for our chops.

11. That the access to the mandarius be made easy to us, and that the hoppo, or a mandariue for the purpose, be ordered to receive us at all times, and waters one grinteres.

and redress onr grievances.

12. That we have leave reside at Canton, or elsewhere, for the better carrying on our trade.

On our part, we should promise to give the government no disturbance.

Notes concerning the trade to China (by A. Dalrymple)

About the same time, (1758) another alteration had taken place, in the mode About the same time, (1758) another alteration had taken place, in the mode of transacting the business at Canton, viz. by trading more directly with the country-merchant, who brought his goods to Canton; although from his ignorance in the english language, in a jargon of which the business of Canton is transacted, the agency of a hong-merchant was requisite, as well as for the security, to government, that the duties should be paid, and for shipping goods, which can only be done in the name of the hong-merchant who is security for the ship,

It may easily be perceived that by, so much as this new mode was beneficial to the European, it must be but full to the chinese hong-merchants.

It may easily be perceived that by so much as this new mode was beneficial to the European, it must be hurtful to the chinese hong-merchants, who were security to the government: for although, at the opening of the trade to China, it appears the chinese government would have received the duties at Canton, immediately from the European; yet his ignorance of heir modes of transacting business, had induced him rather to pay his duties through the agency of an hong-merchant, and long established custom had sanctioned the mode at Canton, though at Limpo the English paid their own duties.

The hong-merchants at Canton were the persons from whom the Mandarines exacted presents, so that their situations made them necessarily exposed to great expectes, for which they were debarred from receiving any equivalent, by the immediate traffick with the country-merchant. As the agency with the country-merchant was confined to few individuals; and these individual hong-merchants became little more than brokers between the European and country-merchant.

European and country-merchant.

At first the hong merchants traded jointly, for although, at the time, the Europeans declared, that they would transact no business with them conjointly, yet their separate transactions were communicated to each other, and concluded in the Cong-liong.

It is questioned, whether this Cong-hong was established by an edict of the emperor, or only by an order of the Canton government +; because, in of the emperor, or only by an order of the Canton government; because, in the year 1770, on application of the supracargoes, supported by a large sum of money, viz. 100,000 tales, or above £30,000, the Cong-hong was abolished; which, it is alledged, could not have been done had it been established by the emperor's edict: However since that time the hong-merchants, or members who constituted the Cong-hong, have continued to transact business on their separate individual account, though they still remain a body and assemble for purposes of a general concern, such as defraying the expence of presents. &c. presents, &c.

presents, &c.

From what has been already said, it is obvious, that the Chinese trade must lye under great disavantages, from the regulations under which it is necessarily carried on: and it is equally certain, that very great advantages would have atterded a settlement of our own, in the vicinity of China, to which the chinese junks from all the maritime parts of that empire could have freely come: The pamphlet, I formerly published on the proposed settlement at Balambangan has discussed that matter at large. settlement at Balambangan, has discussed that matter at large.

DIED.—At Manila, 20th February last, Mr. NATHAN L. DURAND, of Milford, Conn. U. S. A. During a residence of a year at Manila, his amiable disposition and agreeable manners had won for him the esteem and affection of his associates, by whom his early decease is much lamented.

Some papers of the late M. Galbert say "the Con-hang was proposed by "the Tsongtou in 1759, and representations made to to the emperor on the "subject; who after several objections, authorised it in 1762," whatever may have been the authority on which it was established, It certainly was established in 1759, at which time I was at Canton.

RECISINDE MAHON

- "The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
- " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
- " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1835.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE DAVID SCOTT, Captain Owen, Teak-built, 737 tons; to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. with all despatch. Apply to

With all despatch. Apply S

FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Captain Durant, to sail about the 20th inst.

will receive freight at Lintin. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

will receive freight at Lintin. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO LONDON, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE ship CAPTAIN COOK, Wm. Thompson Commander, A. 1. 452

LONDON, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE SHIP CAPTAIN COOK, Wm. Thompson Commander, A. 1. 452

LONDON FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE bark ATWICK, A. 1. 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay.

To load at Whampoa. Apply to Thomas Dent & Co. Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO FRANCE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO FRANCE.

THE brig NESTOR, Captain Thibaut. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSACE TO HAVRE.

THE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to B. Gernaert.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by JOSEPH CRAGG.

Canton 16 February 1835.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND

N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE. MR. JOHN WATSON will be admitted a Partner in the Firm of JAMES GODDARD & Co. on the 1st proximo.

Canton, 17th March, 1835. NOTICE. GODDARD will hereafter conduct his business under the designation

JAMES GODDARD & Co. Canton, March 4th, 1835.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

SOLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO. A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina so prevenidas para darem provia noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de concerem a receber carga.

JARDIN, MATHESON & Co. General Agente

POR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS 3 American Hong Canton, 11th December, 1834.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton

Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

FEW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo, Quarto \$10}-Octavo \$73. New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

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JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st
January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.
Canton 19th. January, 1835.

THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

A CARD. above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to R. Markwick & Co.

A. CARD,

MR. HENRY FAWCETT and MR. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment. REMINGTON& Co. Bombay 6 December, 1834. (Signed.)

POR sale on board the Bark LINTIN, at Lintin, Russian and English Canvass—Hemp and Manila Rope—Beef—Bread—Flour and other

stores. TO RENT. NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to

No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

P. OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 11 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 11 to 61 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 11 to 11 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to CAPTAIN GRID LANGUAGE AND ARRENE MATHESON & CAPTAIN GRID LANGUAGE AND ARRENE MATHESON & CAPTAIN GRID LANGUAGE. Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100.

Apply at the Canton Register Office, 4 Danish Hong; or at R. Markwick & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. William Mackenzie, (late commander of the ship
Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public
notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

Joun Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

NOTICE. JUST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE.

Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260: per pipe.—or \$10 per dozen. Apply to Canton, 24. January 1835.

OFFICIAL NOTICE. Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels reason of the improved conduct of earthin masters of british internant vessels; in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents, A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

NOTICE.

UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current,
per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.

Do.

5 mo. 10
0 do. in advance. Do. Do. annum 12 to the Register, do. quarterly. 6 mo. 8 } do. in advance.

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Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

HARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

Vessels for freight &c.

Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, do. Continued for 3months,

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessel, TARTAR, Sturgis, from Batavia the 23d of January, is the only arrival in the past week.

Adverting to the "Jurisdiction of the Admiralty" published in our ninth number, we now submit to our readers a further illustration of the powers of an Admiralty court. The opinions of the judges, lord Stowell and Sir Christopher Robinson, tend to prove that the powers of the high court of Admiralty in England extend only to engagements founded on sea risks. How far those powers can be legally extended in a foreign country-and particularly in China-is just now a very important question.

February 27th, 1827. The court of Admiralty has an undoubted jurisdiction over bottomry bonds, which are founded upon sea risks and defeasible by the destruction of the ship in the course of her voyage; but the court—inclining that a bond, absolute and without dependence on the accidents of the voyage, was not subject to its cognizance,—dismissed a suit on such bond; the more willingly as questions of mercantile practice were involved more fit to be decided by a

of prize, exercises an ori-

reference to merchants.

Per Curlam If it be said that the ship is the first

The court of Admiralty,
pledge in this bond, and, therefore, upon that prinexcept upon the subject ciple, if it can be so called, the jurisdiction ought ciple, it it can be so called, the jurisdiction ought of prize, exercises an ori-to-act, I think that is not a principle which will support these bonds. This court, except upon the subject of prize, exercises an original jurisdiction upon the grounds of authorised usage and established authority. The history of the laws of this country shows full well that such authorised usage and established authority are the only supports to which this court can trust, except in respect to the subject to which I have alluded.

There seems to be extreme difficulty in establishing a resident British authority in China that can legally claim jurisdiction over British subjects. In Europe the powers of an embassador and other public functionaries are based not only on the appointment of their own sovereign but also on the fact of having their credentials recognised by the country to which they are sent; and, we apprehend, their duties and powers do not commence until they are duly acknowledged. If this is the fact, it only serves to show how imperative it is on the British nation to establish forthwith an acknowledged and equal relation with China; for until that is done no process of British law can be pursued in this country. We see no difficulty in carrying this measure into effect, provided the British government sends a naval force powerful enough to impress the public officers with the utter hopelessness of the success of any resistance. It will be but mercy to the chinese at once to demonstrate the most fixed determination supported by the most commanding force. For, we presume, that H. M. ministers will no longer neglect the national honor and interests in this empire; nor continue to leave the persons and property of British subjects liable to the caprice of a chinese and a mantchoo tatar; the first, the governor of Canton, and the second—who is a domestic slave of the imperial family—the hoppo or chief commissioner of customs. We had written these remarks when we received Viator's letter, which will be found in another column.

As Viator has not given us his name or address, we cannot communicate with him; and we have, therefore, taken the liberty to expunge from his letter some of the abusive epithets which he has heaped on the east India company.

We have heard that a hostile rencontre occurred a few days back between a boat on the strength of the Nan-haeheen's establishment and one belonging to the Heang-shanhee. The former officer had agreed to protect the smugglers for a fee of \$6 per chest of opium; and had even let out his own boats-which he had built for the purpose-to them. The boats belonging to the Nan-hae's establishment are of a certain length, but the boats be had thus hired out were much larger. The question was asked of him by the Heang-shan-heë, whether be had any boats belonging to him larger than the established size, and answered in the

The Heang-shan-heë forthwith seized two of negative. the Nan-hae-heen's boats, and they are still in custody. This transaction is illustrative of the public virtue of the officers of the Ta-tsing, or the purest, dynasty.

Chinese Newspaper. There is only one gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called King-paou (the messenger of the capital;) but neither in it's contents nor form does it resemble the political gazettes of Europe.

The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before are posted up on a board in a court-yard of the palace. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of government; and it is there that one must search for materials for the history of the chinese empire; which is the reason that all the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post-messengers, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted.

Such is the Chinese gazette; it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders. Appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in the gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole Occasionally also one meets, in the reports empire. of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices

of natural phenomena.

This gazette may subscribed to for a day, and for any longer time; and the delivery is stopped immediately when it is no longer required. The subscription is one tael and an ounce of silver, about ten shillings a year. The inhabitants of the metropolis alone enjoy the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour; but as posts are not established in China, this paper is only forwarded to other cities as opportunities occur; which is the cause of it's very late delivery in distant places.

The present dairi (emperor) is the 121st successor of Zin mou; he has reigned since 1817; whilst he is living his name is not known to his subjects. The honorary title of his reign is Boon-zeo (in chinese Wen-ching). He resides at Meako. — The Koo-bo, or Seogoun is the generalissimo of the empire; he resides at Yedo; in fact it is he who reigns; nevertheless, he affects a kind of dependence on the dairi, who is descended from the ancient japanese dynasty which commenced with Zin-mou, 660 years before our era. The word dairi (in chinese nae-le) strictly means the interior (of the imperial palace)—penetralia. They use if to designate the emperor, since it is not permitted to utter his name during his life time. The same observance holds good with respect to the Seogoun and the heir-ap parent, the first is called Gon-fon marou, and the other Ne-soo marou, after the palaces in which they live.

Arrival of the Russian mission at Peking.

The Petersburg journal of the 24th March (1831) contains the following article 1831 - 37241 in Petersburg They communicate to us, it is there said, the following

extract from a letter by one of the members of our ecclesistical mission in China, dated at Peking, the 14th of december, 1830. 186年12月14日俄罗斯伊园铁路水路、的信

a suburb of the capital of China, where we arrived on the 30th of november; it was there all our kind fellow-country men met us; the physician, assessor of the college, Voitsekhovsky, who has conciliated a general confidence in Peking, and has even deserved a monument in the court-yard of the hotel of the mission as a grateful remembrance for the cure of an important personage, as well as the students, Leonteusky and Voznessensky, with the members of the ecclesistical mis-They accompanied us as for as the russian cemetery, situated at the very gates of Peking, and where the reverend P. Benjamin received his new flock; the mission moved along in procession, the ecclesiastics in carriages, and the laity on horseback, preceded by an officer and ten cossacks, all well mounted.

"A crowd of inquisitive persons accompanied us as far as the russian hotel, which is remarkable for being extremely well built and for the beautiful simplicity of the architecture. Peter, the venerable archimandrite, with all the members of the old mission, came to receive us at the gates of the hotel. We hurried to the church to return thanks to the Almighty for our prosperous voyage, and to call down fervently his blessings on our august monarch, and to invoke heaven for the glory and happiness of our country.

We cannot sufficiently praise the peculiar goodwill of the chinese commissioners, during the continuance of our journey, as well as the distinguished reception accorded to us at Kalgan + by the mantchoo tatar commandant of the troops. We are glad to inform our countrymen of the high

Macao. The new municipal chamber was installed on the 24th ultimo. In accordance with the decree of the 9th of January 1834, it consists of five members. The feelings of the citizens are said to have been manifested with great energy; and the editor of the Chronica de Macao argues, from the exhibition of the popular enthusiasm at the elec-tion of the members—and the vivas for the constitutional charter, the lady D. Maria the second, Don Pedro, duke of Bragança, the deliverer of the monarchy, for the Portuguese nation, and for the governor of Macao,-that the city is deserving of, and fully prepared for, a free constitution.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Joze Baptista de Miranda e Lima, the new chamher. Joze Baptista de Miranda e Lina, president; Antonio Vicente Cortella, procurador fiscal, Joan Damascenas Coelho dos Santos, Joze Vicente Jorge, and Floriano Antonio Rangel.

On the use of Tea in China, and the laws respecting this article of Commerce. (By M. Klaproth.)

The missionaries have furnished us with some detailed information on the culture and use of tea, but one is astonished to find nothing in their writings that can fix the era when the habit of using this beverage spread itself in China. Indeed, even the chinese books contain but very little information on this subject. Yet, from many passages of ancient authors, we learn that the use of tea dates from the time of the Tsin dynasty, which reigned 265 to 419 of the christian era. In a book called Che-shoo, one reads that Wang-mung, minister of the public works under the Tsin, was very fond of tea; he gave it those who visited him; and, from this habit, the custom became general.

History relates that the emperor Wan-te, in the last part of his reign, towards the year 600, dreamed that a fairy changed his skull. From that time he was continually tormented by head-aches. A budhist priest advised him to search among the mountains for the leaves of the plant ming, and to drink it's infusion. This remedy cured him, and since then tea has been in common. use. It should be here remarked that ming is synonymous with cha, or tea. Cha was formerly called too. The word tea, which is used in Europe, is, doubtless, the malay Teh, which seems to be derived from the too of the ancient chinese.

As early as 780, a financial minister proposed to the emperor Te-tung, of the Tang dynasty, to impose a tax of ten per cent upon tea, varnish, and wood. This measure, as it regarded tea, was not adopted until 793, and then only on that which was sold out of the mountains where it grew. Under the reign of Moo-tsung (from 821 to 824) the imperial treasury was almost empty. Wang-po, inspector-general of the salt-pits and mines, encreased the tax upon tea to fifty per cent.

Under the Sung dynasty, the government of Hoo-nan, charged with the harvest of new tea, proposed to the founder of this dynasty to encrease the price of this article; but Tai-tsoo replied:-"Tea is an excellent thing, which must not be made too dear, in order that the poor may not

be oppressed.'

Under the reign of Jin-tsung, of the same dynasty (from 1023 to 1063), great manufactories of tea were established. This commodity was then of two kinds: the first was called Peen-cha; it was the leaves dried by fire and then made into a mass like a piece of board; the second kind, called San-cha, was made with leaves dried equally by fire and reduced into a powder. They preserved it in, porcelain vessels, like other perfumes.

Under the Sung dynasty a person named Leke exported tea from the modern Sze-chuen province into Shen-se, and exchanged it for horses. It was under the Sung that they began to establish, on the bordering provinces of the empire, markets where they offered to the Tibetian colonies tea in exchange for the horses which they brought thither.

consideration in which the russian name is held in the Under the Yuen, or Mongol tatar dynasty, they had countries distant from China. His whole they want to dynasty also established markets where they exchanged the dynasty also established markets, where they exchanged tea for horses with the wandering people of the N. E. who, as the history adds, have been always very fond of it.

Under the Ming dynasty, a similar market was esta-blished in Sze-chuen for the Tibetians, and four others

in Shen-se for the Mongols.

The way which the reigning Man-tchoo dynasty uses to perfectly understand their duties on the teas is very simple. No body can either sell or buy tea without a government license. This license consists of two permits which the treasury issue to dealers who wish to sell tea, and who have paid the duties. Here follow the contents of these permits.

Tea permit, issued by the minister of finance.

The minister of finance having received a report from the administration

3. When a parcel of tea arrives at a custom-house, the officer should carefully examine the tickets which accompany it. If he finds them according to rule, he will cut one corner; the tea can then pass, if there are not other un-declared goods packed with it.

If any one secrets tea in a house, and conceals it with an old permit, the master of the house is, as a receiver of stolen goods, liable to the same

punishment as the defrauder.

4. If tea is carried into a city, the mayor should examine the billets; if he finds them good, he will cut one corner, and permit the sale of the

5. He who forges false tea-permits, shall lose his head, and all his property be forfeited to the state. The informer shall be rewarded with

twenty ounces of silver.

6. If the proprietor of a tea plantation sells to a merchant unprovided with the necessary permits, he shall receive sixty blows with the great bamboo, and the money which he received for the tea shall be forfeited.

Regulations concerning the exchange of tea for horses.

Each box or barket of tea should weigh ten catties. For a first rate horse twelve boxes shall be given; for a second rate, nine boxes, and seven for the worst.

[†] The pass through the great wall, called by the chinese Chang-kea-kow.

44

THE CANTON REGISTER.

This parter-trade with foreign nations cannot be carried on except at the prescribed places without the frontier.

It is permitted to receive, in exchange from foreigners, the horses which have been presented to them by the chinese government.

The tea coming from the plantations placed under the administration of the treasury, should be put into boxes, and equally divided, in the following manner, between the treasury and the merchants. The merchant who buys the tea, carries it to the board of management, which takes half in kind instead of duty, to exchange for horses; the other is the merchant's, to sell.

The military are forbidden to exchange tea for horses.

When foreigners arrive at the frontier with horses to exchange for tea, they must be recived with kindness and good will. They are to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of fermented liquors and tobacco, at the expense of government.

In the places of the province of Yun-nan appointed for the exchange of tea and horses, three per cent only is to be levied on this trade.

The Foo yurn is expected to make every year a detailed report on the progress of this commerce, and to send a list of merchants engaged therein.

The use of tea was introduced into Thibet since the beginning of the 9th century. At that time, Chang went as embassador to the country. The Tibetians, seeing tea prepared in his tent, asked him what it was. He replied:—"It is a drink which dissipates sorrow and quenches thirst."—The Tibetians desired to have some; he ordered tea to be served to them, informing them of the difference between that of Choo-tseaou and that of King-min,

According to the annals of Corea, the introduction of tea into that country dates from the year 828. At that period an embassador of the king Sin lobrought some small shoots of the shrub from China, which the king ordered to be planted on the mountain Che-e-shan.

Tea was known in Japan in 810, under the reign of the daïri Sage-ten-o, but the introduction of the shrub which produces it did not take place until 815. Two budhist religionists, Mio-sio-nia and Ye-sio-nia, from the Togano-o monastery, repaired to China, and from thence took some buckers, which they planted on that mountain. Since then the use of tea has been general in Japan.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—I have read your remarks on my letter of the 9th, inserted in your last, which to me appear to accord with my own view as to the judicial power of one nation within the territories of another. There is no doubt but that a formal renunciation by the one power in favor of the other, in reference to the subjects of the latter, will give the requisite right; but it must beborne in mind that the power is, in this case, derived from the nation in which the offender may have songht that refuge which is denied him here, and that he is, in fact, "given up" by it to his own. We know that this, in criminal cases, is reciprocated by many of the civilized nations of the world; but how can we look for the same in this?—In China no such feeling exists. If it's subjects choose to go to other countries they may be dealt with in any way that it may please the government under which they place themselves, Are they plundered?—China does not complain. Are they sacrificed?—The celestial empire makes no reprisals; sends no embassador; claims no satisfaction. In like manner does China expect that these who voluntarily resort to this country, should conform to it's customs, and be obedient to it's laws. If villainy should be detected, or gross injustice call forth complaint, we are told that the great emperor cherishes compassion and benevolence towards distant foreigners, whom he, doubtless, considers as much cast of by their own sovereign as are his subjects in a foreign land. Is the foreigner not satisfied?—Does the barbarian iterate his complaint?—Then he is a dunning, whining miscreant, and the hong merchants, ling usi-c, compradores, his hong-coolies, gate-keepers, &c. receive orders to instruct hum. Let us suppose that the foreigner (an Englishman) betakes himself in his sorrow to the representatives of his country, that country whose boast it has been that it's subjects should be protected in every part of the world. In answer to his application he would, in all probability, receive a few civil words of condollence, expres

chinese?—Is it unnoted or forgotten by them?—Can any one imagine that their conduct towards lord Napier was not the more readily adopted and resolutely acted upon that they felt confident that no vengeance would overtake them?—Had the previously experienced faint-heartedness of foreigners no influence in their treatment of his lordship?—And is it not yet with them a doubt whether it will be avenged?—With them?—Is it not a doubt with ourselves?—And what more forcible argument can we seek for them than this very doubt?

Hence, then, it appears that on neither side can we look for protection. In matters of arbitration, perhaps, the services of H. M. superintendents may be available; but these are not services for which the British nation will be willing to pay £35,000 per annum. For this no secretaries, or chaplains, or assistants, of all descriptions out of number, can be required; nor would many commercial men be anxious to submit their cases for decision to people whose previous habits, did not fit them to grapple with the subjects on which differences of opinion might arise.

I now come to the point at which I wish to arrive. Of what use then is the establishment, expensive as it is, now kept up at Macao?—I will answer—of none!—Nay more—worse than this, it is a positive injury to our cause A shade, the shadow of a shade—the remnant of the E. I. company, a name which no englishman should hear repeated in China without disgust; for to this company it is that we are indebted for our late humiliation, and the death of the first representative of England to China. The Chinese saw him mixed up with the servants of a tea company—they now see him succeeded by the junior servants of that company in rotation—what can they think?—They see some other servants of that company still wielding the great power of the means of India, which pass through their hands they; monopolize the tea trade, or, at least, control it in a great degree, and at a future time may monopolize it, if yet allowed to go on. What, I repeat can the chinese think? They do think that the company is still paramount though in abeyance, and that the whole of the late proceedings here were a trick to terrify them into better terms. In what I say, Mr. Editor, I mean no disrespect towards any individual; but you must know that what I now say is the truth, and as such it is your duty to make it known; for whence can the people of England be made acquainted with the actual state of things in this country but through the press? Let the company, as they should do, pension off every member of their establishment here, as I am glad to see they have been compelled to do those of the maritime service; and this being atchieved, let us begin de now; for, depend on it, so long as any of the old leaven remains so long should we be thwarted and foiled. Let us have pew men and new measures, independence, vigor, and regard to national interests alone;—back these with a respectable force—demand but what is just between nation and nation; be reasonable but be determined and firm; and depend on it, that the subjects of Great Britain would not long r

VIATOR.

Canton, March 14th 1835.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

THERM. BAR.

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MARRIED, at the British chapel in Macao, on the 5th instant, by the reverend George H. Vachell, Henry P. Sturgis, of Manila, to Miss Mary Georgiana Howard, of Calcutta,

Just Eu

THE

MOM

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1835.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements,"
&c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, (Brit.) Wemyss, from Calcutta, and the (Am.) vessels Horatio,/Howland, from Batavia, and London, Brace, from New York and Sourabaya, are the arrivals of the week.

We happy to inform our readers that four chinese, who have been confined inside the city for the last four or five months, were released on saturday last. Two of these men are very respectable shop-keepers, and two are, we believe, clerks to hong-merchants.

We have been informed that money has been extorted from them under the pretext of their un-licensed dealings with foreigners, but to what amount we know not.

The local government will soon find it impossible to conduct the foreigno trade through official merchants only. And the amount of duties will decrease so rapidly that new and liberal regulations must soon be enacted in order to protect the revenue and to preserve the whole of the chinese trading community of Canton from entangling themselves in the net of the law: so certain is it that, eventually, unjust and impolitic laws frustrate their own ends, and become a mere dead letter, a satire on government, and the disgrace of rulers.

We request attention to the proposition of Utilitaswhich will be found in another column; and we beg to inform him that we would not only vote for it, but double the sum that we subscribed for the erection of a monument to the lamented lord Napier, as our mite towards a mode of commemoration that will retain his memory in the mind of every succeeding generation by conferring a tangible and instant benefit; whilst, at the same time, the recollection of his devoted life will be combined with one of the best feelings of the human heart-gratitude.

We publish a translation of a wordy edictissued from the hoppo's office.

All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be now secured with the same securities were formerly those belonging to the E. I. company.

The fetters and manacles for the barbarians are to be forged stronger and heavier, and the restrictions on their commerce are to be drawn closer and multiplied.

Such absurd decrees and ridiculous restraints are satisfactory proofs that the officers of government are utterly and disgracefully ignorant of the foreigners who live under their protection, and of the foreign trade-by extortions from which they live themselves. It is quite impossible to conceive that such folly can really have a place in the minds of men who must have given proofs of ability

before they attained their present high offices; such as the governor, the foo-yuen, the judge, treasurer, &c. They hold it to be beneath their official dignity to have any communication with the foreign merchants, and they will receive information concerning them and their affairs only through one channel, namely; the hong-merchants. It is these men, then, who have defamed the characters of foreigners to the local officers, vilified their motives of action, scandalized their morals, and, at the same time, have concealed the power of their different nations to avenge the contumely and wrongs they have so long suffered. Truly, when, by some means or other, the chinese government becomes better informed on all these points it will not be slow to punish the slanderers of foreigners and the deceivers of their own emperor and his officers: one of the greatest of chinese social and political crimes.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA. [Continued from No. 9, Page 35.]

The Tatar chief, Teen-tsung, who afterwards changed the name of his reign into Tsung-tih, had been educated in chinese learning, and endeavoured to gain the hearts of his new subjects by accommodating himself to their customs. In this the Mantchoos were considerably the gainers, for they possessed neither arts nor sciences, nor any fixed rules of government.

.The slumbering spirit of the chinese troops had, finally, been roused. The panic, at first infused by the rapid victories of the mantchoos, was followed by a dreadful carnage of the poltroons who had fled in consternation, and were pursued by the tatar swift horse. A noble lady, from Sze-chuen, headed a brave band of native soldiers, to inspire the cowardly chinese generals with courage. Such an example was not entirely lost upon Maou-wan-lung, a chinese general, stationed at the Ya lub-keang, in the rear of the tatars. He had, however, nearly fallen a victim to some traitorous Coreans, who induced the mantchoos to imitate their dress, and thus to surprise the chinese troops: a stratagem that almost hurled the chinese army into ruin. The field of battle was now suddenly transferred to Corea; the mantchoos, having approached the capital, were sure of victory, when general Maou approached their rear with a numerous army. Such a sudden diversion brought on a bloody battle, in which, we are gravely told, the chinese, corean and mantchoo armins nearly annihilated each other. After all these disasters, the king of Corea succeeded in driving the mantchoos out of his dominions into Leaou-tung; and Tsung-ching, the reigning chinese emperor, offered, in the most humble terms, a treaty of peace to the undaunted mantchoos.

E-wan, one of the commissioners chosen for this purpose, is said to have sold his imperial master by subscribing the most ignominious conditions. When the treaty of peace was to be ratified at Peking, the whole imperial cabinet flew into a rage, and determined to humble the overbearing conquerors. E-wan, however, being exasperated at the breach of trust, insisted that the mantchoos should dictate the peace at the gates of Peking. Daring as the proposal was the tatars gladly accepted it, and penetrated, in 1630, to the residence of heaven's son. Tsung-ching, though impotent, for the country was desolated by robbers and rebels, was a man, and determined to resist to the last. The traitor, E-wan, met his doom, and the tatars, instead of trying the emperor's constancy, betook themselves to 46

plûnder, and advanced to the frontiers of Shantung. Loaded with the spoils of the industrious peasant, they returned to Leaoutung. Here they might have lived and died in oblivion, if the chinese army stationed on the frontiers had not neglected it's duty. The state of the finances threatened the dissolution of the empire. The unpaid soldiers began to mutiny, and to plunder the peaceful inhabitants.

Several meritorious officers who had been unsuccessful in their campaign against the tatars, were summoned to court to be executed for their ill-success. Reduced to despair, they willingly listened to the proposals of the Mantchoo prince, to taken refuge in his dominions. He kept his word, and remunerated the deserters so, as to dazzle the eyes of the loyal soldiers. Yet the entire conquest of China would still have been impracticable, if other events had not co-operated in hastening the downfall of the Ming dynasty.

(Tobecontinued.)

Summary of the 9th section of the Wan-heen tung-kaou, 支獻通孝 of Ma-twan-lin, on the examina-

tion and employment of government officers .- In the choice which the ancients made of men for different employments they had most regard for virtue; dexterity and talents held but the second place. Yaou and Shun desired that the candidates should be examined on the nine cardinal virtues. The Chow dynasty enquired as to the virtues of those it employed; as for talents - they were than held in little esteem. The right of choosing and of presenting proper persons for public employments was reserved to the governors of towns and provinces; it was afterwards, under the Wei and Tsin dynasties, confided to the directing tribunal of the nine classes of officers. But both one and the other began by enquiring as to the esteem which the proposed candidate enjoyed in his birth-place: after having obtained favorable reports, they examined him on his qualification for the post he was ambitious of; this examination being finished, he was presented at court, and it was thus that he was enabled to rise to the first offices in the

Although this method was inferior to that of the ancients, who examined the virtue of the candidate, it at least served to find out meritorious people. Under the Suy dynasty it was no longer the same thing: all the prefectures of the cities and provinces were given by the tribunal called Tseuen (or the measure), and dignities were not bestowed except by the Ko-moo (or the model inspection). Now, since one tribunal was charged with filling the prefectures, and the examination was confined to a fixed model, two things have happened: the one is, that the lowest clerks, overseers of the verification of the tsih (or attestations of those sent up), possess the power of exalting or debasing the deserts of the candidates; the other disadvantage is that the choice of the learned is subject to a certain form, and this form having only for its objects exercises in verse and prose, the way to dignities is opened to the slender talent of composition. Induction into public offices being then no longer accorded but by an examination of weak capacities, occupied in pursuits the utility of which is very doubtful, such as eloquence and versification, mere clerks, whose duties should be confined to the examination of a register or suchlike business, find themselves, by this arrangement, supreme judges of the candidates who wish to enter the public service. Consequently, the principal end of the examinations, to discover real talent and ability, is lost. Nevertheless, the two disadvantages which I have just noticed have been the established regulations for many centuries, and it is no longer possible to change them; for If they were changed there would be no longer any fixed mathod in the examinations, and it would become still more difficult to impede ambitious men.

It must also be considered that the ancients chose civil officers only for immediate employ. Under the three first dynasties the laws were but few in number, but they sufficed to give a certain knowledge of the worth of the objects. Praise and blame were founded upon justice, the sage and the unwise were easily distinguished; for these reasons all those who were then introduced were generally admitted to dig-

nities: that was not done by two methods. But in the latter ages falsehood has encreased from day to day; laws are multiplied, and the examinations are become a trade to get forward. The tribonal of appointments has become that of employments, and both roads are equally embarrassed. Under the Tang dynasty the examination of the learned was committed to the board of rites and ceremonies, and the admission to the board of appointments. It was then seen that these two boards, without concerning themselves about each other, changed the regulations every month and even every day; so that people presented by the board of rites were not admitted to employments and those who had not passed were employed. It is seen, then, that the road to learning and office is no longer straight and clear; and it is this circumstance that has caused me to divide this section into two parts, when it ought to have been in one only: in the first I shall treat of what belongs to the examination of the learned; in the second I shall speak of the charges: the whole will be in twelve books.

The Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, from a russian paper. It is known that the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, a city situated at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, is the great mart for the merchandise of northern Asia, and for those goods which the russians buy from the chinese at Kiakhta.

The fair only really commenced in the first half of august. (1532) In spite of the slackness that was apparent in many pursuits, in consequence of the tardy arrival of the tea-caravans &c. from the mountains of Caucasus, yet a great many goods were successfully sold, and in general with some comparative advantage over the prices of last year.

The caravans of tea had been stopped, they say, on the Volga, by contrary winds. The arrival at the fair of the teas, of the goods of Georgia, Armenia, and of the caravan from Buckaria gave un grand mouvement to trade; but it is to be remarked that, for some years past, the opening of the fair has become later and later; for before it was removed to Nijni-Novgorod, it was always over by the 6th of august, the festival of St. Macarius; this year the fair had not even began at that date.

The sale of metals commenced immediately, and was very soon over. The following quantities had been brought: about 2 millions of russian pouds of iron, 13,000 of copper and more than 90,000 of cast metal. The iron was sold from 30 to 60 kopecks dearer than in the former year, and they have managed to sell not only all the iron brought this year, but all that provided last year, which was warehoused. The demand for iron was so great that it is probable double the quantity brought might have been sold. Metals were sold to the amount of from 9 a 10 millions of roubles, and with such rapidity that all the transactions were concluded in two or three days. A single caravan, belonging to the countess Polier, arrived a little too late, because it had not been despatched in time from Perm.

The teas, which were unloaded the 14th of rugust, were, for the most part, sold the next day. The prices with twelve-month's credit being, for those of the best quality, 525 roubles paper; the others from 450 to 300 roubles, and the brick-tea 140 to 150 roubles. It is said that these are advantageous prices for the Kiakhta merchants, because they have latterly had a very good barter for teas, and also that the water-carriage is 15 roubles per chest cheaper this year than the last. The whole quantity of tea brought to the fair may be estimated at 28,000 chests of Peko (Baïkovoï), and 3.000 chests of brick-tea.

The goods brought from Testis and Astrakhan were sold as follows: red cotton yarn 130 to 140 silver roubles per poud, and there were more than 6000 pouds;—fox-skins 6 silver roubles a pair; marten-skins 6 roubles 60 kopecks each. About 55,000 fox, 12,000 marten, and 10,000 hare-skins were in the market; 80 bales of silk from Chamakhi; 25 bales from Kauba; the quantites of other goods were inconsiderable.

The quantity of cotton-cloths brought to the fair appear

to have exceeded the demand; nevertheless, they brought fair prices. About 40,000 pieces of Nankin were sold, but little demand existed for other chinese cotton goods.

The winter caravan from Petropavlovsk and a part of that from Troitsk appear to be of still less importance. Until now only two parcels of shawls have been brought.

Undressed leather sold successfully and at high prices.

The prices of siberian furs were favorable.

Abount 3,500 barrels of sugar were in the fair, but it was sold at moderate prices: the best refined sugar from 40 to 50 silver roubles.

The quantity of potash was about 300,000 pouds.

The russian silk-stuffs and ginghams sold extremely well; the cossacks hought great quantities.

The goldsmith's trade was but dull, and fashionable

articles in little demand.

There were about 15,000 pieces of russian manufactured woollen cloth, 10,000 pieces of Maslovo and Mescritz, and 1,500 pieces of polish cloth, of all qualities; sates were 15 per cent in advance of those of last year, and the cloths selling from 4 to 6 roubles were most in demand. The fine cloths were sold at the same prices. Until the 20th of august, 2031 shops and 1516 stalls were occupied, for the sum of 400,058 roubles; compared with the passed year there was an increase of 33 shops and 77 stalls, the rent of which was 4761 roubles.

In general, it was a larger fair than last year's. The most perfect order and the utmost tranquillity constantly

The sale of wines, brandy, and strong liquors brought to the fair approximated to 2,810,000 roubles, namely wines and foreign spirits 260,000 roubles, the same from Tagaarog, 350,000, the same from the cossacks of little Russia, 300,000 roubles, the same from Kizliar, Mozdok, Astrakhan, and corn-brandy, 1,900,000 roubles. The prices of these liquors have in general experienced an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the sales of the preceding year. The government of Nijni-Novgorod sent to the fair 25,000 pouds weight of cables, at a valuation of 150,000 roubles. The price of this article has fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. In the demands for iron that for bars was the most active, which have advanced 15 per cent on the prices of the last year, whilst plate and other iron have fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. It is thought that the advance ou bar-iron arises frem half the quantity having been brought than in 1831, whilst there is a superabundance of the latter articles in the market. Hats and felt shoes and boots were brought to the amount of 520,000 roubles, and their prices were from 5 to 10 per cent higher than in the last year.

There were purchased for the consumption of St. Petersburg 171,300 pouds of potash, and 57,000 pouds for different manufacturers. The price of this article varied from 4 roubles 60 kopecks to 5 roubles 50 kopecks, according to the quality. English cotton yarn was sold from 77 to 100 roubles per poud of the numbers 20 to 46, of which 25,000 pouds were bought; of the same red, 3000 pouds sold from 177 to 235 roubles per poud. The merchants of Kiakhta have this year given the preference to english cotton-velvets dyed at St, Petersburg, over those from Riga. The narrow russian cotton velvets (velveteens) were all bought up for Kiakhta and for the consumption of the interior, at prices from 20 per cent higher than those of last year. The dealers in furs were very well satisfied

with their sales.

The fair was closed on the 6th of september with the usual religious ceremony, on which occasion the principal russian merchants of Nijni-Novgorod gave a great banquet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The age of monuments being in full force here, I cannot do a better turn to society than to try—through your columns—to direct the stream of public opinion to some useful end. The grapd "Wilberforce" meeting at York was the first time, in the energetic language of Henry Brougham, when the eyes of the public were opened to the non-utility—not, even the non-durability—of bronze or marble to perpetuate worth, in comparison with the real good done to society; or, in other words, to make the object of veneration immortal, not by presenting to view a doubtful likeness of his decayal bely, but by reviews. by presenting to view a doubtful likeness of his decayed body, but by carrying

into futurity the true deeds of the MIND of the object of regard: thus, as it were, entailing on worthy heirs the brilliant and beneficent deeds of the mind,

were, entailing on worthy heirs the brilliant and beneficent deeds of the mind, which never dors decay, in opposition to that body which, devoid of a tenant, is a nacte worthiese piece of clay.

Apply this amongst us. If the memory of the author of the first Anglo-Chiacee dictionery is to be preserved to his countrymen and the people of this land, where he passed his life and where he now lies in the grave, it will surely not be by a piece of bronze. And would it not be a far more affecting and useful way of cherishing the memory of the descendant of Merchiston, by instituting a chinese scholarship—either in China or at Malacea, through which means, morals, religion, and science may be disseminated in this empire—than by erecting a colossal statue bestriding the "Tiger's gate?"

The one is use, however small, the other is mere vanity, however great. To show that other parts of the world are opening their eyes to this mode of preserving the remembrance of the dead, I beg you will insert the annexed extract from the Bombay Durpun; and if this letter and that quotation induces any one man to vote for a scholarship or a school, in opposition to empty

any one man to vote for a scholarship or a school, in opposition to empty bronze or "a tinkling cymbal," my object is gained.

UTILITAS. Macao, 20th March, 1835.

Extract.

While the European gentlemen are preparing to give a ball and supper we call our countrymen to show their sense of Mr. Newnham's character and conduct in a way more worthy of his merits, and calculated to preserve the memory of his name amongst us and our children: this cannot be better effected than by establishing a scholarship similar to the one in honor of Chief Justice West—for which purpose subscriptions should be set on foot immediately. We doubt not that the European portion of the community will cordially unite with the natives in founding such an institution.—Durpun

Edict issued from the hoppo's office. Pang, by imperial commission, acting chief commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and enrolled ten times, commands the hong-merchants and the others to make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

others to make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

The governor has transmitted a document, saying, "I, the governor, on the 28th day of the 1st moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang, united with you, the hoppo, and Te, the fooyuen, and respectfully reported to the emperor preventive regulations respecting the trade of foreigners; and the vermillion reply was received, ordering the governors of Chih-le, Fuh-keen, and Che-keang, and the foo-yuens of Keang-soo Fuh-keen, and Che-keang, to respectfully unite and consult together, and direct their subordinate civil and military officers to strictly enjoin the laws. Hereafter, when the foreign merchant vessels come to trade at Canton, when they enter the port, the hoppo is to be solicited to stamp with his seal and carefully write out a list of the goods, and not to allow clandestime purchases. Moreover, at every river's mouth if there are any foreign ships returning with foreign goods without the hoppo's seal—they are then to be considered as smuggled goods, and, according to law.

versels come to trade at Canton, when they enter the port, the hoppo is to be solicited to stamp with his seal and carefully write out a list of the goods, and not to allow clandestime purchases. Moreover, at every river's mouth if there are any foreign ships returning with foreign goods without the hoppo's seal—they are then to be considered as smuggled goods, and, according to law, examine and decide. Order the Tung-che of Macao immediately to strictly enjoin the pilots, compradors &c. respectfully to obey the orders. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, in accordance with the commands, to establish preventive regulations, that the pilots in bringing in foreign ships may not form secret connections; for if the foreign vessels oppose the laws both in coming and going, and the foreigners secret themselves in small boats, and remain loitering about the villages on the sea-shore, the pilots must be seized, examined and severely punished; if there is dealing in prohibited goods and remissness in levying the duties, and the compradors neglect to report the same to the hoppo, forthwith, with severity, inflict punishment for the crime; decidedly, there must not be any indulgence. Moreover, communicate with the treasurer of Canton to consult with the criminal judge and to report to the emperor on the management of affairs; and immediately send civil and military officers to the coasts to obey and manage.—Further, officially enjoin on the hong merchants, linguists, and the others to circulate the orders amongst the foreign merchants of every nation, that they all may obey accordingly, without delay. And let reports be forwarded on all subjects. Do not oppose. Aspecial edict.

The contents of another paper annexed are as follows, respecting the report on the preventive regulations concerning the trade of foreigners.

Regulations as to, the trade of foreigners were reported in the 23th year of Keen-lung (about 1750) and afterwards in 14th year of Kea-king and the 11th year of Tau-kinage, by the former powers, fooyuens guard the seas with perfect intention and diligent union.—The whole of the consultations on eight regulations have been respectfully reported, and the imperial instructions have been numbly requested.

Taou-kwang, 15th year, first moon.
We have diligently consulted respecting the preventive regulations concerning barbarians, and have added the eight following.

1. The men of war convoying the goods of foreigners are not allowed

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fun nto the inner waters, and the commanders of cruizers are strictly enjoined to be careful and attentive; it is their particular duty to guard against them. o řun

It appears that foreigners have for a long while brought men of war to It appears that foreigners have for a long while brought men of war to guard their merchant ships. Former laws only permitted them to remain anchored outside, to wait for the merchant ships leaving the port—and then return together. They are not to presume to enter the river without permission. From the middle of the reign of Kea-king there has gradually crept in a carelessness respecting the old regulations.—Last year there was an affair of an irregular entry of the river's mouth; altho' the said barbarian ships hastily entered into the shallow waters of the inner river they were totally unable toeffect even the very least—the preventive guard b ingaltogether complete and attended to, as well as the batteries at the tiger's gute and its neighbourhood.—Now orders have been issued to strengthen the fortifications with great guns and shot—and to plan and provide complete defences, neighbourhood.—Now orders have been issued to strengthen the fortifications with great guns and shot—and to plan and provide complete defences, besides clearly explaining the awful laws and prohibitions. Hereafter, every man-of-war that comes as convoy, if they presume from the Macao offing to enter the "tiger's gute" and the inver river, then immediately proceed to shut the holds of all the barbarian merchant ships, and stop the trade, and at once, instantly drive them out;—moreover, especially enjoin on the admiral that wherever he meets with barbarian men of war anchored outside to order the gunners and military officers to encrease their diligence in their preventive guard; and the commanders of cruizers stationed at the river's mouth are to row about keeping guard, and to unite their strength with the batteries—if the military officers are remiss and idle, let them by with the batteries—if the military officers are remiss and idle, let them be dismissed in disgrace—and have on the water road a string of boats to prevent

The foreign vessels from bolting in.

2. As to the foreigners clandestinely bringing to the provincial city muskets and foreign women and sailors, the hong merchants should be particularly ordered to examine into it. It appears that the law does not forbid each foreigner to possess one musket and one sword; but as for presuming to bring guns, and musquets, and military weapons, and foreign women wandering up to the provincial city, particularly charge the custom-

presuming to bring guns, and musquets, and military weapons, and foreign women wandering up to the provincial city, particularly charge the customhouses and military stations with the execution of the fixed laws and to lookout and stop the passage. All the houses in which the foreigners dwell are rented by the hong merchants—therefore, the eyes and ears of the said merchants are xery near, and most certainly they cannot be ignorant (of any-thing). It is right for the whole of the barbarians of every nation are not allowed to bring muskets, and military weapons, and foreign women and sailors, up to the provincial city;—if any of those things are done secretly, it is the peculiar duty of the merchants who rent the factories to examine and prevent, and not allow them to enter the factories, but repair, forthwith, to the district officers and report;—if they are retained and concealed, immediately punish, according to law, the said hong merchants for having clandestine intercourse with foreigners.

If the custom-houses and military stations do not institute enquiries—and if they neglect to examine, in accordance with their separate duties—and are lax and remiss—punish them severely.

3. The Tung-che of Macao is to give a label license to the pilots and compradors of the barbarians; private hiring is not allowed. It appears that the Tung-che of Macao has 14 pilots who go to meet the foreign ships arriving at the Bogue from outside; they should give faithful reports to toe Tung-che, who will then order them to pilot the vessels into the river. The said Tung-che will also appoint compradors to the foreigners arriving in the ships, who will procure them necessary food; and the Tung-che is to select native and faithful persons to fill the situations of compradors. Lately, there, have been banditti about the coast aiding the pilots, and defrauding by lying speeches, and then absconding.—And, moreover, there is a class of vagabonds who assume the name and employment of compradors, and are connected with a set of rascals, given to the custom-houses and military stations. He who has not a stamped badge suspended from his waist, the foreign ships must not hire; the compradors will also receive a badge from the Tung-che—and whilst the ships remain at Macao the Tung-che will act—and when they arrive at Whampoa, the Pnon-yu-heen. If the barbarian ships oppose the laws eit er in coming or going, or if the barbarians conceal themselves in small boats, lurking about the villages on the coast—then seize the pilots and punish them severely. And punish the compradors if they do not report all opposition to the laws respecting foreign goods.

verely. And punish the compradors if they do not report all opposition to the laws respecting foreign goods.

4. As to natives being hired into the foreign factories, there should be limiting and restraining regulations. Examining the former laws concerning the trade of barbarians, exclusive of linguists and compradure's they are not allowed to hire natives. It was reported in the 11th year of Tuou-kwang to allow the foreign factories gatekeepers, water-carriers and porters &c. all to be hired by the compradors; for the people are but ignorant, secking for gain with little shame; and in the neighbourhood of the provincial city are many well-versed in the foreign dialects, if they listen to the foreigners indulging their own thoughts as to hiring &c.—and it is difficult to prevent traitorous connections—it is their (the compradors) duty to be firm in the execution of the restrictive regulations, and it is right that to the foreigners indulging their own thoughts as to hiring &c.—and it is difficult to prevent trailorous connections—it is their (the compradors) duty to be firm in the execution of the restrictive regulations, and it is right that they apply to their particular duty. Henceforth, each foreign factory—whether containing a greater or less number of foreigners—will be allowed two gate keepers—4 water-carriers, and each foreigner may hire one porter to look after his goods and they are not allowed to employ a greater number. It is the comprador's busines to hire those workmen, and they and the linguists must become security for them, as well as the hong-merchants; and they shall all be answerable if there are any unsecured persons hired contrary to law. Every month the hong-merchants are-to-make out a list of all the compradors and others employed by the foreign merchants, with their names, birth places &c and present it to the Heen, magistrate, to be recorded—Porters are to be hired by the linguists for the job—when finished, they are to be sent back.—As to the natives who hire themselves to the foreigners as (Shaou-wan) servants—this has been forbidden for a very great length of time; if the loreigners, exclusive of what are allowed, hire a great many workmen, and secretly hire servants to attend on them, punish the neglect of the hong merchants and linguists.

5 Foreigners, when staying in the inner waters, using boats, they must be distinguished, but few allowed, and forbidden to wander about. It appears that foreigners entering the port in merchant-ships—anchored at Whampoa, residing in the provincial city, going to and returning from Macao, the

English company's sanpan-boats were allowed to travel with a flag-flying. In this kind of sanpan boat it was easy to see the body, but there are deep hollow boats inj which it is easy to bring weapons and prolibited goods. Now, the company is already scattered, therefore the number of sanpan boats carrying a flag should be limited. As to the foreigners residing in the factories, they are not allowed to go in and out as they like. In the 11th year of Kea-king, the then governor, Tseang, made a fixed regulation that on the 8th, 18th, and 28th, days of each month they might walk about the neighbourhood. Of late years the said foreigners have constantly disobeyed the old regulations. It is absolutely necessary to strictly prevent this. It is ordered, henceforth, that by every foreigner arriving at Whampoa, or when dwelling in the provincial city, or in the intercourse of letters with Macao, small open sanpan boats may be used—but boats with a flag flying must not again be used; and when these sanpans pass the custom-houses they must be scarched to see if they carry any smuggled goods, or gons and English company's sanpan-boats were allowed to travel with a flag-flying.

must be searched to see if they carry any snuggled goods, or guns and military weapons-(if so) immediately drive them out.

military weapons-(if so) immediately drive them out.

Foreigners dwelling in the factories are allowed on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month to visit the neighbouring flower grounds (Fa-te) and the Hac-chang-sze temple (Honan Joss house). Each time, no more than ten persons are allowed to go, and the time is limited from 3 to 5 in the afternoon; and when returning to the factories, they are not allowed to stop at taverns drinking wine; if the stated days are not observed, and if the number of ten persons is exceeded, and they go to other places, wandering here and there about the villages and markets, punish both the hong merchants and linguists.

merchants and linguists.

merchants and linguists.

6 As to the duly-prepared petitions of foreigners, the first regulation is that they be transmitted through the hong merchants, inorder that the rules of government may be respected. On examination it appears that the books of outside barbarians compared with those of the central and deutern interview redeficients. flowery nation are different.

Amongst the foreigners are some who have a coarse kind of knowledge of the characters of *Han*, but they do not understand literary composition, and are unacquainted with the proper way of drawing up petitions, and their style is obscure and unintelligible, and extremely difficult to unravel; more style is obscure and unintelligible, and extremely difficult to unravel; moreover, they write confused and incoherent letters and present them in a
disorderly and irregular manner, in utter opposition to official forms;—and
the affairs of foreigners—whether the petition is presented by the hong-merchants, or by the foreigners themselves, it is equally impossible distinguish
and to manage. Henceforth, all foreigners must transmit the circumstances of their petition through the hong-merchants; they are not allowed
to petition in person; if there are affairs of accusation against the hongmerchants, or if the hong-merchants have behaved oppressively and
neglected to transmit petitions, then it is permitted to the foreigners themselves
to proceed to the areas of the public courts, and by petition accuse the hone-

neglected to transmit petitions, then it is permitted to the foreigners themselves to proceed to the areas of the public courts, and by petition accuse the hong-merchants and bring them before the magistrates, and there impeach them.

7 The + two hong merchants securing the foreign ships should unite together to prevent improper conduct. When foreign ships arrive at Canton, the old regulations are that all the hong merchants should secure them in turn—if there are any who oppose the laws—and do not secure—they shall be punished—for a refusal to become security implies an adherence to something unworthy. All country ships must likewise be regularly secured.—Now, the company being already scattered, so that the foreign ships arrive irregularly at uncertain times, if it is ordered according to former laws that if the hong-merchants secure in succession there may be some low affair of op ression—and if they indulge themselves in securing, it will also be difficult to prevent affairs of connection. Hereafter, when the foreign ships arrive at Canton, and go to alhong where there is mutual conforeign ships arrive at Canton, and go to a hong where there is mutual con-nidence—that hong shall be the recognised security in matters of trade—requesting the grandchop, paying the duties according to the regulations—a hair must not be secretly withheld; and besides, each ship is to have a rotation not be secretly withheld; and besides, each ship is to have a rotation security, to be taken in turn from the hong-merchants, to examine and manage. If the recognized security merchant holds tricky and vicious intercourse with foreigners—or is guilty of traitorous acts—or secretly hoards up the duties—or involves himself in debt to foreigners, it is the peculiar duty of the rotation security merchant to state immediately the facts to government—and if they connive tog: thei—institute an examination, and equally prosecute both.

8 The fo.eign ships, when on the ocean (outside) clandestinely sell taxed-

goods; it is them; 8 The fo.eign ships, when on the ocean (outside) clandestinely sell taxed-goods; it is the especial duty of the naval commander to examine and seize them; and to search the provincial coasts. Foreign ships of every nation coming to Canton to buy and sell, it is reasonable that they should enter the port, with a list of duties, in order that the hong merchants may sell their goods.—If the foreign ships always anchor ontside and delay to enter the port, and, finally, do not enter the port at all, forthwith drive them away. Not only is opium sold on board the store ships—but it is to be feared they also traffic in foreign goods. I, the governor, and the others are constantly receiving petitions, and, uow issue the strictest orders to commanders of cruizers to urge them into port. If they do not enter the port immediately drive them away, and do not allow them to loiter about and haunt the coasts. Further, at every river's mouth military guards are stationed to seize native rascals and vagabonds, and they have often been taken.—

haunt the coasts. Further, at every river's mound miniary guards are shauoued to seize native rascals and vagabonds, and they have often been taken.—
Those who go off to the foreign ships to buy opium, find out and punish.—
Canton, Fuh-keen, Keang-se, Che-keang and Teen-tsin, being all connected
by their sea-coasts, the native provincial traitors, concealing themselves in
boats, go to see and carry on a clandestine trading intercourse with foreigners, both go to sea and carry on a clandestine trading intercourse with foreigners, and forthwith circulate this traitorous traffic through the water communications;—since they do not all come from the sea-ports of Canton province, they cannot all be captured, and the sale of foreign goods has gradually less ned, and the consequences to the duties are very great. Henceforth, the naval commander in chief is particularly directed to issue general orders to the commanders of cruizers to be constantly at sea cruizing round Lintin &c. If the foreign ships still continue to traffic in foreign goods, then immediately seize, examine and punish; and let it be established, that to what province the boats belong is not to be a question—but forward them to the Canton hoppo, requesting him to stamp the goods with his seal—and confiscate them, and no clandestine buying (of the exchequered goods) is to be allowed. Send clear statements to the provinces of Fuh-keen and Che-keung, that all the orders may be respectfully obeyed—Further, at every seaward outlet institute rigid enquires after coasting vessels with foreign goods; examine if they are without the hoppo's seal—if so, they are smuggled goods—and examine and punish according to law—and both boats and goods are to be given up to the hoppo.

Tour. Its Present and Pre

[†] Jin-paou and Pae-paou. The Jin-paou is the security merchant who transacts the business of the ship; the Pae-paou is the security-merchant whose turn it is to become security when the ship arrives

THE

BARTHON

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31TH, 1835.

NO. 13. 30 CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements,"

&c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and The Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery. the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Johnson, from Bombay, and the MARMARA, Pearce, from Manila, are the only vessels reported.

Intelligence received, we believe by the latter vessel. has ended the anxiety which had begun to manifest itself for the fate of the SYLPH, Wallace. We have been informed she ran ashore on the coral reef off the N. E. point of the island of Bintang, at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 30th of January, the day she sailed from Singapore.

The company's cruizer CLIVE was despatched to her assistance the next day, followed by some other vessels. She is reported to be about a mile in upon the reef, and from appearances there is not much hope of saving her. Arrangements were being made for taking out the opiumof which there were on board the Sylph 1176 chests: but the surf was dangerous. On the 2nd of february other boats with experienced men on board left Singapore to go to her assistance. None of the crew were lost.

A translation-which we have received from a friendof the address of the new governor of the Philipines to the people under his government will be found in another column.

The sentiments-so encouraging to religion and morality and to the freedom of commerce-which H. E. has thus fully and frankly expressed, are consonant to his former career, and equally honorable to the Spanish government and to himself.

As a proof of the sincere intentions of H. E. to improve the moral and social condition of the inhabitants of the Philipines, we are happy to inform our readers that the Press will be brought to the aid of public instruction, and that a newspaper will soon be published at Manila.

Pwan-wan-hae (Punhoyqua), one of the hong merchants who have not paid up the duties to government, and who, in consequence, had been detained in the city, was released a few days ago, having made an arrangement with the hoppo. He owes upwards of thirty thousand taels to government, and he has requested to be allowed to pay twenty thousand, and to owe ten thousand, which he is to pay off on an early day. The government seal has been removed, and the hong again opened.

This hong merchant was formerly King-ching, or head clerk, in the hoppo-office.

At 2 o'clock, on the 25th instant, the hoppoissued a Fung (une lettre de cachet) to the Nan-hae and Pwanyu Heen magistrates, and directed them to go out of the

city and Fung-or seal up-Wan-yuen (Fatqua's) hong. It is said the hong owes upwards of Taels 200,000 to government for arrears of duties.

The two instances of chinese domestic crimes, reported in to-day's Register, are submitted to our readers because they are illustrations both of the power of a governor's veto and of the weakness of the local government when it has to deal with a rich individual.

The penal code, section 284.—Parricide. directs that— "Any woman convicted of a design to kill her husband, husband's father or mother, grand-father or grand-mother, shall, whether a blow is, or is not struck in consequence, suffer death by being beheaded. In punishing this criminal design, no distinction shall be made between principals and accessaries, except as far as regards their respective relationships to the person against whose life the design is entertained. If the murder is committed, all the parties concerned therein, and related to the deceased as above-mentioned, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution."

This law is applicable to the women in each of the two

In book 8. section 366. The penal code directs that-"Deliberate intrigue with a married or unmarried woman shall be punished with 100 blows. Violation of a married or unmarried woman; that is to say, a rape, shall be punished with death by strangulation." And section 368-directs that-"A criminal intercourse with the wife of a son or grandson, shall be punished with death, by being beheaded immediately on conviction."

These laws apply to the men, separately, in the two

Further, section 369, on-Accusing an elder relation of adultery-directs-"When a wife falsely accuses her father-in-law or her elder brother-in-law, of having obliged her to consent to an incestuous intercourse, she shall suffer death by being beheaded."

In the first case it will be seen that in China compassion and mercy sometimes temper law and justice, when proper subjects for the imperial clemency-or for the exercise of the discretionary power of governors of provinces-are produced. In the second case, the power of riches to ensure protection-for a time, at least-to crime in China, is also exemplified; whether they are used as bribes to seduce the government officers from their duty, or in retaining a large number of dependants, who can defy the local police force.

From the profound secrecy of chinese domestic life we should think it difficult at all times to arrive at truth in affairs occurring under the family roof; or, without some palpable fact as a ground of deduction, to distinguish between true and false accusations. Torture can elicit evidence, but not truth; and even truth itself, when divulged under torture, should not be evidence; for can the utterer be so perfectly master of his own heart and reason as to distinguish and to tell, when under the thumb-screws or rack, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?—It required a considerable degree of moral courage in the chinese attorney to petition against a sentence passed by the board of punishments; and his success is another proof of the truth of the maxim: -Aidetoi et ciel t'aidera.

In the Heën Po-lo of the Foo Hwuy-chow in the Province of Canton, lived a man who had passed his fiftieth

year. Both the father and son were literary graduates (Sew-tsae). The son married a wife who was "beautiful exceedingly."

From the time she entered the house this old man was daily lusting to know his daughter in law; but she was resolutely chaste, and he tried again and a third time without success. By and by this old fellow seduced one of his daughter in law's slave girls, and he tried to make her a go-between: but how ignorant was he of the rigid chastity of his daughter in law!—He could never induce her to submit. In the middle of the 8th moon of last year his son came to the provincial city to attend at the examinations; and on the same evening his daughter in law also went to visit in the neighburhood. The father in law's heart immediately conceived evil thoughts, and he concealed himself behind his daughter in law's bed. She returned, entered her chamber, undressed herself, blew out the light, went to bed and fell asleep. The father in law then got into bed and wrapped his arms round her, entreating her to consent; she saw the difficult dilemma, and that she could not release her person. It happened that on the bed was a pair of scissars. The daughter in law-her mind being agitated--urged -scarce knowing what she was doingextendit, forficem corripuit, socero abscidit, who immediately died. The daughter in law was afterwards brought before the magistrates, and her crime investigated and reported to the emperor, who ordered the board of punishments to put the laws in execution, and behead her. Afterwards, an extremely good attorney drew up a petition for her, and presented it to the great men.-The petition explained—that the daughter in law, having killed her father in law, should suffer capitally; but, in this instance, this married woman was very young, and that she was an only child; further, that it was in the deep, dark night when she was embraced by her father in law, about to violate her. This was a time and an extremity that defied all laws; moreover, there was no way of deliverance open to her, and she could not but seize the scissars as a Who would have thought that the father means of safety. in law would not have desisted after his repeated attempts. Her mind was in the extremity of harried and afflicting distress, and if she had not acted as she did, in the very nick of time, she could not have preserved herself from her father in law's constupration. Your excellency is urgently requested to save her life .- After the governor had looked at this petition, and found the explanation very agreeable to reason, he sent the daughter back to her parents, directing them to find another husband for her; so this worthy attorney succeeded in saving the life of the daughter. Moreover, a sum of money was ordered to be given to her as a reward for her chastity. In a few days, when the petition is returned from the board of punishments, the names of the of the parties may be known.

A few days ago there was a rebellious wife, aged about 18 years. She was a native of Ho-ping heën in Hwuychow Foo. She committed adultery with a native of the same place. They then poisoned the husband, and baried him in the ground underneath the bed. wards a native of the place, having obtained a knowledge of the affair, reported it to the officers, who immediately despatched ten police runners to seize the adulteress and her paramour. When they are brought to Canton they will be tried, and their crimes punished. On the 14th day of the 2nd moon the adulteress was brought to Canton. The judge has again sent a despatch for the adulterer-but he is one of the richest men of the district, and the police have not yet been able to apprehend him.

MACAO LOTTERY.

We regret that we cannot give any information to Paul Pry on the subject of his letter—the drawing of the Macao government lottery by permission of H. M. F. M. And we agree with him in thinking that it is time the public should be informed of the intentions of the managing agents as to the time of drawing, or of the completion of any other measures they may have in contemplation. There cannot be a doubt that the lottery will be drawn, or the money paid for tickets be refunded. Our faith in Portuguese honor and in the strict justice of the Macao government warrants the fullest confidence in this matter, and we have no hesitation in informing Paul Pry that we will close with his offer, albeit not over-credulous, and purchase his tickets at half-price.

To the Editor of the Canton Reguster.

Dear Mr. Editor,—"Hope I don't intrude" but I should be glad to know what has become of the first Macao Government Lottery, the prospectus of which was published in the Register of the 2nd December last, as also a notice from the agents, in the paper of the 16th of the same month, informing the public that the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January, but which, the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January but which the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January but which the drawing was to be supported to the public that the drawing was to be supported to the support of the support of the support of the support of the supported to the support of the sup public that the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January, but which, notwithstanding, has not yet taken place; having purchased several tickets, and these being hard times, Mr. Editor, I fear me point Non Plus will be soon in view; if, therefore, you or any of your friends can give me some information as to the probable fate of the lottery you will be confering an eternal obligation on your loving friend and ardent admirer for ever and a PALL PRY.

P. S. Some people tell me that, in consequence of being unable to dispose of all the tickets, the Macao Government intend to refund with interest to those who have a leady purchased, "tant mienx", as we say at Dunkirk, but, between yourself, myself and the post, I'm rather sceptical on this head, and shall therefore be happy to part with all my tickets to any of your credulous friends at the small discount of 50 per cent.

Canton, 25th March, 1835.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[Continued from No. 12, Page 46.]

The tranquillity which pervades the chinese empire has often attracted the admiration of foreigners. For, comparing it with the constant wars and feuds which distract other countries, praise is certainly due to a great nation, trained to habitual obedience, connected by a common language, and united by similar manners. But as soon as the equilibrium, which exists between the ruled and rulers, is destroyed; when utter want changes the patient chinese into desperadoes, the most furious passions produce a sudden alteration in the chinese character, and they pounce upon each other with the fierceness of the tiger.

The successors of Wan-leih had neglected to exercise a vigorous government, and to provide in time for the wants of distressed provinces. The people, therefore, being left without control and urged by starvation, gladly flocked to the standards of robber chieftains. The first seeds of disorder appeared in Sze-chuen, but the leaders were repeatedly routed (once by the celebrated lady who led an army against the tatars), and took refuge in the inaccessible mountains of Kwei-chow. Years of scarcity in the northern provinces, where the crop had been destroyed by locusts, had reduced the inhabitants to despair. robber chiefs, Le-kung and Chang-heën-chung, appeared at the head of large armies, resolved to divide the empire between themselves. Having ravaged Shen-se (1641) they marched into Honan. The capital of this province, being besieged by the rebel army, was destroyed by the cowardly imperialists, who endeavoured to drown their enemies by destroying the banks of the yellow river, and inundating the whole city. Le-kung took in 1641 the title of Shun-wang, and, instead of living longer by rapine, he affected the behaviour of a benevolent prince; remitted all taxes, punished the officers as extertioners, and flattered himself with having gained the affections of the people.

The government had hitherto been under the sole management of an eunuch, a base and unprincipled man. At the accession of the emperor Tsung ching, however, he lost his power and influence, and his party, exasperated at the disgrace of their leader, only premeditated revenge. The court, therefore, was constantly kept alive by factions; and when Levkung crossed the Hwang-ho, the chinese army, stationed to repel his inroads, deserted to the robber chief, and the last hope of the capital was thus cut off.

Having, by secret agents at Peking, created a strong party in his favour, Le-kung found little resistance when

he approached the gates. The eunuchs, anxious to hurry the devoted emperor into destruction, did not warn him of his impending danger. Tsung-ching, perceiving his inevitable fate, instead of dying the death of a defender of his country and throne, despatched first his daughter, and afterwards hanged himself with his girdle, having most earnestly admonished the conqueror to spare the innocent people. His example was followed by many grandees, and the trees of the imperial garden exhibited a dreadful sight (1644).

Le-kung acted like a tyrant; Ithe two infant sons of the emperor were inhumanly murdered; the Peking magistrates had to experience his wrath for having served a prince whom he accused of oppression, and whose body he ordered to be cut to pieces; and the city was given up to the plun-

der of a licentious soldiery.

There was still an army stationed on the frontiers of Leaon-tung, under the command of the celebrated Woosan-kwci. Seeing his native country reduced to the last extremity, he had recourse to the inveterate enemies of China-the mantchoos-to, deliver it from the oppression of the robbers. Even without stipulating a great reward for their services, they would have gladly obeyed the summous; but, prompted by self-interest, they instantly joined the chinese army. Against such large numbers Le-kung could do nothing; he fled like a robber, having carried away immense treasures, and the tatars only pursued his troops to take from them the spoils. When they appeared as the deliverers of their country at the gates of Pe-king, they no longer contented themselves with the subsidies, but raised the son of Tsung-tih, Sun-che—a boy of 6 years under the guardianship of his uncle, Amawang—to the chinese throne. In vain did Woo-san-kwei remind them of their promise, and to fulfit the treaty; they were at first silent, but as soon as new reinforcements had arrived, both from Mantchooria and Mongolia, Amawang declared his firm intention of retaining the empire by main force.

The fame of this unexpected success very soon spread through the Scythian steppes, and the hordes of Mongolia, desirous of sharing in the general spoliation, placed their forces willingly at the command of Sun-che. Woo-san-kwei, having been proclaimed emperor by the chinese party, rather declined instead of contesting the honor with a barbarian chieftain, who grew every day more powerful.

The governors of the southern provinces had scarcely heard of these disasters when they recalled the grain boats, and proclaimed Heun-kwang, the cousin of Tsung-ching, to be emperor. He generously offered the tatars half the empire for their share, but met with a stern refusal. Instead, however, of concentrating all his forces to establish his throne, he bestowed all his attention in regulating the court, where a new aspirant to the imperial dignity—either the real or pretended son of Tsung-ching—had roused his impotent jealousy. The tatars were not slow in availing themselves of this dissension; their army crossed the Hwang ho, and the chinese fled with consternation, without having made the least preparation for resistance. Having advanced to the Yang-tsze-keang, their passage was disputed by the chinese fleet. Hwang-shwang, the commander, defended himself with the utmost bravery, and the mantchoos had already resolved upon their retreat, when a traitor killed the loyal admiral and went over to the tatars. The ephemeral emperor with his rival were taken prisoners, and the former was hanged on the walls of Peking. They now marched in three divisions to Keang-se, Hookwang and Kwang-tung; whilst another prince of the Ming family-who adopted the title of Lo-wang, became the leader of the chinese party at Hang-choo in Che-keang. He enjoyed the dignity only for three days. Upon the appearance of the mantchoo army before the city walls, and the mutiny of his troops, he surrendered his own person as an expiatory offering to the enemy, and earnestly entreated the victors to spare the innocent people. The mantchoos, however, unmoved at this generosity, slaughtered the imperialists in cold blood, whilst those who tried to save themselves upon the Tseen-tang, found a watery grave. When they triumphantly entered Hang-choo they spar-

ed the city, being eager to push their victories to the southern parts of the province, and to engage the affections of the people in their behalf. In order to distinguish their friends from their enemies, they insisted upon shaving the head and the growth of a dangling tail, as the true badge of servitude. Against the introduction of this new custom, the national spirit of the chinese revolted, and they fought with greater ardour for their hair than for their heads. The progress of the tatar army, therefore, was slow; they found resistance where they could least expect it; but after having beguiled the pirate Chin-lung, and gotten him into their power, the conquest of Fuh-keen and Kwang-tung was easy, whilst another army reduced the central provinces. (To be continued.)

We submit to our readers some extracts from a rather scarce Portuguese book, the title page of which is as follows: "A treatise, in which are contained, at great length, affairs relative to China, and also some particulars of the Kingdom of Ormuz, by the most reverend Father Friar Gaspar Da Cruz of the order of Sam Domingos. Dedicated to the most powerful king Dom Sebastiam, our lord.—Printed with permission 1569. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1829.

Chapter 23rd. How the Portuguese were treated in times past by the Chinese, and how they armed themselves against them.

As we have spoken several times before of the Portuguese captives in China, it will be a convenient thing to know the cause of their captivity, when may be said many notable things. It is to be known that since the year 5th, they carried on trade with China very quietly, and without peril; and since then until now, not a ship has been lost, nor any other great disaster; there being, in times past, many lost. For then there were constant wars, as it were, between the Chinese and Portuguese, and when armed vessels were sent against them, they prepared to go away, or stayed about the places on the coast, much exposed, and when the tempests arrived many vessels were lost on the coast or on shoals. But from the year 5t;—Leonel de Sonza, a native of Algarve, and married in Chaul, being Capitum Mor, consented to pay the duties, if the chinese would allow his goods to enter their ports. And from then was the trade at Canton begun, which is the first port of China; and thither the Chinese brought their silks and musk, which were the principal articles of the trade which the Portuguese carried on with the Chinese. And in those secure ports they were quiet, without any danger, or being disturbed by any body. And the chinese have managed their trade very well until now. And it pleases many both great and small to trade with the Portuguese, and their fame has spread throughout China. So that many principal persous of the court come only to see, they having heard of their fame. Before the said times, arising from the coaduct of Fernam Perez d'Andrade, there was difficulty in trading, the Portuguese were not allowed to land, and, to make them hated and detested, they called them Fan-knei, which is to say, devil's children. Now they do not call us Portuguese, ueither was this the name known at court when the duties were settled, but by the name of Fan-jim, that is, peop le of a foreign country. Here it should be said that by the laws of China the chinese are not allowed to navigate beyond the kingdom under pain of death. They

Some chinese desirous of gaining the means of living, go concealed in those vessels to trade abroad, and return clandestinely, unknown to any—even to their kindred, so that it is never received, to avoid incurring the pains of punishment. This law is imposed because the king of China thinks that much communication of his people abroad may be the cause of insurrections; and because many chinese, from navigating abroad, turn ladrones and assault the sea-consts, and neither does this caution prevent there being many chinese robbers along the sea-coasts. Those chinese who live abroad, and use to sail with the Portuguese, since the seandal of Fernao d'Andrade, began to persuade the Portuguese to go and trade at Liampoo (Ning-po), because there were not in those parts cities nor walled towns, but only many and large villages of poor people along the elast, who were well pleased with the Portuguese, to whom they sold provisions, and thereby gained profit. In those villages, the chinese merchants who sailed with the Portuguese, had relations, and at known rendzzous these were received for their own sakes, and the Portuguese got through them to trade with the merchants in-land, and bartered their goods. And as those Chinese

who went with the Portuguese were those who mediated between the Portuguese and the inland merchants in buying and selling, they made very great profit from this trade. The petty officers along the coast also received very great profits from these dealings, for they took great bribes from both parties, as they allowed them to make contracts and to bring and from both parties, as they allowed them to make contracts and to bring and take away goods. And, consequently, this traffic was long concealed from the king and the great officers of the province. After their trade at Ning-po had been carried on for some time in this concealed way, the Portuguese began the been carried on for some time in this contented way, the Fornguese began to extend themselves by degrees, and went with their trade as far as Chir-cheo, and the isles of Canton. And also, through bribes, to the other officers, allowed them Avillingly by all parties, some Portuguese had begun to trade even beyond Nankin, which is far distant from Canton, willout even this trade being known to the king.

(To be continued.)

Address to the Inhabitants of the Philipine Islands by their GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Gratitude to the august queen-regent, who, in name of our high and mighty queen and lady, Isabella the second, has been pleased to bestow on me the government of these islands, would exact from me—even were it not a matter of duty—that, responding to such a distinguished mark of her confidence, I should devote myself incessantly to guard that peace which they so fortunately enjoy, and to consolidate that happiness which their loyal inhabitants so well deserve. They are, and ever have been, an especial object of our sovereign's care. It is my duty to regard them in the same light; such is my desire, and such will be my constant aim while I remain entrusted with the government of these islands. Separated by an immense ocean from those countries where I have had the honor to dedicate myself to the service and glory of my native land, and in which the testimonials of my political career amid the changeful circumstances that I have witnessed would serve own character to anticipate these by frankly coming forward with a short but sincere exposition of those principles which I propose to myself as a beacon in the administration of the countries over which Her Majesty has set me, and the means I intend to adopt towards their beneity.

and the means I intend to adopt towards their beneit!

My first object will be to guard and defend, at all hazards, the sacred rights of our august queen throughout these islands. Their history is not unknown to me; and during the time I have resided in them I have been able to satisfy myself of the good intentions of their citizens. I therefore look forward with confidence—that their honor, their gratitude, and a knowledge of their true interests will, henceforward, as till now, ward off from their happy shores the insidious suggestions of the genius of discord; and—convinced that it is only under the shadow of the throne of the innocent Isabella vinced that it is only under the shadow of the throne of the innocent Isabella they may live secure and fearless from the calamities and horrors which civil war has entailed on other countries, happy and gavied whilst they enjoyed the protection of the Spanish flag—they will give me new proofs of that Loyalty which has always distinguished them, I, as the careful guardian of the rights of the throne, as the bulwark of the peace, and prosperity of the people, at whose head I stand, will watch, day and night, over such a sacred deposit, over such an inestimable treasure. And if—which I do not fear—there should arise amongst us any of those wretches who shrink from the society of the upright, who abhor peace because it affords no mantle to their crimes, who foment and kindle the flames of rebellion, because they can only thread their way amilst anarchy and confusion—against such the law shall thread their way ami ist anarchy and confusion—against such the law shall be enforced in it's utmost rigor. The punishment of the wicked shall guarbe enforced in it's utmost rigor. The antee the safety of the good citizen.

antee the safety of the good citizen.

The morals of a country inspire distrust, or hold out a prospect of security: these are the test of it's civilisation or it's barbarism. Fortunately, those of the inhabitants of the Philipines, being guided by a pious and enlightened legislature, and cherished by zealous ministers of the gospel, do not, on the whole, belie the un-remitting care and attention of the supreme government to direct them aright. Nevertheless, I cannot omit to state that respect for our holy religion, veneration for it's ministers, subordination to the laws, esteem for the constituted authorities of the country, and decorum in public conduct, are the principal guarantees of the security and the prosperity of the people: these are qualities which ennoble them. Dignity, virtue, and true happiness were never yet found at the side of impiety, insubordination and disorder. It will, therefore, be one of my chief objects zealously to labor for the preservation of good morals, to support and strengthen them, and to for the preservation of good morals, to support and strengthen them, and to correct those blemishes which might lead to their being corrupted. To effect this, therefore, a constant vigilance shall follow the footsteps of those who, without any known means of subsistence, make a profession of vice, and live by fraud and deceit; who roam about with unfixed intentions, who take advantage of candour, honor, and good-faith to involve them in their toils; these corrupt by their pernicious example, they are actual drones, the pest of society. In this abundant country, the productiveness of it's soil, the simplicity of it's culture—a mild and protecting legislature—the rapid communications which facilitate the export of it's valuable staples—and even of it's scanty manufactures—have given such an impulse to production, that the industrious and persevering man cannot do less than take advantage of circnmstances, as advantageous as they are difficult to unite. He who in the midst of these should prefer a vile and degrading sloth to moderate exertion—to an honorable means of obtaining a livelihood—is a wretch who is only anxious to enjoy his ease at the expense of his neighbour's sweat. My eye will be upon such.

But the honorable man, the deserving citizen, be his estate or condition what it may, will always find with me a kind reception; at all hours my ears will be open to his complaints, and I will remedy them if they are just; I will listen to his prayers, and grant him the help he may require, if it be in my power. I will not permit that he be the play-thing of authority, or the victim of power. I will interpose between the oppressor and the oppressed, if the law be trampled upon; it's voice shall be heard, not amid the clash of the passions, but in the respectful silence of the temple of justice, as clearly and as distinctly pronounced as it is my determination never to see her venerable statutes despised.

Convinced that at times it is not the depravity of the heart, but human weakness, or perverted judgment—the impulse of violent passions, which, unfortunately, induces men to deviate from the path which a sense of duty

and the laws of their country have chalked out to them, I shall feel and earnest desire, a sincere pleasure in checking them for their amendment; and to obtain this end I will use the solicitude of a father who is anxious to change his misguided sons into useful members of the family over which

to change his misguided sons into useful memoric at an experience.

Thus, at one time armed with the sword of justice, and at another time soothing it's rigors with mercy; always inexorable with the wicked, and always protecting from their thousand snares the upright citizen, peace and safety will be established; and, thus complying with the wishes of the august queen-regent and satisfying my own, I will devote myself to the utmost to insure the prosperity of these islands.

From the days of Philip the second till our own time all our august sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object.

sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object, sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object, as the numerous laws and royal schedules, perennial proofs of their wisdom and magnanimity, abundantly attest. But the immortal Christina, scarce yet recovered from her intense grief, way-laid by a reckless and turbulent faction, who are stirring up revolt against her illustrious daughter, surrounded on all sides by the wants of la great nation, probing their wounds and procuring their remedy; in fine, busied with all those weighty cares which are natural to a new reign, which beams on the world the dawn wounds and procuring their remedy; in fine, busied with all those weighty cares which are natural to a new reign, which beams on the world the dawn of Spanish regeneration—at the beginning of such an important task directs her thoughts to this distant handful of her loyal vassals. The supreme tribunals that have to take cognizance of their complaints and necessities assume a more expeditious and analagous from;—up-right ministers and employés—whose services beyond sea, whose knowledge and experience equal the firmness of their resolves, are called to her confidence. Sundry other measures for support and protection emanate from the throne; and the future happines of our ultramarine possessions will be guaranteed by the best wishes of a good and illustrious queen. It having fallen to my lot to put in honorable task to give activity and impulse to the sources of their riches.

Different royal decrees, issued especially since the reign of Charles the 3rd, of glorious memory, up to the present day, have had for object not only to protect the industrions laborer, but also to stimulate and support him by rewards, which added to the motive of private interest in a country whose fertile soil so abundantly repays the skilful agriculturist, ought to induce to every exertion in the culture and care of their valuable productions. I will see that the most wise and fatherly steps be taken; I will patronise to the utmost the first and noblest of the arts. I will examine minutely the obstacles that might cramp it's perfect growth; I will do all in my power to obviate them, and will neglect none of the ways and means that my authority

obstacles that might cramp it's perfect growth; I will do all in my power to obviate them, and will neglect none of the ways and means that my authority may enable me to use in it's support.

The first of these is, and ought to be in every agricultural country, to facilitate the export of it's surplus produce. Commerce, therefore,—that channel of human wealth and knowledge—which has become the stay, the strength and the common soul of nations—will find in me all the protection which it's importance demands, and all that security which a government jealous of it's good-name can possibly hold out.

Our wisest monarchs have opened their hands liberally to commerce no less than to agriculture; but ill-founded calculations; information adulterated by impure motive, or mistakes arising from the ignorance of the age, have changed at times their protection, however well-meant, into useless, nay, perhaps, fatal interference. The enlightened government of our illustrious queen is even now discussing this important subject, and new royal decrees, loosing some of the fetters that have till now cramped the genius of commerce in these islands, foretell a favorable change in this branch of the legislature. For my part, in the sphere of my own power I will avoid of the legislature. For my part, in the sphere of my own power I will avoid all restrictions not absolutely necessary, nor shall I interfere, unless peremptorily called for. I will give individual enterprise all the scope that it requires, even until it trespasses on the royal commands, and it shall not want

requires, even until it trespasses on the royal commands, and it shall not want the succour that my authority can supply. This succour I will extend alike to native industry, and, as is my wish, so shall I exert myself to rescue it from the state of backwardness in which it is plunged.

Such is my sincere desire to respond worthily to the unlimited confidence with which her Majesty has been pleased to honor me, by supporting and consolidating that happy peace and security which the inhabitants of these islands enjoy, and cherishing their wealth and prosperity. To put these resolutions in force I reckon upon the co-operation of all the authorities, more especially upon that of the royal council, of which I have the honor to be president; and from my personal acquaintance with all of them, I may entertain a well-grounded hope that they will proceed in union and harmony, not allowing a spirit of competition or ill-timed discord to stiffe the reval for the service of H. M. or the common good of these, her royal vassals. The boundary-line of the faculties and privileges of all is distinctly chalked out; not only will I respect it myself, but I will take care that it is trespassed by no other individual; and although, by the royal decree of the 8th of April last, H. M. has been pleased th grant me new powers of the most ample and last, H. M. has been pleased th grant me new powers of the most ample and unlimited nature, I will not make use of this great distinction and high mark of her confidence, unless compelled to exert them in defence of the important trust committed to my care.

I reckon likewise upon the loyalty of the distinguished army of these islands, as it may count upon my attachment and particular regard. I will endeavour that every individual of it may look upon me as his comrade—a sharer of his fortune—interested in his welfare—in his advancement, and sharer of his fortune—interested in his welfare—in his advancement, and determined to honor and protect all those whose conduct may respond to my hopes. Although fully persuaded that the meritorious chiefs and officers at it's head will, as until now, know how to be grateful for the distinction and confidence which H. M. has bestowed upon them, still, having been schooled by a long experience, I will not fail to inculcate the strictest discipline; and convinced that this is the true strength of soldiers, the nurse of warriors, and the support of the state, I will never look with an indulgent eye on the slightest breach of it's laws. slightest breach of it's laws.

I have thus given a slight sketch of the principles which I propose to act upon in the government of these islands. Having adopted them because I believe them just, I will support them with firmness because I consider them equally conducive to the fulfilment of my duty, and the accomplishment of my ardent desire for the happiness of this country.

GABRIEL DE FORRES.

Manila, 1st of March, 1835.

BIRTH.—On the 26th Inst. at Macao, the lady of the reverend George Harvey Vachell, M. A. Chaplain to H. B. M. superintendents, of a son.

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THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1835.

NO. 14. SO CENTS

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

PURSUANT to Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. has this day succeeded to the Office of Second Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, vacant by the resignation of John Harvey Astell, Esq. and Alexander Robert Johnston, Esq. late Secretary to the Commission, has succeeded to the Office of Third

Superintendent.

Edward E. Elmslie, Esq. Scnior Clerk on the Chief Superintendent's Establishment, has been charged provisionally with the duties of Secretary & Treasurer, and it is requested that all Public communications may be addressed to that Gentleman.

Macao, 1st April, 1835.

By order of the Superintendents, EDWARD ELMSLIE, Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The LYRA, Billings, from Singapore, and the American vessel Sapphire, Chewer, from the west coast of South America, via the Sandwich islands, have arrived in the course of the week.

The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word season will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year and be continuous throughout, ages.

One hundred and fifty eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting lbs 43,641,200 of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834: memorable hy many important events: memorable by the lesson read by governor Loo to lord Palmerston; and which we trust his lordship-if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain-has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it memoriter greatly to Loo's satisfac-tion: memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented lord Napier on these shores: memorable by his precipitated death: memorable by the contrariety of interests so cunningly and so collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the company, non-trading by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in leadenhall street or an orderly factory in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect it's subjects residing in China with it's strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

The rumour of the insurrection in the large, mountainous, and well-watered province of Sze-chuen (the four streams) is still increasing. It is said that the adherents of Chang-kih-urh, the mahommedan prince who caused so much anxiety to the emperor when he was out in 28, are rising to revenge his death. They plead that as be surrendered himself his life ought to have been spared. The independent Meaou-tsze are, it is said, espousing the cause of this murdered chieftain, who was hewn in pieces in the presence of the merciful emperor of China, and many of his relations beheaded.

On the 18th day of the 10th moon one of the imperial concubines was elevated to the rank of empress. The name of H. I. M. is New-yew-luh she.

Necrology. In the 11th moon of last year, Tsaou-chin-yung, one of the cabinet ministers, inspector of imperial edicts, president of the Han-lin college, &c. went to ramble with the immortals, being 87 years old, and having served three successive emperors. The emperor bimself, with strict ceremonies and abundant kindness, performed his funeral solemnities.

Tae-tun-yuen, the president of the Hing-poo, or tribunal of punishments, died on the 11th day of the 12th moon.

On the evening of the 7th day of the present moon, a man named Le, living in Tsae-lan-hung street, had a wrangle with a friend about money. The friend disliking to be railed at, brought in more than ten ruffians into Le's family house and commenced a bullying clamour; this Le's spirit could not bear, he seized a knife-used for cutting vegetables - and wounded one of the men in his right hand and another in his head. Some runners of the Nan-haeheëns interfered and stopped the quarrel, and recommended medicines and money should be given to the wounded men, and the affair was thus ended.

Yesterday the comprador, cook, cowkeeper, and cooly of Mr. Jackson's, who were seized with their master and some other gentlemen in the 8th month of last year, when coming to Canton from Macao in a fast boat, were released from confinement in the city. The poor cooly was punished, as being a willing accomplice in this breach of the local regulations; and the others were let off, as they said they did not know that the boat had been hired by Mr. Jackson, and had taken their passage to come to Canton on their own affairs.

WHAT STEPS SHOULD THE EXPECTED STRENGTH FROM ENGLAND TAKE? Dear Mr. Editor,

Here is a question for you and your readers; for certain as fate a force is to come, and as surely the good or bad management of that force is to secure it's success and our welfare, or it's failure and our further loss and

is to come, and as surely the good of secure it's soucess and our welfare, or it's failure and our further loss and degradation.

The only way I can clearly explain the matter is supposing the envoy one entirely to secure public confidence, let us say the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; and the force sent precisely what the British merchants here have lately asked from their gracious sovereign. That granted, let him rendezvous his strength off the mouth of this river, take on board your interpreters, fresh provisions and water (in large quantities), and any native pilots, or charts the zeal of your countrymen may furnish you with. So supplied make for Amoy; let all the fleet anchor in shelter inside the bank, but let the line-of-battle ship—say the Caledonia of 120 guns—piloted by the steamer, enter the finest harbour in the world, and reaching up abreast of the town, let the envoy, receive on her deck a receipt for a letter from WILLIAM of England to the emperor of China, demanding redress for the insults and injuries done to her honor through lord Napier, and this receipt from the highest mandarin the envoy must insist on, and if the receipt is not got be is to proceed to bombard the town till got.

I suppose the receipt to be granted and he sails away, letting it be in writing understood that he goes to meet an accredited servant of rank of the emperor's, to settle, without bloodshed, his claims at Teen-sing, or that point of water he considers nearest to Peking.

This operation should be repeated in Lat. 30 off Ningpo, only so changed that the fleet goes outside the islands. A frigate, with the envoy on board, and a steamer going to Choo-san.

ed that the fleet goes outside the islands. A frigate, with the envoy on board, and a steamer going to Choo-san.

Once more off Nanking!—And as soon as the gulph of Pe-che-le (shallow water) is approached, a safe anchorage for frigates and line-of-battle ships should be chosen, and the envoy, in a vessel of small draft of water towed by the steamer, should proceed to the houth of the small estuary distant about 12 miles from Peking, where another copy of the letter to the emperor should be sent to the gates of Peking, in the care of an officer, attended by Mr. Gutzlaff, and a small select guard of bonor, and intimation in writing given that the envoy demands the presence of a man of rank to hear our complaints.

complaints.
If redress is granted, a specific demand should be made for the destruc-tion of the Bogue forts for the insult by them offered to our flag, and that destruction should take place in presence of, and be certified by, a command-

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er of a British cruizer, and a distinct intimation given that, if this is not complied with, England will herself undertake the work of demolition of those forts.

Loo, as the highest officer insulting lord Napier, should by stipulation, be degraded.

These things complied with, and security given for the landing of a British envoy, the after treaty on amicable terms is a matter of ease and

Suppose them not complied with, two or three stations in safe harbours by the largest ships are to be selected along the coast, and the trade of China (perhaps the largest capating trade in the world) to be absolutely annihilated, taking such other steps of annoyauce as a good military judge may consider within his means for intercepting the imperial revenue in its progress to

Such, Mr. Editor, is the first programme of operations I would expect to be filled up with spirit and skill were the envoy I have hinted as the likely person to do the work; and it's triumphant success is about as certain as the

rising of the sun tomorrow.

3rd April, 1835.

AN ENEMY TO HALF-MEASURES.

We perfectly agree with an "Enemy to half-measures," in his opinion of the difficulty of explaining away the matter between Great Britain and China, and also, like him, we despise half-measures, the paltry subterfuges of ignorant and weak men. We should be extremely glad to be more often favoured with the opinions of our "Co-mates and brothers in exile" on this very intricate question; namely: - What are the best measures for Great Britain to adopt towards China, combining at the same time a politic regard for her commercial interests, and a proper

and dignified concern for her national character.

In the resolution of this important question it must not be forgotten that the government of Great Britain have already passed the Rubicon. They have publicly and pressingly invited the people to enter into a trade-free on their side-with all the dominions of the emperor of China. A Superintendent and his establishment, entailing on the nation a large yearly expenditure, have landed in Canton, and been beaten back. The government and the king of Great Britain have been mentioned contemptuously in public official papers by a provincial governor of the celestial empire. The claims of the foreign trade for protection, and the pretensions of foreigners to be civilised men have been derided-scorned. Their ignorance and rudeness have fully proved that they cannot understand reason, and, therefore, are not to be ruled as rational creatures. Is it, then, either the duty of H. M. government, or the interest of the nation, that the false steps and imbecile measures lately taken and pursued, be retraced and abandoned; or is it safer for the preservation of our present position to consider the acts of the chinese government as beneath the serious notice of a great people who presume to "teach the nations how to live"?-

Paley laid it down as "a rule of prudence which ought "to be recommended to those who conduct the affairs of "nations,-'never to pursue national honour as distinct "from national interest'.- This rule acknowledges that it "is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for "the sake of it's interest. Concessions which betray "too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points "of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more "serious importance." - Utility is to be the test when points of national honour are debated.

The same able writer further observes that "the pursuit "of interest, when regulated by those universal maxims of "relative justice, which belong to the affairs of communities "as well as of private persons, is the right principle for "nations to proceed by: even when it trespasses upon these "regulations, it is much less dangerous, because much more

"temperate than the other." i. e. the pursuit of honor.

We presume to hazard an opinion that the interest and honor of the British nation are inseparable in their relations with China. It should be remembered that the Chinese are ignorant of, or do not allow, any "universal maxims of "relative justice as belonging to the affairs of (foreign or barbarian) communities." How would Paley himself argue in this question?—He would inculcate obedience to the laws of the state in which we live; but, if there were great grievances, cruelty, oppression, and tyrannical encroachment upon natural liberty, he would also say, that

"if public expediency be the foundation, it is also the "measure, of civil obedience."

Arguing abstractedly, it is not difficult to prove that the exclusive system of the Chinese is a state of hostility to the rest of the world: they wave a flag of eternal defiance in the face of all mankind; and any nation may accept their challenge and take up the gauntlet which they proudly and disdainfully cast upon that earth which they claim as their own: this would be nothing more than a vindication of national honor and independence. But when a long-continued intercourse is abruptly broken off, property endangered and life threatened - a friendly herald rejected with contempthis word, and the words of his king and government scornfully disbelieved—an assumption made by special public edicts of universal empire, claiming the kings of the earth as the tributaries of China-it would seem to be the interest of all civilised nations that China should be made to recede from these demands of homage and respect; for, if they are submitted to any longer, and after what haspassed, how can the chinese believe that their pretensions are absurd, or contrary to the universal maxims of relative justice, so far as they understand them?-

The conceited arrogance and haughty ignorance of the chinese will never be broken through but from without. Coërcion must be used for self protection; it is merely the degree of self-assertion that is doubtful. And here we may also be guided by general principles. The means must be proportioned to the easiest and speediest attainment of the end. Fear is the single passion we have now to excite in the mind of China, and it is from that feeling alone we may expect any acknowledgments either of general or particular rights. A fleet then, such as the chinese never saw before, led by a Cockburnor an Otway, at once plenipotentiary and commander in chief, should be the means of correcting all their idle notions concerning themselves and others. After the late misunderstandings have been properly explained. admittance to other ports to the northward and eastward should be a sine qua non. For now, having only one point d'appui, we are necessarily constrained in our operations and entirely at the mercy of one provincial government. But when we are admitted to the ports of Fuh-keen, Chekeang, &c. trading unrestrictedly with natives freed from the incubus of a hong as the British people are now from the company, the reports of the governors of those provinces will be a set-off againts the mendacity of the Kwang-tung officers. A better order of things will naturally follow, and by degrees even the domestic manners of the myriads of China may be ameliorated by contact with European refinement.

It is clear something must be done; and it is almost equally certain that something will be done; but defend us from a repetition of last year's specimen of British talent for establishing diplomatic relations with this empire, and from the infliction of company's servants in any leading public employment in this country: for brought up under an exclusive system, and legislating over subdued nations, they are either ignorant or too forgetful of the birth-rights

of their fellow-countrymen.

Eighty years ago (vide Register No. 10 page 40.) Mr. Frederick Pigou disapproved of a company's China servant, being employed as ambassador to China. Since then we have sent two embassies, beth equally fruitless, It is now time for Great Britain to assume a higher tone, an the free trade, or that trade will be obliged to rotect itself along the east coast of China: what will be the inevitable consequence?—A smuggling traffic carried on in defiance of the chinese government, protected by armed private ships, and scenes of violence and perhaps bloodshed will be frequently occurring, equally discreditable to the to the executive of either country. All this can be prevented by judicious measures on the part of the British government: by selecting proper functionaries and adopting a decisive conduct; but we again deprecate, with our correspondent, half-measures, and the employment in a leading public office in China of any persons who have ever called the court of directors their honorable employers: such a selection will, as it has already been proved to have

done, be only courting unnecessary difficulties, and arousing at the same time both the suspicion and the contempt of the chinese.

We can never re-iterate too often that the preservation of the trade, -that is, it's continuance during all public discussions-should be the first object of the British plenipotentiary, and this can only be accomplished by the presence of a commanding naval force in the chinese waters. Any threat on the part of the chinese officers to resort to their favorite and hitherto too successful policy-a stoppage of the trade—chafing the mouths of the barbarians by a severe rhubarb-curb and a tight tea-rein-should be instantly retaliated: for it is a declaration of war, a cartel of defiance, a manifestation of passive hostility: by thus being, "fire with fire;" and "threatening the threat ner," their masterstroke, both of attack and defence, is parried, their guard beaten down, and they are left defenceless and must capitulate, for they have not the spirit of patriotic martyrdom. All our remarks apply particularly to the civil and military officers of China; the people of every nation will favour a free trade.

MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[Concluded from No. 13, Page 51.]

Hitherto victory had crowned all their efforts; but they were, for the first time, routed in a pitched battle fought in Keang-se. The chinese generals gaining confidence immediately created Tung-leih, a nephew of Wan-leih, emperor, who fixed his seat in Kwang-tung province, where he favored the christians, his mother and the empress herself having become proselytes to popery and sent

a flattering embassy to Rome.

The N. W. provinces were likewise in a state of rebellion, and even the imperial city was threatened by Keang, a magnate who had revolted because the debauchery of some of the mantchoo grandees remained unpunished. The sudden progress of his arms made even the capital tremble. Sunche, the tatar emperor, although he had reached the age of manbood, was by no means capable of quelling this insurrection; and Amawang, his uncle and guardian, had to undertake the difficult task of overthrowing a patriotic leader who was bent upon the ruin of the mantchoo usurpers. Hemmed, however, up in a city near the great wall, he despaired of his fortunes, and whilst attempting to force his way through the tatar's camp he was slain, and in him fell the last stanch defender of chinese liberty.

The end of Le-kung is unknown; he is said to have perished in an engagement with Woo-san-kwei. Chang-heën-chung, his former associate, however, a brutal monster in human shape, went on ravaging the central provinces,

and fixed his government finally in Sze-chuen.

He was the enemy of mankind in general, and slew all indiscriminately. Having murdered several Ming princes, slaughtered their eunuchs, killed 20,000 priests in a general massacre, despatched the officious mandarins and invited the students to an examination, he put them all to A division of his soldiers, being unable to reduce the fortress of Nan-chung, was involved in a dreadful punishment. He flayed some alive, and sent the skins When be stuffed out with straw to their native villages. verr informed of the march of the tatars he killed the innts without distinction, men, women and children, to prevent them rising in rebellion during his absence; the soldier's wives and the maimed and sick shared the same fate; and having thus disencumbered himself from all burdens he determined to annihilate the tatars. Being shot in a reconnoitering party, his whole army dispersed, and the mantchoo general, though he had been victorious, was sentenced to death.

Yung-leih enjoyed his dignity only for a short time. His most faithful servants were either surprised by assault, or bought over. Kwang-tung surrendered ofter a most obstinate siege; the unhappy prince fled to Kwang-se, and being there also pursued, he finally retired to Yun-nan. But the tatars were determined to hunt him to the last

corner of the empire; he fied to the king of Plegu, with terror at the approach of a chinese arm delivered him and his family up to his enemies. Here was ignobly strangled, but his wife and some princes were permitted to die in retirement.

The last faint struggle for chinese independence was made by Woo-san-kwei, then viceroy of Kwei-chow an Yunnan. He was joined by the governors of and Kwan-tung, who, assisted by the famous ching-hung, might have bid defiance to the united army the tatars, but they did not act in concert; they were jealou of each other, and, instead of uniting for their go me interest, they fell single-handed into the hands of the mant The wise Kang-he was then upon the theole; h. was equally great as a warrior and politician; he recorbiled and fought, and proved far superior to all the rebels. Thin. ke-san, the descendant of the famous pirate, was the last who tendered submission—1683—after having been reduced to the sole possession of Formosa. From this ment the mantchoos exercised an uncontroled sway over all the country, and wisely mingled with the numerous chinese blending their interests, and adopting their customs.

We continue the extracts from Padre de Cruz's treatise concerning China; and it appears from the narrative of the venerable friar that smuggling on the east coast of China, through the officers of government, is not, by any means, a modern innovation on the customs of the celestial empire.

(Continued from No. 13. Page 52.)

Those contracts succeeded so well that the Portuguese began to winter at the islands of Ningpo, where they fixed themselves and in time got so man privileges, as to be able to establish their own laws and regulations and only a gallows and pillory were wanting. The chinese who wen amongst the portuguese, and certain portuguese with them, became so depraved as to begin committing great thefts and robbutes, had even killed some people. Those evils increased so much and the complaints of the injured parties became so loud, that they reached not only the great officers of the province but also the king himself, who immediately ordered a very large fleet to be fitted out from the province of Fokien, in order that it might drive all the ladrones off the coast, and principally those who frequented Ningpo; and all the meritants, Portuguese as well as Chinese, were considered as ladrones. These being hastily fitted out, cruized on the sea-coast. And because to winds were unfavourable for going to Ning-po, it made sail off Chineshew, where finding some Portuguese ships trading they commenced fighting with them and stopped all kinds of goods from going to the Portuguese. There is this state for several days, fighting at times, in order to see if they might find a way of conducting their business; several days having passed, and seeing that there was no chance, they determined to go away without them. When this was known to the captains of the chinese fleet, they sent by night, very secretly, a message that if they were willing thrade, and have goods through them, they ought to send them some things. The Portuguese being highly pleased with this message, made them a large and splendid present, secretly by night, as desired. From then and afterwards they got as many goods as they wanted, those officers never troubling them again, and dissembling with the merchants. And after this manner they carried on trade in that year, which was 1548.

Chapter 24th. How the Chinese armed themselves another time against the Portuguese, and what followed from this armament.

In the following year, which was 1549, the coast was more strictly guarded by the captains of the fleet, and the ports of China with greater vigilance, so that neither goods nor provisions came to the Portuguese; but vain were all the caution and watch, as the islands along the land are so numerous that they run in a line the whole length of China; nor were the fleets with all their caution and vigilance able to prevent the Portuguese from receiving some concealed goods. But there was not enough to enable them to finish loading their ships, and to dispose of the goods they had brought to China. But at last leaving the goods that remained, in order to sell them, in two chinese junks, belonging to those expatriated chinese who had already left the boundaries of China and traded under the protection of the Portuguese: in those junks they put thirty Portugue e in charge of ships and goods, and to defend the ships, and go to some other chinese port, where they might be better able to sell the goods that were 1-ft is barbay for the goods of China, and afterwards they sailed away for India. Were the chinese fleet saw that only two junks remained, the other ships, in-wing sailed, they came against them, being prompted by certain aerohants or shore, who had revealed to those in the fleet that a great quantity of goods remained in those two junks, and that a small number only of Portuguese remained to guard them. They then armed themselves expectly, as snare, and placed some chinese careening in ambush on the shore, which from the armed places they made believe as if they were desirous of attacking the ships and fighting with them, for many were close by on shore, so that when the provoked Portuguese might go ut of their ships to fight with them, and thus trave their ships deleucpless. The

deet, which remained near, was ready to attack them behind from a bridge bade from the shire to the water. Provoked in this manner, those who were set for the defence of our ships, being incautious as to the snare, but the defence of our ships, being incautious as to the snare, but of them went out to fight with those on shore. The which those is the fleet seeing, who remained watching in ambush, attacked with great liskness and readiness the two junks, and killed some Portuguese they and it them, wounded others, and took the ships. The chinese Capitam Morard the others were so glorified and contented with this victory that it was a thing to be wondered at to see their joy. Immediately he began committing many cruelties on the Chinese who were taken with the Portuguese. And he store to induce four Portuguese who had a better personal appearance than the rest, to say they were kings of Malacca. And to entire them be disished by promising them better treatment than the rest. And finding amongst some chibes a gown and cap, he questioned one of the chinese was had been taken with the portuguese what garment that was, and the chinese made him believe it to be the spoils of the kings of Malacca; and forthwith he ordered three gowns to be made according to that measure, and also three caps, an the clothed the whole four uniformly after this manner, in order to shar tra'y his trickery, and more glory for his victory. Besides, this mandars he in securious of trying to purboin as many goods for himself as the conditarry non our ships. So that he was willing to show conjointly his triumpa are the kings of Malacca, in order to gain a great name and glory will fit should be a discovered to have a greater show to the people of China of his most glorious victory. And in order to be able to do this with greater safety, and not to be saught out in a lie, he executed the Chinese whom he had baken with the Portuguese, and killing some, he resolved to kill the others also be goads. Now the mandarin, preparing to go his way to the Saken with the Portney esse, and killing some, he resolved to kill the others also. The color of the notice of the Alton, who was his superior, he was severt! which was not for what he had done and ordered immediately not be kill any me of those who were left, but presently to come to see the Alton, bringing which him all those people he had taken who were still a dive, as well as the goods. Now the mandarin, preparing to go his way to the Alton, as he had desired, ordered four chairs to be given to those four who bore the trire of king, that they might be carried with greater honor. And the other ordings see were put injectages, with their heads protruding, their necks being squeezed through a hole in the board on the top so that they could not draw in their heads, but some had them wounded, and were thus exposed to the seriend sky during the journey: thus they were obliged to eat and think, but she were done with no little forment and pain; and being likeed within fines causes they were carried on men's backs. In this manner this mandarin conducted the boaty inland with very great majesty, and carried before him four flags flying which had written on them the names of the four kines of Malacca, and when he entered the towns, and he intered with great noise and pomp with trumpets sounding and criers people, who redsamed the great victory the mandarin had gained over the four purveful kines of Malacca, and all the principal men of the towns and writings came out to receive him with great feats and honor, all the every thesion to see the new victory. As soon as the mandarin arrived with all the principal men of the towns and writings came out to receive him with great feats and honor, all the every the shear to see the new victory. As soon as the mandarin arrived with a second of all that had passed and of his victory, he discovered his decive and agreed with him that they should divide the goods between themselves, and that they should continue the decit of the kings of Malacca, through which had a sea prevent

Whanter 25th. Of the dilegence he used to learn what people the Portuguese were, and how the examination of witnesses and prisoners was made.

At soon as the king was informed of all that has been said above, he immediately despatched from his court a Kin-chue; that is to say—a golden cay: and such officers are not sent except on the most important a Lairs. And with him two others also of great authority, one of whom had been a treaturer and the other a judge of a province, as inquisitors into this business. Recommending also the envoy that this same year he should this ine province of Fuh-keen, and the treasurer and judge of the set of province were dispaired to, aid the Kin-chue and the two inquisitors, in all that night be necessary in this affair; charging the whole of them efficiely the media case they should not like faithful servants and friends of examplastics and the good government of his kingdom. And as this happened at a time when all the provinces, were provided with new officers,

the whole of the above-named commission came from court, and all entered the city of Foo-chow with great pomp. And immediately on their arrival the whole of them began with very great diligence and care to attend to the business on which they came, and which had been so strongly recommended to them. The two who came with the Kin-chuc as mquisitors, presently established themselves in two large houses, having in the centre a large open court, and on one side of the court were two large and very fine private rooms, and on the other side were others of the same kind. Each of the inquisitors took possession of one of the said houses. The prisoners were soon brought and placed before one of them. That one courteously referred them to the other, that he might first commence the enquiry, with many expressions of civility. The other directed them to return, with many thanks. And thus they were several times carried from one to the other, each being willing to give way to the other that he might first begin, until one of them gave in as vanquished that he might first commence the enquiry, with many expressions of civility. The other directed them to return, with many thanks. And thus they were several times carried from one to the other, each being willing to give way to the other that he might first begin, until one of them gave in as vanquished and commenced. And as this affair was of very great importance, and strongly recommended (to them), all that the criminals and accusers said these officers wrote down with their own hands. The Portuguese had great opposition from a chinese pilot of one of the captured vessels, and a chinese christian boy, who had been brought up amongst the Portuguese from his infancy; and all this was done by the inimical officers, being prevailed upon by gifts and promises; those officers (Louthias) being already deposed from office, and reputed as delinquents, as they were accused before the king; but although they were in this situation they were very powerful and greatly befriended, so that they could draw from amongst the Portuguese, through their influence, a chinese boy who served them as linguist, so that not having anyone who could understand them, they could not defend the right. The Portuguese then held up a petition in their hands which a chinese prisoner made for them, and presented it to the inquisitors, the which, when seen by them, they ordered to be delivered. And this boy was the cause of their deliverance, as through him they understood the officers of justice, and they were able to show very clearly they were guiltless. They enquired of us after this fashion: the accusers were first brought, and being questioned by one of these officers, they took us to the other to be re-questioned. And having much reëxamined the accused between one and the other, the accusers were brought for examination. And thus the accused with the accusers were all questioned by both, of them, that they might see if they clashed. And firstly, they asked questions of each one separately. Then they questioned all together, by which they

METEOROLOGICAL DÍARY FOR MARCH.

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THERM. BAR.
  night. noon.
                       WINDS.
               30:20 N a NNW. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze-
30:20 N a NE. do. do. do.
\odot 1
     45 50
2
      50 55
                30:15 NW a SE. fine weather, light variable-do.
      53 65
83
               30:20 N. cloudy ----do.
¥ 4
      55 65
               30:10 SE a N. fine weather,-
      60 65
                                                        -do.
45
                30:10 N a N by W. cloudy, light breeze.
96
      57 64
               30:20 N.----
                                          -do, mostly fresh breeze.
57
      55 56
               30:20 N.----
                                          -do. light breeze.
08
      53 60
               30:15 Na NNW. 1st & mid.mod. latter fresh br.
9
     57 65
£ 10 54 61
                30:30 N. -- with light rain at times, mod.breeze.
                30:35 N. fine weather -----
¥ 11 49 60
                30:15 N. cloudy, light rain at times, light breeze.
112 56 58
               30:15 N a SE. fine weather—do.
30:10 SE.—do. latterly a fresh breeze.
29:95 SE.—do.sultry, light breeze.
♀ 13 55 65
5 14 62 72
○15 64 75
                30:00 E a SE. cloudy -do.-
16 66 72
$ 17 66 72
                29:95 SE fine weather, at times a fresh breeze.
¥ 18 64 76
                30:00 SE. do. first part, latter cloudy, light breeze.
                30:00 E a SE cloudy, first part fresh aN latter mod.
119 63 70
               30:00 E a SE. cloudy, mostly a moderate breeze. 29:90 SEaS.most part cloudy, lt rain at times, fr.br.
♀ 20 63 70
5 21 63 73
               29:80 SE. cloudy——— moderate breeze.
30:00 N a NNW. cldy.lat. part rain, mostly a fr.br.
30:20 N a NNW.do.throughout———do.
○22 69 75
3 23 58 62
$ 24 51 53
¥ 25 49 55
               30:30 Na NNE.——do.——
30:30 Na NNW.——do.——
                                                        -do.
426 50 56
                                         -do.----
                                                         -do.
♀ 27 52 58
               30:30 N a NNW.-
                                         -do.----
                                                        −do.
               30:25 N aNNW.-
5 28 51 58
                                        -do. most part a mod. breeze.
               30:30 NaNNW. cloudy, with light ra. at ti. mod. bt. 30:30 NNWaNNE. most part cloudy, light vble br.
⊕29 52 58
●30 55 64
8 31 60 70
               30:30 SE. cloudy, mod. breeze.
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DIED. At Valparaiso in november last, Thomas H. Patrickson, Esq. (formerly of Calcutta) of the house of Sewell and Patrickson.

Ru Papil 17 is " wife Movidence april 10 4.1835 05 ci-If have the honour to ac Knowledge the receipt of your beller of the 21' lelto accompanied by my Gammepian d. Instructions - The latter I have to apun you will be strictly compleid with, abounce sion the zity, has prevented a more Early trans mission of my; Bonds which I have with molose a It is my present in Tution to leave for Canton in all get mouth. The time of my emback ing, I will duly apprise you of I have the honour to be with great Respect your Obedient Servant Home Sohn Fought Scenatary of State

Ouplicate)
Original approved that to the Francy
21 april 1895.

Know all Men by these Presents,

That we Peter Monow, Crawfued Allen & slames A Henry, all of Providince, R. Island.

are held and firmly bound to the Ubnited States of America, in the num of two thousand dollars, money of the said Ubnited States to the payment whereof we bind ourselves jointly, and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors and administrators. Witness our hands and seals this thirty first day of Manth we 1835.

The Condition of the above Abligation is such, That if the above bounder Petic Monow - appointed to anout of the United States for the Port of Canton in China

shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office, according to law, and also shall truly account for all moneys, goods and effects, which may come into his possession by virtue of the laws of the United States, or of his said office, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DELIVERED, }

SDunnell

Gustingstage

Factorary

From Seem R. L. refrie 9, 1886 Gentify the within bureties to to hippiered Min Scene M. S. Nog Red. Sit.

THE

ANTION

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1835.

NO. 15. 30 CENTS

PRICE

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

MACAO. Edict .- The municipality and governor of Macao do hereby make known to the public, that by an act of their session of the 20th of march last the drawing of the lottery, as advertised in the Chronica de Macao of the 12th of october last, will commence on tuesday, the 5th of may next, at 10 A. M. precisely, on the premises of the late Baron of St Joze de Port' Alegre; the vereadores Sns. Autonia Vicente Cortella and Joze Vicente Jorge will preside at the drawing, and four hundred numbers will be drawn on each day.

The unsold tickets will be taken up by government; and this edict is published for public information.

Macao, in the session of the 3rd of April, 1835. (Signed) J. J. Barros, Secretary. Andrea, Lima, Rangel, Cortella, Santos, Jorge .- Chronica de Macao.

The British vessels GULNARE, Metcalfe and AUSTRARRIA, Forrester, the first from Manila, and the last from Sourabaya, are the only arrivals of the week.

There has not been any rain in Canton since september. the last winter being a complete contrast in that respect to the preceding, when rain fell constantly and heavily with every wind. If the drought continues much longer we fear that high prices for grain will obtain throughout this and neighbouring provinces: a calamity so universal and dreadful is always to be sincerely lamented, not only because of the distress and starvation in which the great mass of the population are involved, but also for its reaction on the general commerce of the port.

On the 11th of this moon a tea merchant having taken leave at the tea-bong Tsow-poo ke, before quitting Canton tea-provinces, the hong-lord sent his cooly, Yen, with him to carry his baggage to the boat. The boat was anchored off Leen-shing street, near the hoppo's office. When leaving the boat Yen hired a sampan to take him on shore, and in stepping from the boat to the sampan he slipped, fell into the river and was drowned. The corse was found the next day, and on the 13th he was followed to the grave by his weeping wife and children.

We extract the following notices, concerning the SYCPH and her cargo, and the loss of the ELIZA, Follins, in the China sea, from the Singapore chronicle and supplement of the 21st and 23rd of february.

During the week a meeting of the agents for Branches of Calcutta Insurance offices established at Singapore was convened and held at the request of Captain Wallace commander of the bark Sylph to take into consideration what was best to be done with the wreek. We understand it has been determined that the wreek should be kopt possession of on account of the underwriters as being likely to be more beneficial for their interests than disposing of the vessel under present circumstances. Captain Wallace is of opinion that when the southerly monsion sets in, and the sea becomes smooth; there will be no insurmountable difficulty in floating the state of the process. becomes smooth; there will be no insurmountable fulficulty in floating the Sylph back to Singapore at a moderate expense, and should the expectations now entertained of her being then in a state if to repair that be realized, it is thought she would still make a good freak up from the copper on her bottom and the large quantity of copper fastenings in her, and that a sum of from three to four thousand dollars might be obtained. This appears to be a very advantageous arrangement for the underwriters, the more so as the government both of this place and Rhio, to long as the wreck continues the property of the underwriters are dispussed to grant

protection to the mail, the one by sea, and the other by land, but which would most probably be withdrawn on its becoming the property of crivate individuals. We learn also that the subject of salvage was submitted by individuals. We learn also that the subject of salvage was submitted by Captain Wallace, and that the meeting had expressed an opinion that one eighth of the value of all property saved should be tendered in full, satisfac-Captain Wallace, and that the meeting had expressed an opinion that one eighth of the value of all property saved should be tendered in full, satisfaction of all claims for services rendered by the Clive, Laving captain Wallace to make such further equitable arrangements for e adjustment of all other claims in the best manner he could, in order that the Opium may be reshipped for China without delay. The meeting in approbation of captain Wallace's conduct throughout the trying circumstances in which he has been lately placed, and as some compensation for the losses sustained by him has recommended the whole of the Opium to be pieced under his disposal remitting the proceeds to the bank of Bengal for the benefit of those concerned. We are pleased to observe so commendable a disposition on the part of the mercantile gentlemen who composed this meeting to endeavour to lighten the burdens of adversity, and although we ourselves are not personally acquainted with captain Wallace, we have materials sufficient in our possession to appreciate his cool, honorable, and intrepid bearing through the disastrous exigency of the wreck of the Sylph. On the question of salvage it is stated that captain Hawkins of the Clive claims one-third of the amount of all property saved, and refuses the tender of the claim has been delerred by captain Hawkins, with his accustomed liberality, until the Opium arrives in China, is sold there, and the returns made to Calcutta. This conduct is certainly very handsome, and the returns made to Calcutta. This conduct is certainly very handsome, and the returns made to Calcutta. This do of the underwriters, as we all know the possession of the property need not have been given up until a proper remuneration had been made after the nature of the services performed by possess on of the property need not have been given up until a proper remuneration had been made after the nature of the services performed had been taken into due consideration, and which, in our humble opinion. might have been arranged at once on the spot by arbitrators according to the equity of the occasion and more to the general satisfaction of the saluridation than the present reference to Calcutta agreed upon. Besides, where could an inquiry as to the *l* thour and peril of the salvors, the promptitude and alacrity manifested by them, the value of the ship and cargo, and the degree of danger incurred, he so properly instituted as at the place where the respective parties as well as properly are, and where all the salvors. the respective parties as well as property are, and where all the above material points could be ascurtained by the evidence of competent witness. The hardship talls of course upon the officers and crew of the Clive; for unless the underwriters in Calcutta prove liberal and so end the matter, the rate of salvage will have to abide the event of a suit at law deterthe rate of salvage will have to abide the event of a suit at law determinable no one can tell when, with the additional risk necessarily attached to the issue of all inquiries made and entered into at places so far distant (as Calcutta is) from the scene of their occurrence, that in the event of the rate offered by captain Wallace being considered sufficient by their court, the Salvors would in all probability be liable not only to their owing costs but also to the costs of the other party:—When the state the Sylph was in at the time of the arrival of the Clive to her relief, is considered it will not be denied that her opportune arrival prevented a total abandor ment of the vessel. We are informed, that all on board were ready, in mediately before the appearance of the Clive, to got the Sylph Considered that the considered in the Sylph Considered that the considered that all on board were ready, in the clive to the sylph considered that the considered that all on board were ready in the sylph considered that the sylph considered that the sylph considered that the sylph considered the sylph considered that the sylph considered the sylph considered that the sylph considered that the sylph considered that the sylph considered the sylph considered that the sylph ment of the vessel. We are informed, that all on board were ready, in mediately before the appearance of the Clive, to quit the Sylph and a trust to their chances of reaching, or of being drifted on shore upon a rail. which had been prepared for that purpose. Had a little further time elapsed without assistance being rendered, the vessel would have been abarbaned, and her cargo indubitably have become the prey of pirates and the inhabitants of the Islands in the neighbourhood of the wreck. The perif of the Salvors, as well as of those who were rescued, may be conceived from the wreck having taken place upon a lee shore in the height of the north east managen completely exposed to the violence. the wind and sea, the Sylph forged in shore of the outer rollers apparently bilged and laying on one side with the sea breaking over her poop. In such circumstances to have performed what was done in the first few days during the prevalence of bad weather and heavy seas nothing but the energy and spirit of European seamen would have encountered and weather come with such pre-empents unceres having sended to be season to the context of th come with such pre-eminent success, having saved and shipped on in ard that Clike nearly seven hundred chests of Opium and the ship's store wide any specific room for all of which the men yielded up their accommodations— Given with in place of one eighth would in our humble estimation of the me, to come in case, not have exceeded the bounds of liberality.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FLIZA, OF BRISTOL. We regret to state that the ship Eliza, Centeir Follins, as to see wrecked on the Paracels, in the China See, with the particular of which disaster we have been favoured, as communicated by Captain Follins, who arrived here during the week in the Portugue se ship Summa.

who arrived here during the week in the Poctugue as ship Susand.

The Eliza left China on the 21st all banke for London, with a carge of teas, in company with the bark Plants; and ship Mermaid. She spoke the Planter on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23rd, when the ship struck at 10½ P. M. on the Crescent Reef, Paracels Shoal, the weather blowing very fresh. The sea soon stove in her counters, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning at day-break the people all landed on Roberts's Island, and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not got (Continued at page 60.)

One of the Europeans longest resident in China has left Macao in the Portuguese ship (ASAR, Captain Ramos. We allede to Mr. Bletterman, formerly chief of the Dutch factory and afterwards H. M. the King of the Netherland's Consul in China. Mr. Bletterman accompanied M. Van Bream's embassy to Peking in 1794.5. His kindness and hospitality during his long residence in Canton endeared him to the foreign community, by whom his absence must be deeply regretted. In him we have lost one of those able men who were intimately acquainted with the chinese character, and who, during the palmy days of the different chartered monor ólies, when the chinese were less suspicious and more confiding than they are now, did not neglect his opportunities of forming a just estimate of their national character. We wish Mr. Bletterman a happy passage, and that he may reassume among his countrymen at Batavia that degree of official consideration due to him in vindication of his honorable character, and of which, by perverse aspersion and cruel calumny, he was once most unjustly deprived; and that he may be received by his friends with the regard and esteem he so highly deserves.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th instant, as a younger brother of an affluent family, named Hwang, went to perform the ceremonies of the spring festival at the tombs on the hills to the north of the city, fell from his horse, rolled down the hill and was killed.

On the 8th instant the Nan and Pwan Heëns repaired to the black-dragon king's temple in the city to supplicate for rain; the killing of animals for food was interdicted on that day, in consequence of the long drought.

The Kwang-chow foo has issued severe prohibitions on several matters. Firstly, forbidding flower lanterns to be used in temples and private dwellings in the first month of the new year.

Secondly, forbidding the use in the 1st and 2nd moons of handle lanterns, fish-lanterns, gongs, drums &c.

Thirdly, forbidding fireworks in the streets on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

Fourthly, forbidding the running of dragon boats on the 5th day of the 5th moon; and sixth y, forbidding extravagant expenditure at weddings, funerals, and in sacrificing.

On friday, the 10th instant, Yaou, of Shih urh-foo street, ontside peace-and-plenty gate, being a little more than thirty years old and rather fat, went with his two sons brough the great north gate to worship at the tombs. The eather being extremely close and warm made him perire greatly, and chancing to meet a hill-hole that conned some clear water, the, coolness pleased him much, d he stopped to wash himself. Suddenly he became alled; and in returning, when he reached the western te be was unable to walk farther. He then hired a Shoulder chair to carry him home; but just before they arrived at his door he was a corse inside the chair. The bearers, seeing that he was already dead, were unwilling to carry back the chair, and a great clamour was made about it; afterwards, forty dollars having been paid for the chair, they immediately burnt it.

On the 11th day of the present moon (8th April.) The Nan-hae heen, having prayed for rain, forbade the killing of animals for food. The butchers, however, sold their mest secretly. On the 12th two of them were detected in selling by the Nan-hae-heen's runners, who seized and brought them before the magistrates. They were immediately punished by twenty blows, and sentenced to wear the collar and be sublicly exposed for one month at the Hwang

The Kwong chow-foo has stuck up a notice at his office stating, that the examinations will commence on the 18th of the moon (tomorrow). At the Foo examinations all the students of the Heen examinations must collect together early, that their names may be marked

for admission into the public hall. If at the appointed time any do not arrive, but come later and then petition to be admitted, decidedly it will not be allowed.

April 13th. For the last two or three days a long line of black vapour has been observed on the stones in the middle of several streets in the city, which has surprised and alarmed the multitude; and many have gone with lanterns to observe it narrowly. This is quite true (says our chinese informant). Knives and water have both been used to scrape or wash it off, without effect. the 14th of the moon (the 11th instant), this line of vapour was seen all the way from the western gate of the city to Te woo-foo street. It is not discernible in the day time, which is most extraordinary. There are different opinions concerning it. It is generally said that it is an indication of calamity by water, because water harmonizes with the colour of black, therefore a black vapour is a water-prognostic. It is said that the same appearance bas been already observed at Fuh-shan, a large town istant about forty chinese le from Canton.

IMPRISONED LINGUISTS. We are extremely sorry to state to our readers that the two linguists Kwan ho (Atom,) Yuen foo (Aheën,) who were apprehended by the local government last september (having been implicated under the charge of chinese constructive treason), have lately been sentenced to exile.

The unfortunate Aheën has incurred the severest displeasure of the rulers of Canton, and is fated to undergo a punishment worse than death to a chinese; he is chungkeun peen-wae; sent to the ranks beyond the frontier: i. e. he is to be a slave to the tatar soldiery.

The cause of this cruel and unjust sentence (for it is founded upon a false charge brought against him by the officers - a charge which they know to be false - namely; that I rd Napier came in captain Rees's sh p. the Lord Amherst.) - i, his being denounced as a Han-keën- a traitor to his emperor and country; and we may here observe that the words, Han-keën-chinese traitor-convey a much more intense meaning of uncaritableness, selfishness, faithlessness, ingratitude, treachery, rebellion, and all the other unnatural crimes committed by that man who betrays his country, than our word-traitor. In chinese ethics, the Han keën violates all the dottes of social life; his want of fidelity to his emperor is ingratitude towards his father; he is the evil principle, the adversary of order, law, government, and of all human relations, personified. Judge, then, what must be that government which can knowingly institute a false charge of treason; pursue it to a sentence, and let that sentence take its course.

Atom is only banished from the provincial city for three years, as having been the head linguist when lord Napier arrived, and for his negligence in that office, because he allowed him to arrive in the Lord Amherst. The lenity shown to Atom is attributed to the liberal use of palm-oil; and by a further application of this unguent he may probably obtain a remission of his sentence.

Mr. Jackson's personal servant and the pilot employed last year by the Lord Amherst, have received the same sentence as Aheën.

Thus, four men it the service of foreigners-for the. linguists may in same sort be called our servants have incurred the displeasure of their government and consequent punishment (three of them in extreme degree) for having been in that service, and for doing their duty. Are we not, then, called upon to protest against the exercise of such sickening tyranny? It is very probable that all our endeavours to save these men from their dreadful exite may be unavailing; still, is it not our duty to place on record our attempt by presenting in a body at the city-gate, proofs of their innocence, petitions in their favour, and our solemn profest against the accusations, trials and sentences?—
There is yet time for the performance of this duty; governor Loo is now in the neighbouring province of Kwang-se, reviewing the troops, and will not return to Canton until

next month; on his arrival the sentences will be put in execution. Let us, then, see whether the foreign community of Canton are not held in greater estimation and respect than is supposed even by themselves, or avowed by the government. The cause is a good one; the ceremonious punctilios of chinese official life will not be disturbed by any attempt to shock the pride of the buttoned and peacockfeathered officers by claiming an equality of rank and station. We shall simply be humbly presuming to set the government right on points concerning which they must have been mis-informed; for, can it be conceived that such dreadful punishments shall be suffered to fall upon innocent persons!-No!-When Loo sees the determination of the foreigners, if their representations to him are fruitless, to submit the truth of this case in a petition to H. 1. M. transmitted through the governor of another province, either of Fuh-keën, Che-keang, Keang-nan, Shan-tung, or even Pe-che-le, he will listen, if not to the still small voice of conscience and reason, at least to the trumpet-call of fear and self-preservation. We think that there is now a proud opportunity for the foreign merchants to prove their national character, to erase former stains, and to emerge from that slough of despond and contempt into which the neglect or imbecility of their separate governments have plunged them.

We should feel proud if we could draw the attention of the foreign merchants to the case of these ill-treated men, which we have thus feebly endeavoured to advocate. Success or failure in the attempt will be equally honorable; but success will prove that the trade can, in some degree, protect itself; and this fact once established, how fast improvements will follow, if the spirit of union on all common questions is cherished!- The moral effect of the attempt only on the government and people will be incalculable. Indeed, the more we consider the matter the more we are inclined to think that we have too hastily concluded that any of our efforts may be unavailing; we recall the misplaced and cowardly doubt; we shall succeed; we shall save these men to their familles: of this we are so convinced that we could support it with the asseveration of "my uncle Toby." If any other persons feel as confident as we do on this subject, the duty of the foreign community is clearly indicated: and should they neglect this great opportunity of doing so much good to others-of self-justification-and of the vindication of common rights-they will become a party to the cruel and tyrannical measures of this government, share the guilt of it's officers, and be exposed with them to the execration of the people.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

By letters from Manila we have learnt the following intelligence.
The brig Saguemay had arrived at Manila from Liverpool, with dates

to the 29th of october.

to the 29th of october.

Some teas imported from Singapore per Columbia went off at an average advance of 4d on preceding sal's, until they came to a lot declared to be spurious Bohea, when a discussion took place between sellers, buyers and brokers, and the sale was stopped. It is supposed that the objectionable parcels were teas imported in Junks into Singapore.

The common's house of parliament was burnt about the 20th of o tober, supposed to have been done by incendiaries. Parliament had met and was prorogued to the 25th of november.

The Spere'gn, a new bark belonging to Glasgow, arrived on the 29th of march at Manila from Batavia.

The expect-d junk from Nanking had arrived in Manila bay.

Several shipowners of Manila, employed in the rice trade, petitioned the governor to prohibit the exportation of rice and paddy in foreign vessels; but the governor promptly and officially replied that the trade should be free to all flags until it appears there is an actual scarcity. It is thought at Manila that the question is settled for some years.

Portugal. Don Pedro is dead and the Marquis Palmella regent; public affairs were going on satisfactorily, and the state of the country was pros-

Sprin. Don Carlos was rather gaining strength, and it is said Dom

The following letter from a known correspondent states that the ships, at Lintin have the authority of the chinese naval officers to remain at that anchorage. We agree with the writer in thinking that this is a very important admission, although it is in direct con-

tradiction to the eighth regulation of the edict lately issued from the hoppo's office (Vide Register No. 13, page 48). This permission puts an end to all accusations as to smuggling on the part of the foreigners. We shall not go into the question how far Lintin belongs to China, or any detached portion of the territories of any country belongs to it if that country cannot hold by it's own power and defend at the peril of war all it's possessions. It cannot be doubted that the governors of Kwang-tung, Fuh-keen, and the other maritime provinces of China, could put a stop to the trade at Lintin and along the east coast, if they had talent and nerve to combine and direct their forces to that end; or rather if they were so minded. But no:-they are fully convinced that the orders they receive from Peking are not to be literally interpreted; and it is a well understood arrangement that the foreign trade is to be made to supply, by all manner of means, the deliciencies of the government salaries, from that of a governor of a province 'down to those of the tidewaiters of the hoppos. The government of China, then is the universal smuggler!—It allows it's officers to contraveneit's own laws; winks at all their delinquencies; and encourages a contraband trade not only by impossible and ridicalous restrictions, but even invites it's own functionaries to engage secretly in it. The government of China is like the Eleusinian mysteries: there is an esoteric and exoterio doctrine. Our initiation into the former is going on by degrees; and as we advance in the profound arcana we doubt whether the emperor and his officers will not think it politic to admit us into the priest-hood.

The pusillanimity of the chinese masters of the four seas, referred to by our correspondent, is amazing. war-boat curries a number of men, well armed with shields, pikes and other weapons. That one European and four Lascars in a jolly hoat should drive these fellows where they liked is almost incredible; but such is the fact, although utterly unaccountable. The men employed in the army and navy of China must be the most worthless of the nation; and we do not believe we should do the officers, civil and military, any injustice if we applied the same

epithet to them.

Brig.....Lintin, March 31st, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My Dear Sir,
Having lately had occasion to anchor off Chuenpee for a few days, we were a good deal bothered by mandarins coming alongside to make enquiries as to our intentions. Receiving no satisfactory answers, they told us we must immediately depart, or that a war junk lying at anchor in shore would drive us out, as no vessels were allowed to proceed so far up without a license and pilot. Our answer was simply, that it did not yet suit our convenience to depart, and that if the war junk troubled us we should certainly repel force with force. Yes, they said, that is true; but you are not permitted to remain here, and we shall get into trouble, if you do not go away. Why do you not go to Lintin, which is the proper anchorage for outside vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, this last is what I wish to draw your attention to: that a mandarin of some rank with mandarins of an inferior rank in attendance, pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside vessels, that is, vessels not intending to enter the port of Canton; that he ordered us to go there, and assured us that there we were permitted to remain.

remain.

As an instance of the extreme cowardice of the chinese navy, I give you the following, and vouch for it's correctness.

In an bay, situated between this and the yellow sea, where an english vessel was lying at anchor, two mandarin war-boats dropped their anchors nearer to her than was thought convenient.

A jolly boat, with an officer and four Lascars armed, was instantly despached, to insist on their moving farther off; as they appeared disinclined to acquiesce in this demand, the officer boarded the first boat and seized the whole of her arms, both great and small; then boarded the second boat, tumbled all the great guns overboard, seized the small arms, and made both quit the bay.

I am, dear Sir, &c. quit the bay. I am, dear Sir, &c.

An earthqu:k: reel'd unheededly away.

Childe Harold. Canto, iv. Stanza LTEL

"And such was their mutual minosity, so intent were they upon the battle, that the earthquake, which overthrew in great part many of the cities of staly, which turned the course of rapid streams, powered back the sea upon the rivers, and tore down the very mount wins, was not felt by one of the combatants."

Such is the description of Livy. It may be doubted whether modern tactics would admit of such an abstraction. (Notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv.)

"We had a little bull the o'her nig'tt at M's. Boothby's and 'y den ing did n't perceipe an earthquake, which frig'ttened all the undancing part of the town."

(Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Hurace Mann. Leter 12th.)

Whether the passion of the English nearly a century ago for dancing rivalled the ardour of the combatants at the 60

THE CANTON REGISTER

(Continued from page 57.) near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to save what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small save what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the island, and the crew expressed a desire that the Eliza's people should go on board the junk; and the Captain with part of his men did so. They remained two days and allowed the junk-men to take about 70 chests of tea from the Eliza, the Captain and his people saving wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers &c., under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of Cochin China; but before the whole of the crew got on to the coast of Cocnin Clinia; but before the whole of the crew got on board, they beat the captain and two of his crew, (who slone had reached the junk, the remainder being still on the island) and threw them overboard. However, as they fortunately could swim, the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Follins then manned both boats in pursuit of the junk; the mate and five men in the pinnace; the boatswain and four others in the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in and four others in the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatswain returned with the jolly-boat saying that he had parted company with the pinnace at 10 o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The pinnace did not return, nor has been heard of since; but the people in her had sufficient water to last a fortnight, and it is hoped they have reached the Cochin China coast. The captain remained on the island six or seven days more, when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes and every thing they possessed. Captain Follins then thought it advisable to leave the place in the jolly boat (the only one left), for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After place in the jolly boat (the only one left), for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked upby the Portuguese ship Susana, captain L. Encarnação, from Macao bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th inst, Every praise is due to Mr. Beale, a part-owner, the captain and officers of the Susana for their kind treatment to captain Follins and his people, while on board, and we are happy in having the opportunity of gratifying capt. F.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly.

When the Eliza struck, the Planter was within half a mile of her, steering the same course—her lights were seen from the Eliza, but she must have got clear, as she was not visible in the morning.

(Continued from page 59.)

battle of Thrasimene for fighting, is yet unproved; but both parties, it seems, set about their business con amore; and the abstraction of the happy set at Mrs. Boothby'sconsidering the rarity of earthquakes in England-must have almost equalled that of the Romans and Carthaginians. We presume it must have been towards morning, and that the slow and graceful minuet had given place to such country dances as "Sir Roger de Coverley" &c. for quadrilles and gallopades were not yet brought into fashion.

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATIES CONCERNING CHINA.

(Continued from No. 14. Page 56.)

The edict which the emperor, Kea-tsing, issued in favour of the portuguese, contains some remarkable clauses. But as the occurrence narrated in this treatise happened under a former and conquered although a native dynasty, we do not imagine that the line of the Ta tsing will allow it to be referred to as a precedent, even if the original could be procured now. The edict, bowever, although issued nearly 300 years ago, and seen through the medium of two translations, proves the efficacy of an appeal to Peking. We trust the lesson may not be forgotten.

Having this information from the Portuguese the Kin char and the two others, forthwith resolved to send officers to Chinchew, to enquire into the truth of what the Portuguese had said, neither would they trust this enquiry to another, but only to those two persons. So much did these officers (Louthias) endeavour to draw confirmation from Chinchew, they trust this enquiry to another, but only to those two persons. So much did these officers (Louthias) endeavour to draw confirmation from Chin-chew, that they might know the truth of what the Portuguese said and the lies of the officers (Luthiasi) and of the Aitao, that they immediately despatched a courier, and ordered the Luthiasi and Aitao to be imprisoned under a strict guard. From this it may be seen how great were the powers these men brought, that they were able to apprehend such powerful men, a thing that the whole land wondered at, and many said to the Portuguese that their luck was great that their cause should be undertaken by such high officers. Wherefore, from that time all began very much to favour them. If, however, witnesses had been brought from Ning-po as they had been from Chin-chew, the portuguese would not have fared so well in consequence of the evils they there had done, which were great. After the officers (Louthias) returned from Chinchew, they ordered the portuguese to be brought before them, and consoled them much, showing their great good-will, and telling them that they were already convinced they were not ladrones, but that they were good men and true: and they again crossimized, them and their enemies, to see if they contradicted themselves in soit things which tiley had before asserted. This chinese pilot in his cross-examination, who before had proved very much against the portuguese and had been in favor of the officers (Louthias), seeing that already those officers (Louthias) were prisoners, and that already they were proved to be guilty, and that the portuguese were neither ladrones nor kings, and nothing but merchants and very honest people; and he discovered a great quantity of goods which the officers (Louthias) purloined when they captured the portuguese. And all that which until then he had said to the contrary was through the great fear which they put him in if he did not comply with their wishes. But as they were already prisoners, and it was now proved they had nev a long time looking at one another without speaking a word. Then turning found, they ordered him to be tortured and whipped severely, to see whether he was telling falsehoods, but he was constant to his confession.

Having finished the examinations that were in this case necessary, and

he was telling falsehoods, but he was constant to his confession.

Having finished the examinations that were in this case necessary, and the Kinchae and his companions being most desirous to return to court, he wished to see the portuguese first and to give a view of himself in the city. And it was a pattern of very great majesty, the way in which he walked through the city, for he was accompanied by all the principal men, and with many people well armed, and a great number of flags flying very gaily, and with many trumpets and kettle-drums, and many other things, as is the custem on like occasions of show and pomp. And he was accompanied by the members of many great and noble families. And after taking leave of the great men, he ordered the portuguese to be brought to him, and with a few words he took leave of them; for he had merely desired to see them. Before these officers (Louthias) departed, they directed the local officers and the gaolers to be friendly to the portuguese, and to treat them very well, and they ordered that all their personal necessities should be supplied. And they ordered all who were able to write to sign a paper, as for them they went to court, and sent their papers, carefully not forgetting a single one. And they ordered the Luthiasi and the Aiton to be kept in strict custody, and that they should not be allowed to communicate with any-one. And they went forth from the city and withdrew to a small village, where they arranged all their papers, making clear statements only of what was required; and because the pipers were numerous, and there was a good deal of writing to do, they took three men to help them. And having drawn clear reports of all that they wanted to carry to court, they burnt all the rest. And to prevent the three men whom they had taken as assistants from divulging any thing they had either seen or written, they left them shut up so strictly that nobody was able to speak to them; directing them to be supplied abundantly with all necessaries until the senience should c

Chapter 26th. Containing the sentence which the king gave against the Louthias in favour of the Portuguese.

Before we give the sentence it is proper to notice some things. And firstly, that the sentence was of much greater length than is here related, and as the portuguese who possessed it shortened it, I have shortened it more, quoting only it's most important parts, and rejecting all the rest. It is to be noted secondly, that there appears to be some obscure points in it, such as "pontoo" which means the cruisers watching the sea, and that certain persons being condemned to "red helmets," means to be condemned to be banished to the army beyond the frontier. And moreover, the duties of China, it is to be known, were not paid in the manner we use, but as is done in Siam, for the ships that bring goods to China are measured from poop to prow with covids, and according to the number of covids, so they pay, so much per covid, but now they pay in China so much per cent, which was done by agreement between the portuguese and the chief they pay, so much per could, but now they pay in China so much per cent, which was done by agreement between the portuguese and the chief justices of Canton by the advice of those chinese who traded with the said portuguese, by which the duties are encreased beyond what should be paid according to the custom of the land. These things being stated, here follows the sentence.

Edict by command of the king, because Cha-poo Hu-ohin-Tutae without my orders, neither making the same known to me, has ordered many people whom he had captured to be put to death. Being willing in that to do justice, I commanded first to enquire into the truth by Chin, my Kin-chie, who has taken there with him the Louth as, that I might know the truth concerning the portuguese, and so of the Atio and Luthissi, who had reported to me that the portuguese were ladrones, and that they came to all the coasts of my kingdom to rob and murder. And the whole truth being known, they return now to day before me. And the papers have been inspected by my "Pimpa" and by all the great officers of my court, and after examining them thoroughly they now give an account of the whole. And also, as I ordered; the Ahimpoo, Atoo-chae with Athoylissi Choo-quim have examined carefully the said papers, which are concerning very important matters, and in which I desire to act with due justice. And the whole, having been thus seen by all, it is manifest that the portuguese have come to the seas of China for many years in order to trade, which is not permitted to be done in the way they have done it, but only in my market-places, as always was the custom in all my ports. These are men whom I have not hithertoknown: I already know that the peope of Chin-chew go to their vessels on the sea to trade, by which I know that they are merchants and not ladrones, as they wrote to me they were. I by no means attribute blame to merchantsin aiding each other, but I attribute great blame to my officers (Louthias) of Chinchewfor when any vessels came to my ports, declaring themselves to be merchants and desirous of paying the duties, they should have immediately written to me. If this had been done no great harm would have happened. Or when they were taken, if it had been reported to me, I would have ordered them to be directly released. And although in com liance with the customs of my ports, the vessels that come there should be measured and pay the ordered them to be directly released. And although in comiliance with the customs of my ports, the vessels that come there should be measured and pay the duties, this people being from afar it was neessary only that they should be permitted to trade, and then let them return to their own country. Instead of this, my cruisers, who knew that they were mercantile men, did not tell me so, but concealed it from mo, which has been the cause of many people having been taken and put to death. And those who remain alive, as they did not know how to speak they looked up to heaven and begged for justice (for they seem to know no other God but the heavens). Besides these things, I know the Aitao and the Luthissi did them many evils through covetousness of the many wares which the portuguese brought, and never considered when they made them prisoners, whether those who brought the wares were good or bad. Thus, even the Luthias on the sea-cast knew that these men were merchants, still they did not say so to me. And they have all been the cause of much evil. I know more through my Kinchae that the Aitao and the Luthissi had letters by which they might have known that the Portuguese were merchants and not ladorones; and whilst knowing this, they were not content with seizing them, but wrote me a great many lies, and not contented with killing men they killed children, cutting first the feet off some, and the hands off others, and lastly taking off all their heads; writing to me that they had taken and killed kings of Malacca. And having attended carefully to these things, I have found out the tuth, which makes my heart ache, And because until now, without my orders, they have committed such great cruelties, hereafter I order that they may do no more. (To be continued.)

THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1835.

NO. 16. 3 OCENTS PRICE

MACAO LOTTERY.

O commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British vessels FALCON, Ovenstone, FRANK Seawright, from Calcutta; and the SOVEREIGN Campbell, COLON, (Sp.) -- and SYDEN, (Danish) Burd, from Manila, have arrived. By the Sovereign a report of the speeches delivered at the dinner given in Edinbrugh to earl Grey has been received; but we have not room for any extracts in our present number.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. April 16th. To day the Nan-haeheën has again issued a proclamation severely interdicting the slaughter of animals for food; and all public officers, high and low, are ordered to repair to the altars of the dragon King (the Neptune of China), to supplicate for rain.

On the 18th of the moon (15th instant) the Kwangchow-foo attended the review of the military shooting on horseback on the eastern parade, and on the 16th he again went to the same ground and superintended trials of skill and strength, such as the sword exercise, lifting weights, drawing the strong bow, &c.

To day (21st) the Kwang-chow-foo has forbidden the catching of fish as well as the killing of animals.

An imperial edict has been received, dated in the first decade of the 10th moon, directing, it to be proclaimed throughout the empire that in the 8th moon of the present year, by an act of grace, in consequence of the empress-mother attaining her seventieth year, there will be in every province an extra examination of graduates who are candidates for the Keu-jin degree, and in the 3rd moon of next year, an examination at Peking of the successful Keu-jin men for the degree of Tsin-tsze.

The following is an account of the perils of the seapassage in a chinese fast boat, between Lintin and Macao. passage in a chinese last boat, between Lintin and Macao. The night I left (the 12th), going over in a Lintin fastboat with nine men, we were stopped at 10 P. M. two miles from Lintin, and boarded by a thief mandarin smug boat; she contained certainly one hundred men; down each side were planted a row of men, each armed with a broad long dagger like a Spanish sword; six came on board us, and roused out every portion of the boat; I sat still, and when they had done, I told some of them who spoke English, that "they were fools and would lose their heads", and I suited the action to the word.

EDICT RESPECTING SOUTH AMERICAN DOLLARS.

Lew, heën of Heang-shan, and acting heën of Nan-hae, raised five steps, and enrolled ten times, and Chang, heen of Yang-shan, and acting been of Pwan yu, raised live steps and enrolled ten times, for the purpose of com-On the 14th day of the 2d moon of the 15th year of

Taou-kwang (march 12th) we received from the Kwangchow-foo an official communitation, as follows.

On the 20th day of the 2nd moon of the lifteenth year of Taoukwang, I received from the guardian of the prince and governor general of the two Kwang (provinces), Loo, an official reply.

It is authenticated that the said heën (the Nan-hae-heën) has united with the Pwan-yu-heën, and they have jointly petitioned respecting their report of their assay of the qualities of the new-fashioned foreign money; and request

that'a proclamation be issued on their report. It is already proved to be in general use amongst the hong-merchants, shopkeepers, and brokers. It has been already proved by assay, that the quality of the fowl-money (Mexican dollar) compared with the foreign-face-money (Spanish dollar), is inferior in value one candareen, $4\frac{3}{10}$ and decimals of a cash; that of the tree-money (Bolivian Republic dollar) is superior $\frac{a}{10}$ and decimals of a cash; that of the staff-dollar (Peruvian Republic dollar), is superior $4\frac{4}{10}$ and decimals of a cash. In compliance with the regulations of the 5th year of Taou-kwang (1825. Vide Register No. 3, page 10.), le (cash) are to be the limit i.e. the decimals are to be cut off. I have ordered the Kwang-chow-foo and the two Heens (Nan and Pwan) to issue an explicit proclamation. Hong-merchants, artificers, soldiers, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to me, the Kwaug-chow-foo, it is proper that I enjoin the commands, prepare a document, and order the Heëns immediately to issue an explicit proclamation (that the) hong-merchants, artificers, military, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Do not oppose. Such are the ciscumstances.

This coming to us, the Heens, we obediently issue an explicit proclamation, for the purpose that the hongmerchants, artificers, shop-keepers, military, and people should fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth, all of ye (the above-named), in the currency of the newfashioned fowl, tree, and staff-money, are to observe the above proportions (which are again repeated). There is in the Kwang-chow-foo's office standards of the assayed dollars. It is absolutely necessary that all respectfully follow the different currencies. It is not allowed to deceive by inferior and false money, purposely to cause difficulties. After this proclamation, if any dare oppose, or are denounced, or detected, they will be immediately seized and punished. Decidedly, indulgence will not be allowed. All should obey with trembling awe. Do not oppose. A special edict. Taou-kwang, 15th year, 3d moon, 14th day. (April 11, 1835.)

We recommend the foreign mercantile community of Canton to memorialize the emperor, to order, by his imperial edict, that the dollars of all the South American States be received as currency throughout the empire. Without this exertion on their part, we fear the circulation of all coins, excepting the old Spanish dollar, will be confined to the province of Canton.

SYLPH'S OPIUM.

A meeting of the consignees of the opium taken out of the Sylph by the company's cruizer Clive, shipped on board the Sophia, and brought by that vessel on to Lintin, was convened by circular, and held at the house of Dada-bhoy Rustomjee, the consignee of the Sylph, on the 16th inst. Mr. Jardine in the chair. A letter from Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, of Singapore, to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and a bill of lading, also signed by Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, which consigned the opium to captain Wallace, and, in his absence, to Messrs, Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee, were put in and read. Various points were mooted: such as the power of Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and others, to put themselves in the place of the consignors, or to accept an abandonment; but as the

question involved many cases on which none present were prepared to offer an opinion until a further consideration of them, the only resolutions that were passed unanimously were, firstly; that captain Wallace deserved every praise for his conduct in transhipping the opium to the Clive, and for bringing it on to it's port of destination; and secondly, that a deputation of chinese brokers and others should be sent down to Lintin to inspect the opium, and that Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee should arrange and despatch the deputation. The meeting then adjourned to the 18th instant, having fixed that early day to decide upon their measures as soon as possible, in order to enable captain Wallace to fulfil his promise of returning to the Sylph, and to endeavour to save her, which captain Wallace conceived to be his imperative duty to the owners of the vessel and the underwriters.

ADJOUNED MEETING ON THE 18TH APRIL.

The same individuals, with one or two exceptions, assembled at the adjourned meeting, Mr. Jardine continuing in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the chairman requested the opinions of the assembly. In the course of the meeting it appeared to be the general opinion of all present, excepting Mr. Inglis, Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee, and captain Wallace, that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods in transitu, however well intended for the hencfit of all concerned, was an illegal and uncalled for proceeding, totally indefensible in it's results, and only to be excused at all as having been done under a misconception of their powers. It was thought generally, that the proper and legal course for captain Wallace, after he had landed the opium at Singapore, was to have taken sole charge of it ex officio as master of the Sylph, and to have met the consignees in China, and then arranged with them as to the mode of receiving payment for the freight and the delivery of the cargo; for all the marks being obliterated, there must be some common agreement as to the delivery.

But now, through the interference of parties at Singapore, the goods laden on board the Sylph and transhipped to the Sophia, although they have arrived at the port of discharge, are not to be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned, but to captain Wallace, who has in this case specially appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee his agents. There was much conversation on the subject, and captain Wallace offered to deliver the opium to the consignees, provided each and all would deliver up his bill of lading, and guarantee captain Wallace harmless for that act. To this Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee, were the only dissentient consignees present; it was objected that their dissent was founded on interested motives, inasmuch that, if the bill of lading from Singapore was acted upon, they would become the consignees of the whole of the Sylph's cargo, and thus be usurping a control over property to which they could show no kind of claim. Messrs Jardine, Turner, and Gibb, recorded their protest against such a proceeding; and captain Wallace was solemnly warned that he was doing an illegal act, and rendering himself accountable to the consignees After some further consultation, underwriters. captain Wallace, in a set speech, re-iterated his intentions of acting under the obligations imposed on him at Singapore, and his declaration of having appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Dadabhoy and Maneckjee Rustomjee, conjointly, his agents for the disposal of the opium transhipped from the Sylph to the Sophia; with instructions to pay the sums due on policies payable in Canton, and to remit the remainder to Calcutta, to answer the lien of one third, claimed by the Clive for salvage, and ten per cent for contingent charges; thirty five chests of opium having been left at Singapore, to meet the expenses incurred there. This declaration was received with great surprise by the meeting, and it was suggested that an application should be made to H. M. superintendents to

detain captain Wallace in China; but nothing on this point was then decided upon. The meeting then dissolved itself. In the course of the evening captain Wallace sent round a circular to those interested in the Sylph's cargo, containing his determination "to act in the manner marked "out for him at Singapore for the realization of the "property in China, and as he was bound to return to "Singapore immediately, he had consigned the goods to "Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs D. and M. "Rustomjee, for realization by public auction as early "as practicable, and had directed them to remit the profer "of Alexander L. Johnston, Esq. W. D. Shaw, Esq. "and himself, as trustees for captain Hawkins and all "concerned in the property." Protests were again entered on this circular.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Inglis, as representing the house of Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. stated that he accepted the agency thus conferred upon them by captain Wallace, and considered that Messrs T. Dent & Co. had been named in the bill of lading from Singapore only that they might be moderators in the affair between the consignees and captain Wallace; that Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. would, in the usual course of business, charge a commission on all the transactions connected with their duty as agents for captain Wallace in the matter of the Sylph's cargo, but that the commission so charged should be remitted to the bank of Bengal with the sale proceeds, to await the award that might be given at the close of all the proceedings.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee objected to transfer the opium to the consignees on their bills of lading on one ground, namely; that the opium consigned to him was old, and therefore more valuable than the rest: this objection was met by the proposal ot sort the opium, if it should be found possible so to do in the course of the sale; and to render separate account sales of each kind of opium; but this proposal was not received.

The consignees at Macao had no opportunity of declaring their sentiments owing to the speedy departure of captain Wallace.

The foregoing is a sufficiently correct detail of what passed at the two meetings. The result has given general dissatisfaction, and occasioned great surprise to all concerned, except to those who benefit by the singular determination of captain Wallace. The course marked out to him, both by law and usage, appears to be plain. His vessel is stranded; there is a salvage-loss; the goods are transhippedbeing all one commodity of different qualities and under different marks, which latter are obliterated-and are brought to the port of destination; the consignees meet, and the numerical majority, as well as, we presume, the majority of the goods, are willing to adopt any method that can meet the difficulties of the case, and to give captain Wallace every possible acquittance, by delivering up their bills of lading, and by other means, if desirable; but they want and claim the possession of their own and their constituent's property, and endeavour to prevent any third party coming between them and the consignors; but from this and all other arrangements they are precluded by captain Wallace acting upon the advice of parties at Singapore and here, and endorsing over a bill of lading which attaches property in transitu from the consignor to the consignee. We do not profess to give a legal opinion in this case; but we cannot help thinking that captain Wallace has made himself liable to an action of trover from every one concerned in the Sylph and her freight. And we shall endeavour to collect in as small a space as possible some rules and opinions that bear on this subject from the authorities we possess and have access to.

As a general rule, the right to abandon must necessarily depend upon the amount and not on the cause of loss.

The insured are not bound to abandon in any case, and if sales are made adversely against the insured, or even if it were made by the master in case of extreme necessity, the insured would be entitled to recover for a total loss, without notice of abandonment. (Hughes on marine insurance, page 387.)

The adjustment of a partial loss on goods sea-damaged, is by a comparison between the gross produce (not the net proceeds) of the sound and damaged sales; for the underwriters have nothing to do with prices, nor with losing and saving markets; and —"The insurer is not always in the "place of the assured; he is only guarantee to him for the "damage that may happen to the thing insured." (Valin.

"damage that may happen to the thing insured." (Valin. Sterens on Average, passim.)

The disposal however of the cargo by the master is a matter that requires the utmost caution on his part. He should always bear in mind that it is his duty to convey it to the place of destination. This is the purpose for which he has been intrusted with it, and this purpose he is bound to accomplish by every reasonable and practicable method. Every act that is not properly and strictly in furtherance of this duty, is an act, for which both he and his owners may be made responsible; and the law of England does not recognize the authority of any tribunal, or of licer, acting upon his suggestion or at his instance; but will scrutinize their acts as much as his own.

A sale is the last thing that the master should think of, because it can only be justified by that necessity, which supersedes all human laws. If he self without necessity, his owners as well as himself, will be answerable to the merchant and they will be equally answerable if he places the goods at the disposal of a Vice Admiralty court, in a British colony, and they are sold under an order of the court, such a court having no authority to order a sale. And the persons who buy under such circumstances, will not acquire a title as against the merchant, but must answer to him for the value of the goods.

When the ship has arrived at the place of her destination, the master must take care that she be safely moored or anchored, and report his ship and crew, and deliver his manifest and other papers to the proper officers, according to the law and custom of the place, and without delay deliver the cargo to the merchant or his consignees upon production of the bills of lading and payment of the freight and other charges due in respect of it; and he has no right to detain the goods for wharfage, if the consignee tenders the freight, and requires them to be delivered over the ship's side &c. (Abbett on ships).

We have looked through several books, but have

We have looked through several books, but have not met with any case where the master declined to deliver up the goods to the consignees only because the marks were obliterated; and appointed his own agents to sell the goods, and to remit the proceeds to a bank where they must be totally beyond the control of all parties interested, either consignors, consignees, underwriters, or agents. By this act of captain Wallace it appears that no alternative is left to the consignees who are insured but to abandon; and should any consignee not be insured his property is arbitrarily detained from him and placed under the control of others for a time to which, at present, no limit can be surmised. And through this forced abandonment the underwriters will-contrary to legal maxims-profit by the wrong done to the consignees, and be benefited by the saving market and prices in China: which the law never contemplated for them; for it should be remembered that the principles of assurance are for the benefit of the assured, not of the assurers. And where parties are willing to receive their damaged goods, to ascertain the damage, and claim only for it from the underwriters, that course which prevents such reception and adjustment, and removes the goods from the control of the only parties interested in them, namely: consignors, consignees, and underwriters, must be illegal. We think captain Wallace should have remained in China, and followed the directions of the majority of the consignees in number and property; it would have been as easy to ascertain the portion of the opium due to any particular dissentient consignee as it is to calculate a particular average from the gross produce of the sound and damaged sales. of hastening to the assistance of the Sylph is not valid; for she is already in the charge of the agents of the insurance offices; and at this present moment may be either a total wreck, or lying in Singapore harbour. If it is possible to float her off the reef, the attempt will not be delayed until captain Wallace is present. His Private affairs may call him to Calcutta, but we presume to think that his duty to the owners and freightors of the Sylph should be first discharged; and that that duty would be more efficiently and satisfactorily discharged in Chinawhere the freight of the Sylph now is—than in Calcutta. However, captain Wallace has followed the plan recommended by his advisers in Singapore and Canton. The result will prove whether that advice was sound, either in law or usage.

We have copied from the Bombay Courier of the 13th of dec. the correspondence between lord Napier and the Parsee merchants in Canton in the month of

september last year. We first saw this correspondence on the 3rd of January, in the Singapore Chronicle of the 13th of november. Now that we have possession of the opinions of the Bombay Courier and Bengal Hurkaru on the consistency of the men and the policy of their measures, we think it may not be uninteresting to the public-and particularly to our distant readers—to submit the whole in one view to their reflection and judgment.

THE PARSEE MERCHANTS AT CANTON.

We publish to day some correspondence, which has not hitherto Appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and lord Napier, relative to the late stoppage of trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the China authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wishes and regulations as far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as there was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, they discovered a portion of the commercial community against which they were acting disposed to give in. They seized the favorable opportunity—a meeting was proposed at the Consoo house, and the Parsees, who, only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding lord Napier and the trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chop, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to his Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to lord Napier that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents from a continuation of the restrictions on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solomn engagement; and moreover, it does not appear that their constituents were differently situated from the constituents of the English merchants in Canton, who remained stanch; or that they, themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.—(Bombay Courier, 13th December.)

Dadabhoy Rustomjee and other Parsee merchants, or their friends at Bombay, have published a correspondence which took place between them and lord Napier, from which it clearly appears that the Parsee merchants at Canton, in opposition to the earnest recommendation and request of his Lordship and their own formal agreement, attended the meeting at the Conson House to which they were invited by the Hong merchants. This of course had the effect of weakening the hads of the Chief Superintendent, and strengthening those of the Chinese by showing that lord Napier was not supported unanimously by the body of British merchants. We notice the fact only for the purpose of bringing of British merchants. We hotte the lact only for the purpose of bringing into view every circumstance that led to the unfortunate result. We cannot but regret that so respectable a body of merchants as the Parsees, as British subjects enjoying the protection of the British Government, should have thus virtually leagued with the Hong merchants in opposition to the only legal authority which they were bound to recognize.— Bengal Hurkaru, 30th December.)

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We, the undersigned Parsee merchants, beg leave respectfully to address your lordship on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which we find ourselves involved by the present position of affairs between your

lordship and the Chinese government.

In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship's arrival here In common with all british subjects we hance your lordship's arrival here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and wellbeing of foreigners in China. We did not expect that the change in trade could be brought about without some difficulty, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the British trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your lordship's measures.

We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment; and we therefore respectfully lay befere your lordship this our memorial, and point out to your lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interest we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of august and september are those in which the principal The months of august and september are those in which the principal sales of Cotton, &c. are made here, and the chinese buyers, though accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may form most dangerous combinations against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties comes to be brought into market at once.

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

Our constituents in India, calculating also upon the usual promptified of remittance for their goods, will contract engagements, depending on such remittances, and the consequence of their being detained here need not be described to your lordship. The ship-owners must also be great sufferers, if their ships are detained—their expenses are heavy, and many of the voyages depend on agreement which they will not be able to fulfill, unless the trade be speedily renewed. Indeed, whichever way we look, ruin appears certain if the present state of things lasts but a short time longer. We are convinced your lordship is acting for the best, but we cannot sit down quietly and see certain ruin coming both to ourselves and to others who have entrusted their property to our care, we therefore beseech your lordship to devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure it cannot be your lordship's wish nor his Majesty's benevolent intention should be intailed on us.

Canton, 10th Sept., 1834.

We have &c.
DADABHOY RUSTOMIEE,
and other Parsee merchants. [Signed]

Canton, 10th September, 1834:

TO DADABAOY ROSTOMJEE,

and the other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial stating the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present

the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present position of affairs between myself and the chinese government, &c. &c. I can assure you I am very sensible of the cruelty and injustice with which the said government has acted towards the British merchants, and that I will relax no endeavour to restore matters to their former course. It would be highly inexpedient to enter into premature discussion on these points. I therefore can only repeat that they shall continue to have my best and most deliberate attention.

[Signed] NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

[Signed]

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We had the honor to receive your lordship's acknowledgement of our memorial of the 10th instant, and we felt grateful for the assurance that your lordship would use every exoftion to relieve us from the distress occasioned by the present unhappy position of affairs with the chinese government. We consider it our duty to inform your lordship that we met the hong merchants this day at the Consoo house by their invitation; and were there informed by Howqua, the senior hong merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all the commercial intercourse till your lordship has left Canton and the frigates been ordered away. We beg respectfully to lay before your lordship the chinese chop we have received on the subject. It is farthest from our wish to endurress your lordship by repeated memorials, but we dare not in justice to curselves, and in duty to our constituents—whose interests are vitally threatened by the stoppage of the trade,—onit an opportunity of representing our case to your lordship, which we do most My lord,-We had the honor to receive your lordship's acknowledgewhose interests are vitally threatened by the stoppage of the trade,—omit an opportunity of representing our case to your lordship, which we do most respectfully, merely repeating what we stated in our former memorial, that the consequence of continuance of the present state of things will be utter ruin to thousands, of our countrymen depending on the China trade. The hong merchants represented the case as pregnant with damage to property and even life, from causes over which they have no controul: and recognising us as peaceable merchants, have recommended our leaving Cauton, offering us chops. We therefore once more beseech your lordship earnestly to consider our case and adout measures for religing us from the distress ing us as peaceanter instructions, ing us chops. We therefore once more beseech your lordsnip camesury consider our case, and adopt measures for relieving us from the distress under which we now suffer, and the ruin which nothing but speedy the trade can now avert.

We have, &c.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, and other Parsee merchants. [Signed]

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, and other Parsee merchants.

and other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to acquaint you, whatever you were told at the Consoo house by Howqua and the other hong merchants, that the whole is false. I may say that I believe that you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the trade. When they presume to tell you even your lives are in danger, they are only endeavouring to operate on your fears. You are British subjects, and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves. If you take my advice you will remain where you are, and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty.

Signed Naples. Chief Surerintendent. NAPIER, Chief Surerintendent. [Signed]

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATISE CONCERNING CHINA.

(Concluded from No. 15. Page 60.)

(Concluded from No. 15. Page 60.)

Besides that, the portuguese have resisted my fleet, when it would have been better if they had allowed themselves to be taken, than to kill my people. And besides, that it is long since they came to the seas near my kingdom to trade like ladrones and not like merchants; by which, if they were natives as they are strangers, they would be subject to the pain of death and to forfeit their goods, because all were guilty. The Tutam, by whose order so many people were put to death, pretended still that I should exalt him; but their hearts, their "souls, and their blood cried aloud to heaven for instice." people were put to death, pretended still that I should exalt him; but their hearts, their souls, and their blood cried aboud to heaven for justice, after ir heads were severed off so cruelly. I, seeing such great evils have in committed, in reading the papers my eyes cannot restrain their tears, I my heart is pierced with pain. Neither do I know why my Louthias who have captured these people have not released them, in order that I should never hear of such great cruelties. This reflects on the natural mercy of a gentile king: which is still encouraged by the merciful laws of his country, and which we say are most merciful touching the deaths of malefactors, and in them they are slow. Here follows the sentence. On a view of all these things, I command that Sen-foo shall be a great Louthia, as he acted with justice in the commission I charged him with and reported the truth. I order also Quin-cheo to be a grandee, because he

wrote to me the truth concerning the cruisers who carried concealed goods and

wrote to me the fruth concerning the cruisers who carried concealed goods and traded to the portuguese at sea. But those who have been perverse, I shall degrade them to the level of those who plant rice, and even lower.

Morcover, because the Pacho traded with the portuguese, and through bribes also permitted the inland merchants to trade with the portuguese, and while these things were being done, wrote to me that the portuguese were ladvones, and came to my land only to rob. And this same he told to my Louthias, who presently answered that he lied: for they already knew the countrary. And here he named ten Louthias. All you others are to wear the red helmets, to which I condemn you, but you deserve to be put lower than I have placed you.—And as to Chae and others, (here he names many more), who by taking prisoners these men and in perpetrating so many cruelties pretend not to fear me, but that I would still exalt them all. Bosides, knowing that you also took bribes, I hereby degrade you all.

And if the Aitao and Latthissi sought to kill so many people, why did you agree? But then as consenting you went along with them, you have incurred the same blame. Chifoo, and Chachifoo, you also conformed to the wishes of the Aitao and the Luthissi, and you went with them to kill those who were guilty, as well as the innocent.

Therefore, all the above named I condemn to the red caps. As to Loppo, when the content is the condemn to the red caps.

kill those who were guilty, as well as the innocent.

Therefore, all the above named I condemn to the red caps. As to Loppoo, who proved he had a good heart, for when the Tutao (Tetuh?) ordered to kill the people, he said that I should be first informed. As he has done well, I shall reward him as he deserves, and order that he be made a Louthia. San-che I appoint my judge of the city of Cansi. The Antexeo I order to be deprived of his honors. Assao, who knows the portuguese language, is to have honor and a salary where he was born (this was the boy through whom the portuguese defended themselves, using him as a linguist; they gave him the title and allowances of a Louthia). As to Chinque, the chief of the merchants who went to trade with the portuguese at sea, and cheated gave him the title and allowances of a Louthia). As to Chinque, the chief of the merchants who went to trade with the portuguese at sea, and cheated them, bringing many goods on shore, they shall be demanded back and warehoused for what the portuguese may want to eat, and him and his four companions I condemn to the red caps, and they shall be banished to where it shall seem best to my Louthias; and let these give to every one the punishment he deserves. As to the Chae, I order him to bring me here the Tutao, that his crimes may be made known to all the great men of my court, and order him such justice as to me may seem fit. The Tatao was jointly consenting to the evil deeds of the Aitao and the Luthissi; for it is sure the Luthissi and the Aitao themselves informed him, and they gave him part of the profits they took from the portuguese, in order that as the chief he might Luthissi and the Attao themselves informed him, and they gave him part of the profits they took from the portuguese, in order that as the chief he might approve all they had done; for in truth, those would never dare to do so much without having his consent, and hearing his advice.

This man, hearing the sentence against him, hanged himself, saying, that as the heavens gave to him to be born entire he would not allow any belief the sentence of his head!

This man, hearing the sentence against film, hauged nimself, saying, that as the heavens gave to him to be born entire he would not allow any body to cut off his head!

The chiefs of the cruisers who are still prisoners, shall be again quostioned and immediately be despatched. Cui-chu shall be immediately removed from the degree of Louthia, without being again heard. Chihee, the chief of the twenty-six, I order to be released along with them, for I find that they are very little to blame. Those who owe money, it shall be immediately received from them. Famichim and Toumicher shall die, if it seems good to my Louthias, and nothing shall be done but what seems best to them. Afonso de Paiva and Pero de Cea (these were portuguese) Antonio and Francisco (these were slaves), as they are found guilty of killing people belonging to my fleet, shall be confined in prison like the Luthissi and Aitao, where, according to the custom of my kingdom they shall all die—slowly. The other portuguese who are living, with all their attendants, which are altogether fifty one, I order that they be taken to my city of Cansi, where I order that they be well treated, for my heart yearns towards them, and for their sake I punish my own people after this manner. And I treat them thus, because it is my wont to do justice to all. As the Louthias of the fleet are found to have small blame, I order them to be released, and I behave thus to them that all my Louthias may see all that I do, and that I do it with good will. I order all these things to be done forthwith.—Thus far runs the sentence.

Clearly to be seen from the process of this sentence, is the good course and order of justice which obtains amongst this idolatrous and barbarous people, and the natural mercy with which God has gifted a king who lives without having a knowledge of God. And with how great diligence and with what great importance he treats weighty affairs: the good government of this land, and the great justice, appears to be the cause why China, a kingdom so great as we have shown it to be, has maintained itself for so great a number of years in peace, without insurrections; and God has protected it, for it's enemies have never made inroads and caused damages, and generally he has sustained it in abundance, prosperity and fulness. And the rigorous justice of this land is the curb of the wandering inclinations of the people, and yet, strict as it is, nevertheless the prisons are generally full of criminals, being so many as we have already said. as we have already said.

And as famines are frequent it is necessary to have a great force throughout the country as well as on the coast, to restrain the licentiousness of the numerous ladrones that break out.

out the country as well as on the coast, to restrain the hendiousness of the numerous ladrones that break out.

The Portuguese who were set free according to the sentence, when journeying to where the king ordered them, found on the road all necessaries in great abundance, and in the houses which, as we said above, the king has in all towns for the Louthias, when they travel. They carried them in large bamboo chairs on men's backs, and they were in charge of small Louthias, who caused every where all they required to be given to them, until they delivered them to the Louthias in the city of Cansi. Henceforth, the king only allowed them per month one foo of rice, which was as much as one man could carry upon his back; if they needed more they must shift for it through their own industry. Afterwards, they again scattered them in twos and threes in several places, to prevent them in time from becoming powerful by combination. Those who were condemned to death, were immediately put into the condemned cells. And Afonso de Paiva found means to acquaint the freed portuguese, that at first entrance he had forty lashes and was treated very ill, showing himself in God comforted. Those who were turned adrift by little and little found their way to the Portuguese vessels through the industry of some chinese, who brought them by very secret ways, on account of the very large profit which they received from the Portuguese merchants who traded with them at Canton.

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THE

BAININON

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1835.

NO. 17. | PRICE |

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Searight; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th April, 1835.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SOPHIA. For freight apply to D. & M. Rustomjee.
Canton, 18th April, 1835.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.
THE ship LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain J. H. Johnston. For freight apply to
Canton, 6th April, 1835.

Canton, 6th April, 1835.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE ship CAPTAIN COOK, William Thompson commander, 452 Tons
Register, A. 1. To sail with all despatch. Apply to

JARDINE, MALHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

HE undersigned have commenced business as General Agents, under the firm of "BELL and COMPANY;" in correspondence with SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, BART. & Co, London, and Messrs. COCKERELL & Co. Calcutta.

WILLIAM BELL.
GEO. G. de HOCHEPIED LARPENT.
anton, April 16th, 1835.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.
FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

Canton, April 16th, 1835.

FOR SALE, a few sets, cound, at main the subscription price; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

AVISO AL COMERCIO

AVISO AL COMERCIO

EXPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el
Abaca en rama bien prenzada, para proporcionarlo a mucho menos
tosto que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D.
Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Adua
na, se prenza abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de Iú.
pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrádos—La localidad de los mismos
camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho
artículo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835.

Agustin Scarella.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

British Chamber of Commerce

Caston, 13th January, 1835.

Agustin Scarella.

Agustin Scarella.

Agustin Scarella.

Agustin Scarella.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

POD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1 Inch to 1 Inch. Anchors, 11 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 11 to 61 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing ails, 11 to 12 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835.

FOR SALE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100.
REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at
R. Markwick & Co. BLANK ENGRAVED
Apply at the CANTON
25 Cents per set, apply to

NOTICE

THE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st
January, 1835, for Marine Insurance, is now in action.
Canton 19th. January, 1835.

THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by

JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China,

Payable in case of loss by

Messrs. Gregson, Melville & Knight, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. Gilmore & Co. ,, in Calcutta

R. EDWARDS.

3 American Hong. POR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to Canton, 11th December, 1834.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Friday the 1st of May, and following day, will be sold by Public Auction at Lintin to the highest bidders.

(On Account of the Concerned)

From 100 a 400 Chests of the damaged OPIUM saved from the SYLPH.

And a further Quantity will be pnt up to Public Sale on the 15th of May.

TERMS. Fifty Dollars per Chest bargain Money to be paid down, and the remainder of the purchase Money in Seven days from the day of Sale, or the Bargain Money will be forfeited.—Fourteen days, from the day of Sale, to be allowed for clearing; after which the Opium will be at the risk of the Buyer, and Godown rent will be charged. Fees payable on delivery.

Sale to commence at 10. A. M.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs D. & M. Rustomjee, Canton; Captain Crockett, Lintin, or Mr. Markwick, Macao.

Canton 23rd April. 1835.

Canton 23rd April, 1835.

MACAO LOTTERY.

O commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictonary.

Direct to the Editor.

PROSPECTUS

OF AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTIGUESE SETTLEMENT IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception with which friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two "Contributions to an historical sketch of Macao" (which they did me the favour to accept in 1832 and 1834) I have ventured to presume that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlement and the Roman Catholic mission in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

CONTENTS.
PART FIRST.

I. TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS: Preliminary remarks. 1. LIAMPO—LYANGPO—NINGPO. 2. CHINCHEW—CHAN-CHOW—CHAN-CHOW-FOO. 3. TAMAO—SANSHAN OF ST. JOHN. 4. LAMPACAO.

II. FIXED SETTLEMENT AT MACAO. Chap. 1. HISTORICAL NARRATIVES.
Chapter 2. TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.
Chapter 3. Division. [a] Parochial districts, Public Buildings—Charches, viz. Parish churches—collegiate churches—convents—monastery—hermitages.
—Senate-house.—Fortifications: Monte—Guia—St. Francis—St. Peter—Nossa Senhora de Bomparto—Santiago, or the Bar-for. [b] Ports: Typa—Inner harhour.
Chapter 4. Population Preliminar—Cal.

Nosa Senhora de Bomparto—Santiago, or the Bar-for. [b] Ports: Typa—Inner harhour.

Chapter 4. Population. Preliminary. [a]. Classes. Natural subjects:—Free—Slaves. Industry. Chinese vassals. Four villages—Four Pagodas—Campo. Foreigners. Library—Museum. [b] Public education. King's schools—Royal collegea at St. Joseph; Seminary and college ancient at St. Paul. [c] Charitable insitutions. Misericordia—Asylum for female orphans—Asylum of Mary Magdalen. [d] Hospitals. St. Lazar for lepers—one civil, another Military Hospital.

Chapter 5. Governmern? Preliminary, [a] Pure municipality for 250 years. [b] Senate "Camera" 1. Domestic political influence on its members—on its suballern officers—on the Christain population in general—on the military department—on the civil department—on the population. 2. Domestic economical influence; on receipts; on expenditures. [c] Constitution of Macao. Preliminary 1. Senate, members of the—their duties—their prerogatives. 2. Governors, the presidents over the Senate. Is the head of the military; their means of defence. 3. Minister, vice president and Judge of the customs. 4. Royal Chest. Its singular fate, actual administration of receipt and disbursement. Its state at the end of 1833.

Chapter 6. Foreign relations, [a] With Portogal; [b] Goa; [c] The Dutce; [d] The Britsh; politically. [e] With China. 1 Politically—Tribute, Grounderett. 2. Judicially. In civil cases, In criminal cases, In commercial cases. History of the trade. Hoppo Measurement. Duties. Ship-building. 3. Diplomatically; Envoys. Thomé Peres, Diego Pereira, Gil de Goys. Ambassadors. Emanoel de Saldanha; Alexander Metello de Souza e Manezes; Francis Xavier Pacheio e Sampayo. 4. Conventional. Fact. Mandarin influence. 5. Correlative interaccially. [M] With Japan. Catholic mission; Commerce; Diplomatic convoys. [g] With Manlal; [h] With Thime; [i] With Batavia; [j] With Goa; commercially, [m] With Cochinchina; commercially; political mission. Actual state of trade at Macao.

III. Suburban Settlements. 1. Green island;

III. SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS, 1. Green island; 2. Oitem or Oiteng; 3. sundry lodges.

PART SECOND.

I. OF THE ROMAN CAPHOLIC CHURCH AND DISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary.
I. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MACAO. 1. King's putronage. 2. Hierarchy:
3. External rites. Brotherhoods, Processions, Burying ground, Church immunity, Bonfire. 4. Objections to chinese recreations at Macao. 5. Actual state of the Roman Catholic religion in the bishoprick of Macao.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary: 1, Missionaries.
 Papal legates to China. Charles Thomas Maillard de Tournan; Charles Ambroise Mezzabarba; Two Carmelites.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON; republished from the Chinese Repository, with the editor's permission.

What could not properly be embodied in the cursory description of distinct matter has been added in an Appendix. The work will be enriched with four lithographic prints: two of them representing the funeral monument of St. Francis Xavier, erected on the island San-shan, or St. John; two are plans of Macao; one of them drawn probably in 1655, the second delineate in 1834; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a lithographic view of the great landing place "Praya grande" at Macao.

A copious index will refer the reader to the contents of the work, which will make out, it is supposed, from 350 to 370 pages in full size octavo, including the supplement.

cluding the supplement

with make out, it is supposed, from 530 to 570 pages in this size octave, sent cluding the supplement.

Were the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent his manuscript to the press without troubling anybody; but his inability compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a principal part of his property in establising a Free school in which children of both sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education, are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of their native country (Sweden), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c. so much as may be useful to youths, whose future destination shall be to employ themselves in any branch of the mechanical arts. By the last report (1833) from the directors of the Free-school, the founder had the satisfaction to learn that 221 boys were under the daily tuition of an excellent professor after the Lancastrian method (a house was preparing for the education of young girls). Forty nine boys had that very year left the Institution, where they had previously been instructed, by hired masters, in the first principles of different mechanical occupations; and they were then, according to their choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands each of them may acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little, fortune has vanished. This urged me to trouble

choice, placed with mechanics. at whose hands each of them may acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little, fortune has vanished. This urged me to trouble my friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing the new work will, I confidently hope, be granted by the benevolence of the honorable foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished acquaintance among Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a subscription list shall be presented, and an advertisement in the Chronica de Macao shall be published, inviting the Portuguese gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to honor me, or, in my absence, J. G. Ullman, Esq. of Macao, with their names, designating the number of copies which may be required. For strangers and those Gentlemen who may not have seen the circulated list, a list for general subscription will be open at the office of John Slade, Esq. Editor of the Canton Register, and another at the author's house, or, he being absent, at that of J. G. Ullman, Esq.

Should subscription lists be hereafter deposited at other places, it will then be duly announced in the public papers.

The price of the work will be two dollars, payable on delivery.

The net proceeds of the book are intended for my school, there to constitute a permanent Fund; the annual interest of which shall be converted into the purchase of treatises and books, which teach how to simplify and improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library will thus be formed, by which the young men, who had the advantage of being brought up at my school, and artificers of inquiring mind, may considerably advance their knowledge, and become efficient and estimable members of society.

Macao, 20th December, 1834.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 20th December, 1834.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only reported arrival, since or last, is the Ameircan ship ship Mary, captain Furber, from New-York the 20th of november. We have not heard that she has brought any intelligence of importance from America or Europe.

Mr. Inglis presents his compliments to the editor of the of the Canton Register, and begs that he will record in the next number of that periodical:

"That he is made, in the report upon the proceedings "at the public meeting about the Sylph's affairs, to express "an opinion on the legality and propriety of the transac-"tions at Singapore, which he never intended to express, "and which neither he nor those with whom he acts appear "to have expressed, according to the secretary's report.

22nd April, 1835.

We beg to be permitted to remark on the above communication, simply, that the cause of it appears to be more a matter of illogical inference than of direct assertion.

We said in our last number that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods in transitu, appeared to all the meeting, except Mr. Inglis and Messrs.D.&M.Rustomjee, to be illegal: but we think it is a non-sequitur—that it does not logically follow—to assert that we said those gentlemen expressed an opinion either

on it's legality or propriety. In fact, at both the meetings, D. Rustomjee was altogether silent; and at the first meeting if we remember rightly-Mr. L. Dent & Mr. Inglis declined to express any opinion on the acts of the parties at Singapore; and Mr. Inglis observed the same line of conduct at the last meeting. We are, therefore, quite willing to clear up the obscurity of our expressions; and we regret that our report should have been considered in any way either as too redundant or defective, to convey to our readers a true and faithful account of what passed at the meetings, and of the opinions and sentiments of those who were present, on the affair of the Sylph's opium.

SYLPH'S OPIUM.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In the present pause of affairs the public are much obliged to this ques-

ion as a source of conversation.

Not being deeply implicated, it amuses me greatly.

Men ship opium per Sylph, for Canton, getting a captain Robert Wallace to sign things, called bills of lading for it. This captain Wallace runs his ship on a rock, and summonses a captain Hawkins and certain Singahis ship on a rock, and summonses a captain Hawkins and certain Singapore gentlemen, who may be very good men, but have no more right to represent the un-insured original shippers than they have to represent the Bank of England. These parties re-load the opium on a new craft, and captain Wallace, of the Sylph, doffing his attributes, appears on the deck of this new craft as consignee of that property he before signed his name for and bound himself to protect and deliver to twenty other parties as consignees.

as consignees.

A shipper of 50 chests, un-insured, steps on board the Sophia, at Lintin, and the following dialogue takes place.

"I hear this vessel has the Sylph's opium on board; if so, here is my bill of lading for 50 chests, signed by captain Wallace; let me have my opium, I have brought a boat."

Toward stops Mr. consigned Wallace; and wallace.

opium, I have brought a boat."

Forward steps Mr. consignee Wallace, and says,—"you cannot have your opium; captain Hawkins claims one third salvage; and I am captain Hawkins' agent; each chest being \$150-\$7500."—"Very well; here are the dollars, reserving after adjustment."—"But then, there is the Sophia's freight."—"Good, how much?"—"Two hundred."—"Here it is. Give me my opium."—"Oh no!—You see some friends have been very kind to me, and I must give them commission."

"Why, I think in my property being nearly destroyed by salt-water, I have already lost enough; but rather than have delay or words, though I myself am an opium-seller, here is your commission, \$15 per chest more, =\$750; now give me my property."—"Oh no!—You see I have agreed to sell all by auction, and lodge all in the bank of Bengal."—"But I have already sold mine here, by private sale, and as to Bengal, I have ac-

to sett att by auction, and toage att in the bank of Bengal. —"But I have already sold mine HERE, by PRIVATE SALE, and as to Bengal, I have acceptances coming due, which, without the returns of this opium, I cannot meet."—"I am sorry for you, but I won't change."

Now, Mr. Editor, I did consider it the duty of a captain of a vessel, even on her loss, to carry on her cargo until the end of her voyage; here, the end comes; offers are made of every charge and expense; but, instead of

end comes; offers are made of every charge and expense; but, instead of delivery to his own signature, he grasps all.

Good heavens!—Mr. Editor, are we in a large commercial mart, dependent on good-laith for our existence as merchants?—Or are we in the little desert!—Certain it is that no leader of a Chappon would have behaved so atrociously to a captured caravan, as this sea-captain has to the owners of his own wrecked cargo. The captain of the Chappon would have put on a certain ransom; and, it being paid, he would have said:—"He would not have done as this sea-captain does: take all!—And sneeringly tell us:—Come to the autumn tair at Delhi, Bokhara, or Cairo, and I will inform you what portion of your own you are to receive heek!—For to us, the bank of Bengal is so. receive back!-For to us, the bank of Bengal is so.

Canton, 22nd April, 1835.

A SUFFERER

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The long-continued drought is becoming a matter of serious importance to the chinese; both the government and the people think and talk of little else. Fears for the future are excited in a great degree, and the dread of impending calamities disturbs the minds of this vain, selfsufficient people.

On the 28th of the moon (saturday, 25th inst.) the Kwang-chow-foo issued the following ludicrous document, by which he has drawn upon himself the general ridicule of

the people of Canton.

Pwan, the Kwang-chow foo, issues this proclamation. Now, the heavens for a long time have not sent down rain; the drought is complete; prayer and sup-plication are without effect; and all hearts are dried up with a burning grief. Within the boundaries of Kwang-tung is there not one extraordinary man, one wonderful scholar, able to drive away the dragon, and bring rain down from heaven?-Therefore, I proclaim to all

within the province, military, people, and all others, for their full information, that it will not be discussed whence he came, or whether he is of the feathered caps (Taousect), or dark silks (Budhists), should he be able by the powerful use of his magical arts to cause the sweet and fructifying showers of heavento descend; and I, the Kwang-chow-foo, with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him sincere worship and prayers; after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be abundantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise. Hasten, then, to the summons; lose not the accepted time. A special edict.

The next day (Sunday, the 26th April) the following Pasquinade was attached to the Kwan-chow-foo's earnest

invitation.

Kwang-chow-tae-show, yew Pwan kung, Ping she tso szele puh tung. Kin chaou kew yu woo ling ying, King jen chuh she fang keu lung.

Mr. Pwan is onr noble lord-mayor, But his foolish acts make the people stare; When, in vain, he prays for a rainy day, He orders to drive the dragon away.

> A MASTER-LAUGHER. (Signed)

In the first decade of the present moon, a Foh-keen man belonging to Amoy, was returning, in the old dragon packet, carrying some opium with him to sell at the Bohea hills. On the passage, he scolded his servant severely. The servant, being enraged, and knowing where he had concealed the opium, when they arrived at Nan-Heung-Chow, denounced him to the custom-house officers, and brought them to examine the boat; and in turning out the boxes and chests they discovered 100 balls of White-skin (Bombay) opium. They immediately put the tea merchant in irons, and forthwith carried the opium to the magistrates. The tea-merchant, dreading the consequences, and the loss of his reputation, offered a thousand dollars, and earnestly entreated that the affair might not be made known to the magistrates. The police consented and released him. And his servant, who had obtained a few taels of the money, not daring to return to the boat, ran away.

We have great pleasure in laving before our readers the following extract from a letter from captain Kennedy,

of the brig Governor Findlay, belonging to the enterprising house of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

"In turning to windward though the straits of Namo, on the 2nd of April, at 3 P. M. blowing a strong gale, we were fortunate in saving the lives of nineteen wretched sufferers (who were clinging to the wreck of a junk bottomup), with the assistance of a chinese boat, whose attention we called to their distressed situation. She was a passage-boat, running from the town of Namoa to Tatoo, and had been upset at day light that morning with sixty-eight people on board, all of whom, I fear, perished, except the nineteen above accounted for. Several dead bodies near the surface of the water floated past us when at anchor; and one poor fellow, notwithstanding our most anxious though unskilful efforts, died shortly after he was brought on board. The conduct of my men was very praise-worthy on the occasion; for although it was a sharp, cold day, many of them stripped off their own clothes for the purpose of clothing these peor unfortunates. We were watched through the straits of Namoa by two mandarin boats and two men-of-war-junks; one of Canton, and the other on the east end of the straits, an Amoy junk."

This successful exertion on the part of a foreign vessel.

This successful exertion on the part of a foreign vessel would, in any other country of the world, call forth the acknowledgments of the local government; and the relations of the rescued men would know whom to thank for the preservation of the lives of their fathers, husbands, and brothers. But in China, although the very seat of compassion and mercy, such feelings will never be publicly expressed by the government; but how will they trumpet forth their own good deeds, when shipwrecked mariners are unfortunately cast-away on their shores!-Nevertheless, let this deed be placed on record, to be hereafter referred to, if necessary, as a proof that the barbarian trade on the east-coast of China is not wholly useless to the Chinese themselves; and if they would learn, both from experience and example, their habits and manners might become humanized, as well as their naval skill and tactics improved.

We consider it a duty due to the memory and character of the late lord Napier, always to submit to our readers, in the pages of the Canton Register, every expression of opinion, worthy of attention, that falls under our notice, concerning his short but eventful administration in Canton.

It is also a duty no less due to ourselves, and the part which the Canton Register has always advocated since the commencement of the free trade, to avail ourselves of the approval of the public opinion elsewhere for our own support and the defeat of our enemies. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that we quote the following from the Calcutta Courier.

We derive from our China papers some further documents of interest relative to the late discussions with lord Napier. Among them is the vice-roy's report to his own government. It would seem that his deportment towards the "barbarian eye" was a stroke of policy, studiously shaped to check our pretensions. "Of late (says the viceroy) the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring: at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite that they should with severity be brought to order and directed." But he was most unwilling to come to extremities, remembering that the annual duties on the English trade alone produced 5 or 600,000 taels. "In itself this affects not the treasuries of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down; yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action." The document has rather less than the usual quantum of bombast, and there is something like a confession of our power in the declaration that "the said barbarians, except in guns and fire arms, have not one single peculiar talent." The opinion of the chinese upon the British nation in other respects is of very little importance. fire arms, have not one single peculiar talent." The opinion of the chinese upon the British nation in other respects is of very little importance.

upon the British nation in other respects is of very little importance.

The letter of the hong merchants which we publish, on the subject of a reference to England for another taepan, a commercial man, is about the fourth letter on the same subject and nearly in the same words, which they addressed to the British merchants before they received any reply. This however they did at last obtain, but it was only a declaration that Mr. Davis, as successor to lord Napier, could alone take cognizance of the matter. It is to be regretted that the merchants have not all along confined themselves to the official channel, instead of communicating separately with the chinese functionaries. The Parsee petition to the hong merchants and the letter of Messrs. Whiteman and others, while the trade was stopped, praying that the embargo might be taken off; cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very embargo might be taken off; cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very irregular proceeding, and as tending to compromise the king's representative in his negoatitions, and to bring his authority into contempt with the chinese. This it is clear they have done to some extent, from the manner in which they are alluded to by the viceroy.—Calcutta Courier, January 22.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CON-TINUANCE OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S AGENCY

IN CHINA.

The lord chancellor, in his speech made at the dinner given in Edinburgh to lord Grey last september, claims for the administration which succeeded the tory ministry in 1830, the credit of having "emancipated the trade of "India and China from the fetters of monopoly, and placed "on a new and solid and liberal footing the government of "an empire extending over more than seventy millions of "our fellow subjects."

And his lordship complains that what he and his colleagues have thus done, -with other measures denounced also as being nothing, but which do not relate to our present subject—"is said to be nothing because they "could not make the China trade more open than they have "made it. * * * A door cannot be more open than when flung "back to the full swing of it's hinge-than when thrown

"back to the wall."

Now, we think, the lord chancellor, on the subject of the opening of the China trade, has claimed much more credit for himself and his colleagues than is due to him or them. The country itself had determined that question, even according to the admission of one of those colleagues, Mr. Charles Grant. And the result of their measures for the superintendence-for the protection and promotion of of that trade has been already exemplified to the world, by which exemplification neither the British name and character, nor the trade, nor the measures, nor the men who conceived those measures, have gained any accession of reputation. The reliquias of those partial and restrictive measures still fetter the free trade in China, and shut outalbeit the door, according to the lord chancellor, is wide open-from that trade the money of British capitalists: we mean the establishment in China of company's agents trading for the company in defiance of an act of parliament,

which they scruple not to set at naught, contumaciously and contemptuously dis-regarding the laws of their own country, whilst they preach up implicit submission to the hong-merchants and government of Canton. This measure is so utterly weak and contemptible-so easily to be seen through, and so certain to impede the efforts of the functionaries deputed from the British government to protect the trade in China, -and which it fatally did those of lord Napier-that we cannot acquit lord Grey's administratian of having been a collusive party to the opposition and failure of their own measures: if the door was thrown open, the lock still remained, and a passe-partout was given to the directors of the E. I. company.

We have premised these remarks as introductory to the

following extract from the Calcutta Courier.

From these papers (Canton Registers) we also copy a curious document bearing ten signatures of firms and individuals as members of the newly established British Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to protest against the company's bill agency in China. We call it a curious document, for we have rarely seen so much ingenuity thrown away in stringing weak arguments together, for the purpose of undoing an arrangement not more advantageous to the company than it is beneficial to the general interests of trade, looked at in a comprehensive point of view. From the smallness of trade, looked at in a comprehensive point of view. From the smallness of the number of signatures to it, we conclude the protest cannot be regarded as speaking file sentiments of the majority of the merchants, although forwarded to the commission in a letter from Mr. Matheson, as Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, with a request that it should be laid before his Majesty's government in England and the right honorable the governor general of India,—which request Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent, promised to comply with. We understand that this government has received the document through the official channel. overnment has received the document through the official channel. Calcutta Courier, January 21.

We think the lord chancellor will not be able to defend this arrangement in a more explicit and satisfactory manner than the Calcutta Courier has done; for we consider the foregoing justification curiously weak. Nothing is easier than to call names; to assert that an argument is weak or an arrangement advantageous. But this will not do. In the Statement of Objections (see Register No. 45. Nov. 11th, 1834,) there are eleven paragraphs, each of which contain an objection to the company's agency in China, calmly indicated and temperately urged. The statement first submits that this procedure of the E. I. company is altogether illegal, being an infraction of the Acts 3rd and 4th. William IV. Cap. 85. and if this be true, all the acts of the company's agents are attainted. Now, it was the duty of the writer in the Calcutta Courier to refute the statement in detail, instead of sneering at it; but, as he is evidently a friend to this lawless proceeding, and has not done so, nor even attempted to point out it's expediency, in a comprehensive point of view, we must conclude that he does not see his way through the question, or that he is unwilling to ruin a rotten case by too much handling.

As to the smallness of the number of signatures, we beg to inform the Calcutta Courier that the sentiments of the majority of the merchants are expressed by those signatures; and that those signatures also represent the majority of the British trade to China, and of the private ships that frequented the ports of Lintin and Canton during the year 1834, which were 144, seventy seven of which were consigned to members of the Chamber of Commerce of Canton. And it would have been but just to the argument, and candid for the occasion, if the Calcutta Courier had adverted to the following notice in the Canton Register of the 11th of november, introducing the subject of the company's China agency to the consideration of the public.

"At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish to day a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

"As it must be considered an ex-parte view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject

of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion.

"Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections" one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another house (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency "of any Company's remittance operations through China; but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiments in the statement.

"Fair discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this

purpose."—(Canton Register, Nov. 11th, 1834.)

After re-perusing the statement of objections, and impartially and disinterestedly re-considering the matter, we recommend the Calcutta Courier to take another comprehensive view of the subject.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our local readers some extracts from the speeches of earls Grey and Durham and the lord-chancellor, at the dinner given in Edinburgh to the ex-premier. All the speeches contain sentiments and assertions of great importance; and entirely disprove the boasted existence of the spirit of re-action in the British The determination expressed by ministers of still being learners is gratifying to the school-master; and we may say, in the words of lord Brougham, that that statesman knows but little of his duty who thinks he can ever close his book and repose on his acquired knowledge, however great it may be. Should any man be so self-confident and presumptuous in the present age-and wherever the press is free-he will be awakened from his apoplectic sleepinduced by the fumes of food no longer grateful to modern palates—by the thunderclap of the voice of unsatiated millions, craving for subsistence which he cannot supply, because he has not watched the alternations of the mental appetites of his countrymen.

EARL GREY.

EARL GREY.

All this I trust will be corrected, and I live in sanguine hope that we will see, when these feelings have subsided, on the one hand the good sense of the people, on the other, the necessity to make concessions to popular opinion, to the spirit of the age, and to a desire of improvement with increased intelligence and order. This hope I will cherish, notwithstanding many things that have passad—notwithstanding the frantic declarations we have lately heard, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but on this, coming from men who would provoke a desperate and fatal conflict. They do not see that a temporary success on their part—and even that, I warn them, is impossible—(cheering)—could not fail to entail consequences that would be almost fatal to them and the Constitution. And on what hope is the desperate courage, if courage I can call it, founded? I am told that a reaction has taken place, or that a change is expected to take place. Many will tell you that it has already taken place—(laughter)—that those who have been eager in the cause of Reform have seen reason to repent their error, have renounced their former opinions, and are ready to embrace those whose every effort was to defeat the measure of Reform that has been atchieved. Reaction! vain and delusive thought! Who can see any symptom of such a state of things? I sit in the approbation that has followed me, so generally expressed by my countrymen since I left England? I sit in the expressions of regret and attachment which I have met with nevery step of my way to this | lace? Is it, lastly, in the meeting of this day? (Immense cheering.) Whatever their vain imaginations may tell them—whatever their wishes may suggest—however false statements may inducesome of them to believe such a thing,—it is hardly possible that any rational man among them can for a moment believe that any such reaction has any where taken place. No, gentlemen, the good sense and moderation in the people—their attachment to a King who so well deserves all their l

DIED.—At Canton, on the 23rd instant, Mn. Thomas H. Cabot, of Boston, U. S. A. Áged 21 years 23 days.

THE

DANDON REDOUGHER

- "The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
- " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
- " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

Tuesday, May 5th, 1835.

PRICE **NO. 18.** 3 50 CENTS

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. OTICES on the BAITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.

London: Smith, Ulder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American ship Regulus, Vasmer, from London the 14th of november, and Batavia the 12th of march, has, at length, brought us some items of European news, which will be found in our pages, under various heads.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

April 28th. The Kwang-chow-foo has built a rainsupplication altar in his public court, and a Budhist priest ascended it to day, reciting the books of his sect, praying He appears about forty years old, of a dark comfor rain. plexion. He is to continue worshipping and praying for three days, when rain must certainly fall!-Whilst he is chanting his prayers, there are a number of men on each side, beating drums and gongs. On the altar is placed a table, on which are laid out a number of fragrant candles and some clear water. On one side of the table a staff is placed upright. The altar is without any covering to shade his head; and the priest has been exposed the whole day to the heat of the sun, which has been scorching; yet no signs of perspiration have been observed either on his body or face. A great crowd have been gazing at him. It is said that he has not tasted food, and that the heat has increased since he has been on the altar.

The Kwang-chow-foo and others have petitioned the Foo-yuen to shut the southern gate of the city, in order to impede the Le and loosen the Kang, thereby to excite the moisture of the earth. The people are publicly informed of the circumstances. The Le and the Kang, have reference to the occult mysteries of the Pa-kwa, and the shutting of the southern gate is connected with those superstitions.

30th. The inefficacy of the prayers of the Budhist priest still continues to excite the ridicule of the people, which has been exhibited in various lampoons, reflecting on the government officers: the following are some that have been brought to our notice

Hwang teën chin noo wo Yuë-tung; Kew yu woo ling, fan yew fung; Tseay wan, Tsang-jin, kin ke jih?

Shrag-yang wei keen, yew ho kung? Imperial heaven's dreadful ire upon our land is shed, In vain we ask for genial rains, the wind is sent instead; O,praying priest of Budha, say, how many days may pass? For should the Shang-yang + not appear, you'll be written

down an ass. of the lampoons says that; "Our learned mayor and the daring priest annoy and insult the gods, and encrease the crimes of men (by their repeated prayers).

The priest is a native of Sze chuen province, and has visited Peking; and having learnt the praying-for-rain-craft, his efforts have been efficacious (it is said) in another district of Kwang-tung province; and the Kwangchow-foo, believing his words, permitted him to build an altar, and pray for rain. The priest, seeing that on the

appointed fourth day no rain fell, petitioned the Kwangchow-foo, requesting another earnest supplication for rain, and then to be allowed to go; but the Kwang-chow-foo refused, being dissatisfied with the numbers of people who were crowding the court, and fearing they might seize the opportunity to create a disturbance. He offered him five dellars, which the priest refused, and went away. The Koung-chow-foo, fearing that the idle people on the road would insult and laugh at him, sent policemen with him as a guard far as the western gate. It is not known where he rested that night. It is said that on the next day (the 5th) he arrived at the *Honan* temple. There the priests gave him a bad character, and would not allow him to remain, but drove him away. It is known where he now The following lines have been written on the subject.

Keën Tsang yin tuh, sung keu fung, yun, luy, yu; Tan kwan woo le, kew chuh jih, yuë, sing shin;

The fraudulent priest, lascivious and bald, chanting, drives away the wind, clouds, thunder and rain. The prayers of the avaricious and corrupt officers, cause the sun, moon, and stars to shine.

+ A fabulous one legged waterfowl.

We have already noticed the destruction, by fire, of the two houses of parliament. The following is an official account of the extent of the damage.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

"The house, Robing-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed.

the building—totally destroyed.

"The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed.

"The north end of the Royal Gallery, abutting on the Painted chamber, destroyed from the door leading into the Painted chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The house, Libraries, committee-rooms, Housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the committee-roms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.)

"The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House)—this building is totally destroyed.

"The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Diningroom under the house of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration.

"All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the house of commons are destroyed.

"The Levee rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

Spain. The civil war is still raging, and with encreased ferocity on both sides.

Donna Francisca Teresa of Spain, wife of Don Carlos, died at Portsmouth on the 4th of september, 1834, in the 36th year of her age.

Portugal. The young queen Donna Maria is to be married to her uncle in law, the prince Leutchenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, and brother of her step-mother the empress of Brazil, widow of Dom Pedro.

A change had taken place in both the French and Portuguese ministries, but nothing certain was known of the new appointments.

Admiral Napier had taken leave of Donna Maria, and returned to England.

We have published a letter from "Alpha," remarking on the tenor and language of a "Sufferer's letter in our last number.

We do not perceive that Alpha has given us an example of that charity he has advocated so sentimentally in his long letter: he is unjust, both to a Sufferer and to the

Editor of this paper.

We do not know how long Alpha has been a resident in Canton; or whether he has taken any pains to inform himself of the character of the Canton Register; but, if he will give himself the trouble to look through the last volume for 1834, we think he will be convinced that no ipse dixit of a secret enemy ever has been, or ever will be, admitted into our columns: for Alpha should know that the Editor is answerable to the public for the contents of his paper, and that the mere assumption of a signature does not imply a wish to remain secret, if publicity is required by any interested party

Again, a "Sufferer" did not refrain from expressing "his option until after the departure from this place "of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse." A "Sufferer's" letter, although dated in Canton the 22d of April, came from Macao. The "Agnes" did not sal until the 26th, and the letter was published on the 28th of

April.

Now, the meetings held in Carton respecting the Sylph's opium were on the 16th and 18th of April; the proceedings at both meetings were reported in the Register of the 21st of April. We do not know when the that Register reached Macao; but we think a "Sufferer" must have seen it before he wrote his letter, dated the 22nd of April. We, therefore, do not see any cautious forbearance on the part of a "Sufferer," in expressing his opinion on captain Wallace's conduct; and the heavy charge of being a secret enemy, and aspersing—that is: scandering, calumniating—the character of an absent man is unfounded, and comes with an ill grace from an advocate of charity.

A "Sufferer" attributes a motive to captain Wallace; namely: "Giving a commission to his friends!"—And he draws a parallel between captain Wallace and the leader of a Chappow: but this is not a forgery of false accusations:

for such is aspersion or slander.

Further, is there not something sinister in Alpha's assertion of the "impossibility of hearing in Canton" an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's "case; indeed, of any case!"—The facts are known to all; and more than that, the motives of captain Wallace, as made known by his own circular, and quoted in the Register, are also in the possession of the public mind. And this assertion of Alpha's is, moreover, uncharitable to the whole of the foreign community in Canton, inasmuch as it supposes them to be prejudiced, illiberal, ignorant; and it is also uncharitable and unjust to the Canton Register, as a channel of publicity. Let Alpha point out the invincible obstacles to hearing i.e. reading, in the columns of the Canton Register, an impartial statement of any case interesting to the public, or even one involving merely personal considerations, when publicity is courted.

Neither can we see that "A sufferer's" letter has any "evil tendency in giving fresh vigor to that discord "and dis-union at present characteristic of our little "community, and which makes us a the subject of reproof "in publications of other parts of the world." For, the subject matter of the letter is solely between captain Wallace and the "Sufferer." The above quoted ill-placed allusion, which involves a most insidious inference, is, we think, much more replete with evil tendency; as it evidently hints that the aspersions (so called by Alpha) of captain Wallace's character by "A Sufferer," may possibly stain the characters of some of our little community: a "most lame and impotent conclusion." For the rest, we cordially agree with Alpha in his exhortations to union; but we scarcely think our columns would be deserving of the epithet "Fair," if we had declined the decorations either of "A Sufferer's" complaint, or Alpha's animadversions.

The letter of Viator is full of queries which he, or any honest man, can answer satisfactorily; but we scarcely think that we have neglected our duty in passing unnoticed in the pages of the Canton Register the movements of a set | "the ships had sailed with un-signed manifests." Who was

of men so far removed from and unconnected with the British interests in China as are the members of H. M. commission. We attach no public importance to these movements; they affect only the personal characters of those concerned in them: and it is for their consideration whether their characters will be elevated by their laid up-in-ordinary states, and by their expecting or claiming salaries; and as to the latter, it will be for the consideration of the house of commons whether those expectations or claims shall be attended to or allowed. But how easily a stop might have been put to the people's thinking! How much more dignified as public servants, how much more respectable for individual character, would it have been if lord Napier's successor had immediately left the shores of China when his lordship died, and returned direct to England with his lordship's corse? - And, as it has since been sent home in the Orwell, there would have been no objection on the part of his lordship's family. The effect of such a decisive measure upon the Canton government would have been great; and equally so, we think, on the British government. It is true, in H. M. commission, "general instructions" under the royal sign-manual are mentioned, and we do not know what restraints those instructions may have put upon the locomotions of all the members of the commission; but, as we have seen several resignations followed by promotions, we must think that H. M. could not have been otherwise than pleased with his servants if they had resigned, or returned, immediately their presence in China became uscless-perhaps worse; and we are sure the country would have been pleased to save the money the commission has cost it since lord Napier's death: and such an honest and straightforward course of action would have deserved the confidence of the country on future occasions. But now, the commission is and has been a spectacle to the world. Repulsed from Canton, residing out of their limits, endebted to the forbearance of the governor of Macao for shelter as private individuals, for, we believe, he does not acknowledge them in their public capacity, what can their countrymen, what can the chinese, what can all the world think, but that their motions are governed only by considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. Great Britain should look after his own. The king of His service and the "dignity of his crown, the honour of his flag, the glory of his arms" are at a woful discount in China. The rising and falling of the barometer of pay and allowances, not of the barometer of national honour, is the great object of keen regard:

The report of the select committee of the house of commons on the Tea duties will be found in our columns. Perhaps it will not convey much information our local readers; yet one fact is worthy of notice; namely: the correct taste of the poorer classes in the qualities of tea. universally diffused taste will always ensure a supply of good tea, and satisfactorily disproves the assertions of many, that nothing but rubbish will be imported for tea by the free trade. This correct taste is by no means surprising; simple habits of living preserve all the senses in the highest perfection. It is well known that he who delights in frothing, cauliflower-headed pots of heavy wet, should estabish hs domicile near a well-frequented coach stand: it is a saying in London. "the lower the neighbourhood, the better the porter."- By paritylof reasoning, -the poorer the classes, the better the tea: that is, under the free trade more good tea will be imported than under the company's monopoly. As to the very highest classes of tea-which, by the by, have never yet found their way into England—their importation will be best encouraged by low duties: as the importation of every thing else will be.

A report of the first sale of free-trade-teas will also be found in to day's Register, imported in the Frances Charlotte. This ship, with the Georgiana, Camden, and Pyramus, sailed immediately after the expiration of the company's charter in April last year. Some, whose wishes were fathers to their thoughts, chuckled with the idea "that they would soon see those teas sent back to China, as "the ships had sailed with un-signed manifests." Who was

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to sign them?-And what is the use of anyone's signature to a manifest from China, unless it be that of the provincial

Canton, 29th April, 1835,

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

To the Editor of the Uanton Register,

Sir,—In addressing you at present, it is not my intention to enter into the pray and cons of the steps taken by captain Wallace in the disposal of such part of the cargo as was saved from the wreck of his vessel; it being a question which I must acknowledge myself (altho not in any way interested) incapable of giving an opinion upon; and which, with reference to the present stage of the proceedings instituted in this case,—not admitting of it's being adjusted here, but constituting it, as it were, a-judicial question that can be decided only in a court of law, by those well versed in the intricate laws of Insurance, I humbly conceive no one at Canton is competent to judge of. The object of my pre 30 letter is merely to animadvert upon that uncharitable spirit in which A Sufferer's' letter, contained in your last number, was evidently penned; a spirit which, above all others, is to be deprecated as the bane of society, as opposed to that social intercourse which ought to subsist in all communities, and as tending to keep alive those dissentions which, I regret to say, at present rend the society of our countrymen in this place. in this place.

an this place.
In all our acts we are supposed to have some object in view, some end to accomplish, be they for good or evil; and what, I would ask, could have been the object "A Sufferer" had in view in publishing, in such sinister Inguage, his remarks upon one act of an individual who has always borne the highest character for integrity, honest and upright conduct, assiduity in the performance of his duties, and attention to the interests of those whose property might have been entrusted to his care.

Let me even suppose for argument's sake contain Wallace to have have

property might have been entrusted to his care.

Let me even suppose, for argument's sake, captain Wallace to have been in error (altho this I am by no means prepared to admit) in the course he pursued with respect to the Sylph's opium, notwithstanding, it does not surely warrant such language as "A Sufferer" makes use of in commenting upon the subject, for were we to judge, by his letter, of captain Wallace's enduct in the affair, we must suppose him, to be a person void of all faith and honesty, yes, even worse than the leader of a band of freebooters, but hippily the "Sea-captain's" character is already too well established to be blasted by the ipse dixit of a secret enemy, who refrains from expressing his opinion until after the departure from this place of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse.

character he is pleased to asperse.

With reference to the almost impossibility of hearing in Canton an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case,—indeed of any case,—a just opinion cannot possibly, as I before remarked, he pronounced upon it here: for, if we knew all the attending circumstances, I have no doubt but

tial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case,—indeed of any case,—a just opinion cannot possibly, as I before remarked, he pronounced upon it here: for, if we knew all the attending circumstances, I have no doubt but that his conduct would appear in an excusable light; nay, perhaps, under a commendable form, and his motives very different from those which "A Sufferer" acknowledges himself from those which "A Sufferer" would ascribe to him; and where he supposes him impelled by bad design, he would be found to be prompted by conscience and principle.

"A Sufferer" acknowledges himself from to deeply implicated," and therefore "amused" with the discussion of the subject: this is proclaiming his own want of feeling in the sufferings of others; which is, however, but in unison with the whole tenor of his letter, and with the uncharitable spirit evinced throughout the whole of his production.

He must well know, that amongst the sufferers, captain Wallace himself is perhaps one of the greatest; notwithstanding, he must still heap upon him the two-fold misfortune of unmerited censure, instead of, with that noble generosity which adorns our nature, trying to palliate those distresses arising from fortuitous circumstances incidental to the life of man, and over which he can of course have no controul. Is "A Sufferer" infallible—Then, is he a merchant, and not fear that he may yet suffer by his own pernicious example? Is he of the same profession with captain Wallace, and not fear that it may yet be his own lot to be similarly situated?—Then will be feel the want of that assistance he now withholds, andthe weight of that accumulated misfortune which he would now fain heap upon one who is by far a greater sufferer than, from his own confession, we must infer he is himself.

As one of our most beautiful writers expresses it, an uncharitable spirit, is not only inconsistent with all social virtue and happiness, but it is also, in itself, unreasonable and unjust. In order to form sound opinions of characters and ac contained to him, he ordered them to break a bundle of arrows: the young men, the strong, being unable to effect it, he took them in his turn, and untying them, broke each of the arrows separately with his fingers. "Behold!" said he "the effects of union; united together, you will be invincible; taken "separately, you will be broken like reeds."

That amor patries, too, which is our boast as Englishmen, ought to be another incentive to unity; for, with reference to the limited knowledge possesed by the chinese of every other country but their own, they judge of ours by

the few English who are here; let us, then, lay aside our selfish animosities, extending to each other the hand of fellowship, support the honor of our country in China, as well as our mutual interests, and thus throw a splendour upon the beneficial effects of the free trade.

In conclusion, Sir, I have only to express my regret that your fair columns should be made the medium of communicating to the public such unchanitable constructions on the conduct of an individual as those expressed in "A Sufferer's" letter.

Your's obediently, Your's obediently, ALPHA.

Mr. Editor

I have looked through your pages, in each successive number for some roper remark as to the late changes in, what is (by courtesy) called, l. B. M. commission at Macao. I have looked in vain. You invite, from H. B. M. commission at Macao. I have looked in vain. your readers, remarks as to passing events, or opinions on such matters as may appear to call for them; yet you allow important matters, such as I allude to, to pass unnoticed, and to fall, unchronicled, into oblivion, "I pray you mend it!"

People will think, Sir, that the farce is over; that England has now, alas the day! no representative in this country; that the merchants of Canton are reduced to the dilemma of managing their own affairs, as they best may; and that there is no longer an establishment at Macao of three superintendents, a secretary, two doctors, two interpreters, one clergyman, and clerks dents, a secretary, two doctors, two interpreters, one ciergyman, and cierks at libitum, to perform the arduous and important duty of signing the manifests of ships going to sea, from the port of Canton. People may think, Sir,—what will not people think!—That—as rats are said to leave a falling house all the former junior employés in the company's factory may have vacated office, as H. B. M. superintendents in China, to resume the employment of the E. I. company in Canton; and thus yet further mystify the poor chinese with this eternal chopping and changing.

To be plain, Sir, is it proper; is it consistent; is it decent; that men should thrust themselves into office, under H. M. merely, to entitle themselves into office, under H. M. merely, to entitle themselves.

should thrust themselves into office, under H. M. merely to entitle themselves to a high salary—which should be reserved for meu fitted to the situations filled—but, at the same time, keeping open a back door, by which to retreat upon the company, in which it was always intended to which to retreat upon the company, in which it was always intended to take situations, exactly within the time specified as the term of their claim on the E. I. company?—Is this, Sir, the feeling with which any man should presume to take an office under H. M.? Or does any man here, in his senses, suppose that this juggle will be approved of in England?

If it is necessary to fill up the situations—nominal as they are—is there

any thing repugnant to common sense or reason, that men of business, acquainted with the feelings and interests of the chinese, should be called upon to fill the situations?—Can H. M. be served by none but the junior servants of a defunct monopoly, abolished here by the sense of our country; or by young men who filled subordinate, if any, situations when the establishment here was commenced!—Is it not, Sir, true that the 2nd superintendent has resigned, that he might accept the situation of secretary to "the Rump" of the company (called "the Finance Committee") in China!—And it is not generally asserted that the chief superintendent means to resign in time to resume office under the E. I. company (i. e. by the 1st of

30th proximo).

Now, Sir, do rouse yourself, and put forth your strength against this state of things; if you think that what I have given, as the report of the day, is correct.—Let the people know that there are many of us in Canton, if not with heads at the least with beards, who would be content to live at a with their wives, and sign manifests for all ships going away, at Macao, with their wives, and sign manifests for all ships going away, at one half the salaries now paid to, or expected by, those who perform these difficult and onerous tasks—I, really, Sir, an very much afraid that some of the former company's servants may have qualms of conscience, and not resign from the fear that no one will be found to fill or take their place—Pray, Sir, dispossess them of this idea—many might be found who would be glad to take the berths, and allow one of the two medical men to come to Canton, to attend to the health of the bodies of us 40 or 50 (occasionally 150) British subjects; and, perhaps even allow the clergyman occasionally to come to take care of our souls, seeing that some of us might wish, in the course of six months, to see an English clergyman in the place, were it but for form's sake: unless, indeed, the orders from home are strict that monopoly is still to be the order of the day in China.

To be serious—is it not tolerably certain that, as soon as the death of the late lord Napier is known in England, measures will be taken to remove from China every man who has filled any situation under the company?-It ought, and I trust and hope that it will be so; and that we may not he again doomed to these rifacimentos, which can be no more honorable or beneficial to England, than they are intelligible to the chinese.

Canton, 2nd May, 1835. VIATOR.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

I have lately heard, in Canton, a most extraordinary opinion as to the prospect of any interference by Great Britain with this country, in consequence of the treatment of the late lord Napier. It is that, at home, all idea of "national honor" in our relations with this country, is scouted and laughed at; and that, to expect any notice or attention to our situation here, or the humiliation of England in the person of her representative, is a mere absurdity. As I have not been in Europe now for some years, I was not sure that my informant was incorrect; the less so, that I have seen some "pretty considerable" insults pass unnoticed, in the hon: company's time. Things, we know, will change; and it might, for aught I know, be the fashion in Europe for nations to pocket insults, as mere matters of course, and send out, to other countries consults.

course, and send out, to other countries, consuls &c. careless how they might be received. I know that the U.S. of America did not act on this principle; as, in fact, within a year or two, I have seen them teaching some poor miserable semi-barbarous Malays, at Qualla Batu in Sumatre, in a

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practical manner, the commandment "thou shalt commit no murder," by knocking on the head, one fine morning, three hundred or more unprepared and unoffending people. Still, I say, I did not know how it might pared and unoffending people. Still, I say, I did not know how it might be in Europe: I am glad now to find, in an American paper of late date, the following extract, from which it would seem that the French nation thinks somewhat of it's honor, and deems it necessary to protect or avenge it, in the person of it's representative or consul.—Pray, Mr. Editor, do you think, is England likely to be more supine in this matter, as regards China?—France has no large conquered country, like India, held by the power of opinion, her hold on which would be endangered, were it thought that a country like China drea heavy it with impunity.—France has the

that a country like China dare beard it with impunity!—England has! *
To be sure, England is 13 or 14 weeks sail from China, while France is but 5 or 6 from Carthagena; say about as far as British India from China. Should this obstacle be sufficient to prevent our acting as the French have done?

Your's, AN OBSERVER.

Canton, 1st May, 1935.

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LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

We have received advices from Carthagena, via Jamaica, to the 8th October. The papers say—"We are all bustle here. Besides the French frigate, which came in a few weeks since, two large vessels of war, are here, one a 64 and the other a 44, from Martinique, the former having the flag of Admiral Mackaw and having the French consul on board. Admiral addressed a letter to the Governor stating that neither himself nor the consul would land, until full and ample satisfaction was made for the insult offered to the latter, and that in the event of receiving an unfavorable answer he should be under the necessity of acting on his instructions, and should have at his disposal a 120 gun ship and three frigates. The reply from Gen. Santander was looked for with much anxiety, as things had very much a warlike appearance."—(New York Daily Advertiser, November 15th, 1834.)

* Vide Conolly's, Burne's, and other's Travels in the N. W. quarter of India. passim.

We shall merely remark on An Observer's letter, that if it is absurd to expect Great Britain to regard either her interest or her honor in this country, how still more absurd has she long proved herself in paying to the E. I. company so much money for the privilege of drinking the infusion of a product of this country!-And how has she still further advanced in folly by paying superintendents for the promotion and protection of a trade which she appears to think is best left to it's own guidance. But we consider it impossible for the British government to stultify itself so far as to abandon the consequences of it's own acts, and to exhibit to the world, as it's ruling principles, pusillanimity and avarice.

THE TEA TRADE

Yesterday there was a very full attendance of the merchants and others connected with the tea trade in the large rooms in 'Change-alley, the first public sale of teas imported direct from Canton under the free trade system for home consumption having been announced to take place. The teas were imported in the Charlotte, captain Smith, from Canton, and formed part of the first consignment to this country on private account since the abolition of the monopoly of the East India company. was under the management of Messrs. Thomson and Co.

The sale proceeded with animation until a few lots were offered as sauchongs," and a question was asked of the selling broker what duty The sale

Mr. Thomson replied that the 3s. duty would be imposed. He also felt it his duty to state that he had obtained information that it was intended in future that all teas partaking of the Souchong flavour should be subjected to the high duty of 3s. per lb.

The statement created a considerable sensation in the Sale Room.

After some pause.

Mr. Twining inquired who was to decide what teas partook of the Souchong flavour?

Mr. Thomson said the government officers.
Mr. Twining appealed to the room whether this could be submitted to. Mr. Twinks appeared to the room whether this could be submited to.

What was to become of the great bulk of fine teas imported by the East
India company? The plan would hold out an indicarrent to the importation
of low teas. The measure was traught wit the most serious consequences to the trade, as well as to the revenue.—(Hear.)

The sile then proceeded. The quantities offered were as follow:—

100 chests of Bohea, 99 chests of Congon. 249 chests of Campoi, 19 chests of Souchong, 215 chests of Caper, 200 chests of Twankay, and 60 chests of Gunpowder. Boheas realized 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. per pound; Congou, 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.; Campoi, 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 2s. 1d.; Caper, 10\frac{1}{2}d.; Twankay, 2s. 1\frac{1}{3}d.; and Gunpowder, 4s.4d. and 6s. per pound. The teas were fair in quality, and realized full market price.

TEA DUTIES.
Report from the select committee on the Tea Duties, with Minutes of

Evidence.

The committee report the following resolution: "That as it would be many that a substant who have ordered teas from China, to alter nifest'y unjust to the merchants who have ordered teas from China, to alter the law, so as to affect the duties on teas so ordered, and therefore any change—supposing such desirable—could not take effect for some time to

come; and as experience of the present law must be had before the next session of Parliament, your committee are of opinion that it is advisable to receive the benefit of such experience before the legislature determine upon the expediency of any prospective alteration in the duties on tea." 25th July, 1834. the benefit of such experience before the legislature determine upon the expediency of any prospective alteration in the duties on tea." 25th July, 1834. I witnesses examined, from some of whom very valuable information was obtained as to the growth, manufactures, and qualities of various teas. Mr. Reeves was for many years the company's "inspector of tea" at Canton; an office first established by the company at that port in the year 1790, owing to Congou teas previously imported by them into this country being "frequently full of spurious leaves." The green teas, called then "Twankee," were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the "Hyson teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with spurious leaves." This witness is enabled to aver that, for the twenty years he was at Canton (from 1812 to 1831), the appointment of inspector had operated so efficiently that, in that time, there never was a chest of the company's tea sent home with a spurious leaf in it. By "Bohea" he understands a description of tea imported by the company which is "the low-grade of Congou or black teas;" and this Bohea is divided into two sorts, Canton Bohea and Fo-kien Bohea. The former is made from Congou tea, at has remained at the end of the season in the market, not having been bougia, by the company's factory, but remaining in the hands of the manufacturers, mixed up with an inferior tea called Wo-ping. He cannot distinguish between the higher degree of Congou, and the lower degrees of Souchong. In black teas, you can only draw the line of distinction from those few hundred chests which have really and truly the Souchong flavour. After that, the second grade of Souchong runs into the Campoy, and the Campoy, and the Compoy into the fresh Congous, so that no practical line can be drawn between them. The scale or order of quality in black teas is this: I. Souchong; 2. Campoy; 3. Congou; 4. Bohea; but the different species of fear called thus Pekee, biack-keafed Pekee. Souchong practical line can be drawn between them. The scale or order of quality in black teas is this: 1. Souchong; 2. Campoy; 3. Congou; 4. Bohea; but the different species of tea called fine Pekoe, biack-leafed Pekoe; Souchong, Campoy, Congou, and Bohea, imported from the Bohea country, are all of them produced from the same "identical species of shrub" at different periods of the year. There are three (sometimes four) gatherings or pickings of the leaves in the course of the year. The first takes all the leaf, and of course the second growth must be waited for before the shrub can be picked again; the second growth is always inferior to the first the third to the second. This the leaves in the course of the year. The first takes all the leaf, and of course the second growth must be waited for before the shrub can be picked again; the second growth is always inferior to the first; the third to the second. This witness thinks that the effect of throwing open the tea trade with China will be to deteriorate the quality of the importations of the better kinds of teas. The American trade with that country for this article is very different from the company's; it is contined chiefly to green teas, and to those teas which can be distinguished chiefly by the eye; "they purchase but small quantities of black teas, which are distinguished by the smell and the taste. The order in quality of green teas runs thus: I. "Hyson," (including "Imperial" and "gunpowder;") 2. Hyson skin; 3. Twankey, (the last named being the inferior tea), Hyson and Hyson-skin are the produce of the same shrub. Twankey is produced for the most part in the district from which it derives its name. With reference to his examination, among other tasters and judges of tea, at the board of control, by having samples put into his hand, and being required to identify their descriptions and quality; Mr. Reeves, says, "I was shewn into a large room with the sun shining strong upon it, and I had the samples of tea given me to examine. I objected to such mode of examination, because it was one in which no fair judgment could be formed. However, I was still asked to give my opinion upon them." It appears that, with regard to the first sample, he was right; to the second, wrong. He observes, "Three small samples of tea in papers were shewn to me, in a room with a strong light upon it, and I presume those samples had before been smelt to; if so, they would be spoiled. The mode of examining tea in China is, to take a larger quantity of tea for samples, and spread them together upon a board; but in a piece of paper it is impossible to form a proper judgment; to which, smell, sight, and taste are all necesary. (p. 10.) And yet, Mr. W. A. possible to distinguish the different kinds of tea." (ib.) It is a curious fact that, according to Mr. Ellis (who had been in China), he had "sufficient experience to know that the Chinese are so poor (the mass of the people, at least,) that instead of using the ierf that we call tea, they use fern, and a variety of herbs, from which they hake an infusion. I have usually seen much coarser tea—to a looking much more stakey than any tea we have in this country." (p. 68.) After admitting that particular questions were put to the brokers with regard to the facility or difficulty of distinguishing between the lower Congous and the higher Fokien Bohea, Mr. Ellis adds: "Many of them, in their evidence, said it could not be done; and it was remarkable, that, while some of them said, in their evidence, that these teas could not be distinguished,—when they came to taste the teas, they had no difficulty in making the distinction; so that I do not think they could have come into the room with a disposition favourable to discrimination. They difficulty in making the distinction; so that I do not think they could have come into the room with a disposition favourable to discrimination. They did it very honestly, for persons whose opinious were the other way.".... "I recollect one person in particular (from the dry taste, before he had tried the infusion), saying, 'This is Bohea; but it is very good Bohea, and nearly as good a tea as Congou." (p. 73.) And again, it would appear, upon the authority of the same distinguished person, that the degree of perfection in which a foreigner may calculate upon drinking tea in China, is not necessarily greater than that in which he might enjoy this luxury in England, under the honour able company's management of the trade.

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON HEGHSCHH.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1835.

TQ: "What is the general quality of the tea supplied to the British embassy, during its journey throughout the country, compared with that gurchassed by the East India company—is it superior, or inferior, or infer

ne and other por	. TO CLO							
1824—25 1825—26		(Congo	ou)	÷	٠,	,, St	lbs. 2,093,276 2,713,011	(Bohea
Average	20,816,796						2,403,1431	
1830-31	17,857,208		100		100		6,096,153	
1831-32	17,734,257	*	\sim				6,474,833	
Average	17,795,7321						6.285,4931	7

Average. 17,795,7324 b.285,4334 b.285,4334 Perhaps there was no point which the evidence tended to demonstrate more strongly than the facts, 1. That the poorer classes, both of the metropolis and the country, were invariably excellent judges of the quality of tea; 2. That they rejected Bohea, and always insisted on that kind which is classed under the the general name of "good Congou;" 3. That those receiving but very low wages, nevertheless, purchased not the lowest, but the middling and higher-priced qualities; (as 5s. 7s. and 8s. per lb)

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed view of the portuguese house of deputies has not before met my eye; it is from the Morning Herald.

I see our Macao friends have, with Timor and Sooloo, one representative; can you inform me if they have elected?

The principle of representation of the colonies is a most important move in the cause of freedom; and to no nation so important as to Britain.

Twenty good sitting members in the house of commons from British India would work more good to that vast empire in one session, than your twenty-four leadenhall street men have done these fifty years; and if common sense is consulted as to the mode of election and the parliament the disaut deputies are to serve in, the objection of distance might be much educated.

The New Elective Constitution for Portical.—The Lisbon Chronical No. 138 contains Don Perdo's decree, said to be issued at the Palace of Necessidades on the 3d instant, but only published on the 13th, regulating the mode of proceeding to the election of Deputies to the Cortes; up to the 12th of July the time will be taken up by preliminary arragements throughout the parishes. The parochial elections are to commence on the 13th, and finish on or before the 26th of July, when all the provincial electors are to meet in the capital of the respective provinces. Each of these provincial electors is returned by such as are qualified to vote out of a population varying from 1,000 up to near 2,000, according to the extent of the parish, at an average of 1,100, or 1,200. One of the qualifications to vote for provincial electors is an income of 100 milres. These provincial electors are to proceed upon the 27th to the elections of the deputies, which must be over on the 3d of August, when the returns are to be made. There is to be a deputy for every 25,000 souls, and the number of deputies returned by each province, and the towns where the respective elections are take place, are as follow, viz.—

Capital of Province

	Capital of Province		
Minho	16	Braga	
Douro	27	Oporto	
Tras-os-Montes	12	Villa Real	
Beira Alta	14	Vizeu	
Beira Baxa	14	Castello Branco	
Estramadura	20	Lisbon	
Alemtejo	9	Evora	
Algarve	9	Fam	
Azores, 1st part	3	Ponte Delgado	
Azores, 2d part	, 5	Angra	
Madeira	4	Funchal	

We have not heard that the inhabitants of Macao have yet moved in the election of their deputy to the Cortes. It is rumoured that Portugal and all it's dependencies have fallen under the ban of the Romish church; and that a bull, excommunicating all the adherents of Donna Maria, has been issued by the Pope. This western son-of-heaven-if the said rumour be correct—leaves his eastern brother of China far behind in the path of absurd and blasphemous pretensions. We had thought the keys of St. Peter had gotten rusty through disuse; and that the Pontiffs of the 19th century had too much charity-that first of Christian virtues-to restore their brightness by again turning them in the outside lock of the gates of heaven.

-The celebrated "Variegated chinese Azalia," which so many attempts have been made in vain for these twenty years to procure alive, is at length accomplished. It was brought home by Mr. M'Killigan. In habit and leaves it is exactly the same as the brick-red kind figured in a former number of this work; but it is far handsomer in flover. The blossoms which were produced not having been so perfect as could have been wished, we have completed our figure from a chinese drawing in the possession of the Horticultural Society.— Dr. Lindley's Botanical Register, for November.

The Nashville Whig, of the 24th ult. holds the following language seriously. The sentence is printed in capitals, to render it more striking and emphatic. How flattering the compliment to the President's adherents among the public men of the United States !—[Nat. Gaz.]

"WE HAVE MORE CONFIDEMCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM, THAN IN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER PUBLIC MEN IN THE UNITED STATES PUT TOGETHER.

(American paper.)

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Yankee-land, or the new England portion of the United States, does not make a great figure in the map of the American Republic; yet the traveller who leaves it out of his route can tell but little of what the American are. The history of the Yankees is the history of the Republic; the character of the Yankees has influenced, and continues to influence, that of every part of the nation; and their name, from a provincial designation, has become among foreigners the popular appellation of the whole people. Such is the predominance of character and civilization; the other States are becoming like the Yankees while the Yankees are keeping like themselves. It is in New England, therefore, that you find the most original, operative, and distinctly-marked American character. Here should the traveller begin and end; whoever leaves the Yankees out of Hamlet's tragedy; and the person who, upon a short intimacy with the porkmerchants of Cincinnati and the kitchen wenches of New York, pretends to write a book on the "Domestic Manners of the Americans," will show the same degree of modesty with him who touches at Liverpool and the Hebrides, and then spawns his quarto, entitled "John Bull at Home." Yankee-land, or the new England portion of the United States, does not

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THE

CANTON RECISTER:

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

NO. 19. SO CENTS

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The American vessels, TARQUIN, Lothrop, ALEXANDER, Hallett, and FRANKLIN, ——————————from Boston and New York viâ Batavia, arrived, the first on the 6th and the two last on the 8th instant.

The British vessel THETIS, Clark, arrived also on the 8th inst. from Calcutta. By this opportunity we have received Singapore Chronicles of the 28th of march, 4th and 11th bf April; but our Calcutta papers have not yet reached us.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. May 5th. A fire broke out in a fish-monger's shop in/Neu-joo-keaou (Cow's milk bridge) street in the western suburb. His dwelling and another were burnt, and his wife and son perished in the flames. A little daughter, who was in an upper room, frightened at the fire, and unable to walk through fear, stumbled, fell to the ground, and was killed. Thus, in a twinkling, (summer-shower time) one family has lost three of it's members an event deeply to be lamented. A great many fire-engines were on the ground, and some of the foreign residents.

The following is a translation of a paper, which has been pasted on the walls of Canton.

A coarse exhortation to arouse the age

It is really thought that it is the year of the water-kulpa. There is now a great drought; calamities and misfortunes are heaped up; and it is a time of sorrow and grief Prayers are of no avail: all (these misfortunes) proceed from ourselves. Our hearts have long been hardened, and we have been discontented with our lots: the un-eradicated roots of error are many. Evil dispositions burstout like torrents overthrowing mountains; therefore heaven is annoyed with our repeated supplications. I offer advice to the men of the age. It is necessary they should examine themselves, and let no one think himself guiltless, and accuse others. Let all at once excite their hearts, and from their own feelings conjecture those of others; constantly be contented in your stations; cherish with the greatest care filial duty and brotherly love; then, the harmony of relations, friends, youth and manhood. In affairs do not indulge your own temper and wishes; depend not on talent and ability; presume not on riches and treat people contemptuously, and on high station to insult them. Be not covetous of ill-got wealth; think not on unlawful pleasures; presume not on strength and power; cherish not revengeful feelings. In all affairs, consult your heart and hold fast by reason. Constantly correct yourselves, and be indulgent to the thoughts of others: certainly you will then be able to repent and renovate yourselves, and draw back the favorable will of heaven: seek and do all this with real sincerity, and it cannot be but the calamities will be changed into blessings.

On the evening of the 10th day of the moon (7th instant) at 7 o'clock, the second son of old Mowqua, the hong-mer-chant—known amongst foreigners by the soubriquet of Bardolph, was taken ill with cholera while at his hong. He immediately returned in a boat to his residence at Honan. Upwards of ten doctors were sent for to feel his pulse; but

not one was able to cure him, and he died at 12 o'clock. His son, Loo-ying-ke who is a military officer at the "Tiger's gate", arrived on the 12th of the moon at 1 o'clock, in a cruiser, to attend the shrouding of the body. It is the chinese usage to dress out the corpse in the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will afford; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords.

On the 11th of the moon (8th inst.) after the rain had fallen, the Kwang-chow-foo ordered ten married women to sacrifice a sow at the south gate of the city. After the sacrifice, the sow's tail was burnt off, and it was sent to be nourished at the Hae-chang-sze, at Ho-nan. The south gate was then thrown open to the public. The meaning of the Kwang-chow-foo in sending married women to sacrifice and worship is not understood by the people. Great numbers of married women have for several days past gone to worship at the south gate, but the manner of their praying is not known. An old fellow observed that the affair of shutting the south gate was utterly useless, as at Nankwan at Ho-nan, already more than 100 men had died of a complaint that has the same symptoms as cholera.

Macao Lottery. We have not received any report of the result of the drawing of this lottery, but it is rumoured in Canton that a chinese compradore has drawn \$3000, an ecclesiastic \$1000, and the foundling hospital \$500.

A similar attempt to assist the funds of the SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL in China will doubtless be encouraged by the public; and we shall be happy to receive communications, proposing any scheme for a lottery for that purpose, to be drawn about next Michaelmas.

Macao Amusements and Exercise. It is known to our Canton readers that the only small space allowed for health and exercise to foreigners is at Macao; and that the sole place where a horse may, with safety, be struck into a canter, is just within the barrier.

Last week this spot was made nearly un-approachable to all foreigners by the outrageous and violent conduct of a set of chinese spectators and actors in a Sing-song at the Joss house on the inner harbour.

A foreigner, shortly and respectfully, represented this circumstance to the governor of Macao, and put H. E. in mind of a promise of protection to friendly powers.

The redress was instant: that evening the race-course was as quiet and better ordered than any ground at Ascot.

A. Bather.

We have much pleasure in recording any act of chinese hospitality; and therefore willingly insert captain Kennedy's letter, although it condemns us rather seriously: for we consider it a grave offence in a conductor of a public journal to reflect, too hastily, on communities or individuals; much more, then, to intrude on the public attention undigested remarks on the maracter of a whole people for active humanity, and doubts—perhaps unfounded—of the susceptibility of their minds to feelings of gratitude. Having "swam in a Gondola," we think we can appreciate captain Kennedy's exertions exactly in the degree

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they deserve; and in recording his good-fortune in our last number we did not, by anymeans, intend to exhibit him in any more conspicuous light than as having simply, but successfully, performed the duty of a British sailor: yet even success itself-particularly in the cause of humanitymerits some praise. How willingly should we believe that the "milk of human kindness" flows freely in the breast of a chinese!-But captain Kennedy knows the chinese are not milk-sops; and that they never use milk in any shape; and their thin potations of tea impoverishes their blood so greatly that the chinese mothers drown their female children in order to save their natural milk. However, we have confident hopes that frequent contact with such men as captain Kennedy will improve their manmers, and, consequently, hasten the universal conviction of the benefits of free trade.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Dear Sir,
On perusing your paper, of date 28th April, this morning, I unexpectedly found my name and acts engrossing a portion of your valuable columns; your remarks on the occurrence there stated are crude, I cannot say I co-incide with them; indeed, fair-play and justice demand that I should contradict them, so far as my actual and personal experience of Chinese character car-ries me. In the first place, I take no merit to myself in saving the lives of

them, so far as my actual and personal experience of Chinese character carries me. It the first place, I take no merit to myself in saving the lives of those unfortunate sufferers; humanity demanded all that I did, and more, had it been in my power; and I feel that my family owe as much to the Chinese for my rescuée, under nearly similar circumstances, as their friends could possibly owe to our exertions in the Findlay. "China, the seat of compassion and mercy," as you ironically state, is not void of those ingredients; and it is most grateful to my soul to be able to state from personal knowledge that they have a proportion of the "milk of human kindness" in their composition, as well as ourselves; and as to "trumpeting forth good deeds," I am sorry that I should appear to be the trumpeter in the first instance, when, in fact, had it not been for the kindly efforts of a salt junk, I would not be alive to "trumpef" now. The circumstance alluded to is as follows.

I was taking two friends from Macao to the Minerva at anchor in the offing, at night, when unfortunately we could not fetch the ship, and it coming on to blow hard with dark wet weather and a strong tide, we were unable to regain the shore, and were actually drifting past Montanha point, when the junk alluded to appeared; we, therefore, bore up for her with our minds fully prepared for a reception the very reverse of that which we experienced; when we got alongside, to our joy and great surprise, all was anxiety to render us every assistance; being cold, wet, and miserable, after tossing about all night, nearly swamped, and on the very brink of being blown out to sea, it is more easily conceived than described how grateful it was to our feelings to find so hospitable a reception as we there met with; they immediately lit large fires, pressed on us their cleanest clothes and best food; and the kind solicitude they showed to us and our poor Lascars, who suffered much, was such as could not be surpassed even in our own christian land. All this was done wi suffered much, was such as could not be surpassed even in our own christian land. All this was done with an apparent disinterestedness, for they never

insinuated a syllable as to remuneration, and were perfectly satisfied with what was given to them on leaving the junk.

I come forward now thus publicly to express my sense of our obligation to them; and, in justice, to show that they have a heart capable of feeling sympathy for a suffering fellow-creature, even though he should be a Barberian.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant, GEO: KENNEDY. Brig Fairy, Lintin. 4th May, 1835,

The following is an extract of a letter from captain Russell, of the American ship OMEGA, narrating the unfortunate grounding of that vessel on an unknown coral bank off the North Watcher.

"Passed thro Gaspar straits on the 27th Febry, hauled up for the Sumatra "Passed thro Gaspar straits on the 21th reory, natical up for the Sumatra shore; the morning of 28th overcast, could not get sights for chronometer, but towards Fnoon saw the land (north Watcher) and found myself currented 27 miles E, during the night. At noon, finding I could not weather the Island, kept off to pass to the E. d of it, and when the south point of the Island bore west I was hauling the ship to SW. for the straits of Sunda, when the ship truck on a small coral bank, one mile and half to the Eastward of the Island. pile of this Island. Ship lay on the shoal 25 hours; knocked off the rudder, atting and cassia; a number of Proas began to collect around the ship, teas atting and cassia; a number of Proas began to collect around the ship, but tunately got off before they had collected force enough to attack."

HE FIRST TEA SHIP FROM CANTON. (The Liverpool Standard.)

On Sunday last, the Georgiana, Capt. Thompson, arrived in the Mersey, lect from Canton, with a cargo of tea, consigned to the house of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co. of Liverpool. The arrival of the Georgiana may be regarded as an important era in the commerce of this port, and the opening of this branch of trade to the enterprising spirit of our merchants will, we have no doubt, tend materially to increase its growing prosperity. We are informed on authority which, from its respectability, we cannot doubt, that the cargo of teas brought by the Georgiana are of the very best quality, and precisely those which would have reached us through Leadenhall-street in 1836, but for the opening of the China trade. The tealers in and the consumers of tea in Ireland and the populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have a direct interest in this tea remittance. The success of the tea trade will very materially depend upon the quality

of the article imported; we are therefore delighted to find that there is no probability of witnessing at a Liverpool tea sale any attempt to foist upon the public a spurious for a genuine article, and that we shall be spared the humilitation of recording any exhibitions of the disgraceful character which have marked the introduction of "free-trade tea" into the port of London.

The Asiatic Journal and Free trade to India and China. This positive champion of the fitness of present monopoly of the commerce to India and China, loses no opportunity of a sneer at the free trade to that rich and populous half of the world. The Sardonic grins, however, of leadenhall street, though twisted on both sides of the mouths of the long-pampered dealers in tea, silks and indigo, serve only to betray their own malignity and gall. They are helpless, and incapable of struggling through life without protection; and when a selfish and bad government, profiting by the inertness and ignorance of the nation, accorded that protection, without which they were nothing, they, like the fly on the axle tree, summoned the bystanders to admire the dust they made. We shall simply observe that the ladics-and-gentlemen-proprietors of E. I. stock enjoyed the monopoly of the trade to China for nearly 150 years; but it was only for the last 44 years of that long period that they imported into England un-adulterated tea; for it appears, from the evidence of Mr. Reeves (vide Register No. 18. May 5th), that previous to the year 1790, "the congou teas imported by the company were frequently full of spurious leaves. The green tea, called then 'Twankee' were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the hyson teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with inferior teas."-Of late the company imported yearly about 30 millions of lbs of tea, to inspect which two gentlemen were attached to their China establishment. The free trade have sent home 433 millions in the first year of it's unfettered enterprise, selected under the inspection of four professional gentlemen, namely; Messrs J. R. Reeves and Layton, formerly the company's inspectors, and Messrs Maccaughey and Smith, who have been brought up in the trade in London. Now, for 100 years a monopoly did not "ensure the importation of good teas;" as is proved by an able servant of that monopoly. That it will be "the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad," we think is a sound argument. Besides the skill and attention of the professional tea-inspectors, there are also the experience and knowledge of the members of the different mercantile firms in Canton. Under these favorable circumstances-and many others which it is needless now to quote-we think the taste of the consumers of tea are more likely to be consulted and pleased than under the old system: that taste is allowed by the members of the commons committee to be astonishingly good and pure: where, then, is there any room for doubts as to the character of the tea-trade being maintained?— Does the act of parties at Singapore, shipping inferior teas, imported into that settlement in chinese junks, as an experiment-for we presume they could not have been judges of the different qualities-prove anything but the mere fact?-Is not the instant detection and rejection of the spurious article at the London sales a proof of the impossibility of selling counterfeit or bad tea in England?-Who will then import it?-Let the rice and tea trade take care of themselves, and say to the Asiatic Journal-Laissez nous

But let the advocates and defenders of monopoly speak in their own cutting invectives; let their powerful sarcasms wither the presumptuous spirit of commercial enterprise, that dare doubt the honor, justice, and wisdom of the traders of leadenhall street.

DR. TYTLER has been induced to consider rice as an article of food which, in some states, is highly injurious to the human system, and this little pamphlet contains a body of facts and opinions, in confirmation of this theory, which are somewhat staggering. It is probably known to many of our readers that Dr. Tytler traces the Cholera Morbus (which he has termed Morbus Oxyzeus) to the ouse rice, of the harvest of 1817, in India. An experiment in Allahabad jail, in 1818, seems almost to demonstrate the fact. That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported in linds. All experiment in That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported into this country, in the free-trade, must be pretty notorious: we have now before us a sample of rice of the most disgusting appearance, which

has been analyzed and found to contain an oil,-whether Castor or Croton we are not told. Cheapness, however, covers every sin, and we suppose the stuff which will be brought, in free-trade, from China, under the name of tea, now that all authoritative inspection at Canton is withdrawn, will be upon a par with the rice before us. Checks to population seem arising with the presumed demand for them.

(Critical Notices. Asiatic Journal, August, 1834.)

THE TEA TRADE. (From the Asiatic Journal for Nov. 1834.)
The hypothesis so confidently promulgated by certain wiseacres,—that a free-trade in tea must ensure the importation of good teas, since it would be the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad, and that the qualities may be readily distinguished (blindfolded, according to some),—have been brought to the decisive test of experiment.
On the 7th of October, the first importation of teas, for home use, since the opening of the trade, was brought to public sale, in Change Alley; a numerous assemblage of buyers appeared.
There were declared for sale 400 onceighth chests of bohea, 381 chests and fifteen quarter chests of young hyson, seventy-nine chests of hyson, 114

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There were declared for sale 400 onceighth chests of bohea, 381 chests and fifteen quarter chests of young hyson, seventy-nine chests of hyson, 114 of congou, forty-eight of orange pekoe, and six of gunpowder.

When the first sale (by Mesrs. Vaughan and Ewart) began, great competition was evinced to purchase the first chest of tea put up under the new plan. The congous first offered realized 2s. 64d, per lb., and the other portion of the teas went off at 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb. in bond; pouchong, in small parcels, realized from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 64d, per lb.

The next sale consisted of some teas brought by the Columbia, from Singapore, When Mr. Thompson opened the sale,

Mr. J. Trusers inquired, first, whether the ca called bohea in this parcel of teas, was, in the opinion of the selling-broker, bohea or any other description of tea? Secondly, whether it had passed the government officers as bohea tea? He honestly stated his opinion that there was not a single particle of tea in the goods to which he alluded. (Loud cries of "heart")

Mr. Thompson said that, as selling-broker, he did not consider himself idled upon to give an opinion upon the tea, but he would state that it had been passed as bohea by Mr. Wybrow, the inspector appointed by government; and, he believed, with the approbation of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. (Cries of "shame.")

Mr. R. Gibbs, tea-broker, said, he had devoted the whole of his life to acquiring a practical knowledge of tea, and he would say that it was noft tea, and that it was unfit for sale, except as poison, ("Hear!").

The sale was then continued, the objectionable article being withdrawn. The teas put up sold from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d, per 1b. for congous, and pouchong from 2s, 3d, to 2s, 5d, per lb. Other sales followed by Messrs. Styan and Co. and Messrs. Hubbert and Layton. The resul

would be liable to such seizures.

The sales then proceeded. The teas being of very inferior kind, produced very low prices; the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales the Customs have seized thirteen boxes of the teas offered during the day, as containing spurious leaves.

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open are as follow:

—By the Columbia, 400 boxes; by the Troughton, 574 boxes; by the Lloyd's, 522 boxes; by the Neva, 80 boxes; by the Neptune, 190 chests; all from Singapore.

A letter from Canton, dated April 24, received in Liverpool, says:—The Camden, Frances Charlotte, and Georgiana, are despatched to-day loaded with teas for England, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of this place. To what ports they go I cannot say; but have little doubt one at least will find her way to Liverpool. The Pyranus is also loading, and will shortly follow. The tea these vessels take is exactly the same the Company would have shipped next October, had their charter been renewed—in fact, it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free-trade will be unable to send then as good tea as the Company have been if the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here, principally, I suspect on speculation; the prices are somewhat higher than they were a month ago."

POSTAGE ON PACKETS FROM THE EAST.

POSTAGE ON PACKETS FROM THE EAST.

During the month, a small parcel from China, addressed to our publishers, containing eight numbers of the Chinese Repository (the whole not much larger than a single number of this Journal), was charged, at the Post-office, £4. 13s. 4d. This postage is at the rate of 11s. 8d. each number, which sells at 2s. in England! An application to the Post-office procured immediate attention, and aremission of £3. 13. 4d. leaving still a tax of 2s. 6d. a number (more than the selling price), Sir F. Freeling expressing his regret that his discretionary power could be carried no further.

IMPEDIMENTS TO NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

The Durpun states, that two Marwarries, who proceeded to China in 1833 in charge of a large quantity of opium belonging to a wealthy soucar of Malwa, on their return to Bombay, notwithstanding that they subsisted during the voyage on grain, rice, dholl and vegetables prepared in the ordinary manner, and had a cask of water shipped exclusively for their use, were refused readmission to thir caste by some Marwarries, and will be obliged to go through certain ceremonies, and incur the expense of a dinner to the caste.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I see nothing in Alpha's long letter, of date the 29th of April, that at all bears on the question. He is fair enough, however, to say I kept back my expression on the public event of the appropriation of the Sylph's opium until captain Wallace was absent. Had I, then, expressed my opinion in a corner there might be some weight in this, but I gave it publicity in such way as cannot be concealed from captain Wallace; and it is well known to you that then sud now my real name was and is at the service of every party interested, or scribbler interesting himself, therein, from Alpha to Omega Macao, 9th May, 1835.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. HOUSE OF LORDS. E, I. Company.

1. An account and estimate of the commercial assets of the E. I. company at the termination of their expired charter, on 22nd April, 1834; shewing the total amount which may be expected to be realized and become available as cash.

An account of the commercial receipts of the E. I. company in the year ended on 1st May, 1834; together with an account of the manner in

which the same have been applied.

3. An account of the sums received by the E. I. company in England during the year ended on 1st May, 1834, for bills upon India.

1) Cash and Funds immediately convertible £5,899,872 Bills of Exchange and other Debts due to the commercial Imports goods sold, and to be sold in England (except for goods sold)

Imports goods sold, and to be sold in England

Deduct charges to be incurred for the purpose of realizing the proceeds under 9 sec. 3 and 4 172,018 £7,166,069 509,650 William IV. c. 85 6,656,419 Export goods provided for China, sold or remaining to be sold here . 62,543 Ships, Sloops, and vessels East India House and Warehouses, as computed by the company's 642,200 Surveyor Property in the British North American Colonies and at the Cape of Good Hope, or on its way to those Settlements Property in India and China 250,000 897,833

(2) View limited to the receipts and payments of the home treasury; the account from India not having been received to so late a period.

£3,679,411 Payments, commercial Balance in favour 1st May 1833 (exclusive Payments into the bank of England for the form-£2,460,048 of Duty on Tea) ation of a guarantee 6,888,817 Receipts, commercial Fund, agreeably to Act Realization of commercial 2,000,000 of last session assets under the E.I.Act assets under the solution and the session; sale of government stocks standing vernment stocks standing 1,881,492 On account of the territorial branch, being the £5,679,411 torial branch, being the excess of Payments from the home treasury above the receipts of 1.778,044 that branch 7,457,456 Balance in favour on 1st May, 1834 (exclusive of 3,772,901 Duty on Tea) £11,230,357 £11,230,357

(3) Total fer Bills of Exchange upon Bengal - - £291,131 Madras - - - 7,183 Bombay - - - 99,937 Ditto Ditto

Total amount received in the year ended 1st May, 1834, for Bills upon India - - £398,253

£14,649,399

67

THE CANTON REGISTER.

	(B). UPON IMPORTS FROM CHINA.														
Statement of the Profit or Loss upon the Trade of the E. I. Company between Europe and China, from the Year 1829-30 inclusive, to the litest Period. (B)	i i		Freight and De- murrage.	of m chance at 5 cent the 2 sale	lise per on Amt.	Supra Cargoe Commis sion.	S	Tota cost a charge	nd	Sale Amoun	Profit.	Charges in China of the previous yea not added to the Invoice, &c., at 6s. 8d the Tael.	r, Loss at Sea	Nett Profit	
		£. 1,711,892 1,765,598 1,814,465 1,795,344	£. 477,142 517,856 540,528 506,760	161,	874 399 456	£. 41,76 46,51 47,83 46,76	4 2	,491,	267 3 257 3	£, 3,037,4 3,227.9 3,249,1 3,179,6	87 736,620 30 683,844	£. 1,4 Nett gain, 2 32,5 Nett gain, 4	32 96 12,246	£. 650,377 724,670 651,267 672,254	
		7,087,299	2,042,265	634,	712	185,88	34 8	9,950,	191 13	2,094,2	2,744,086	33,2	72 12,246	2,698,568	
* The China trade he conducted at an increased	s been charge						j	UPO	N EX	POR'	гѕ то сн	INA *.			
by the application of the Board's rates, instead of the mercantile rates of exchange, to the valuation of that portion of the funds for carrying it on which has been					& Ch		raid	and.	in Ch at 6s.	ina, C	aid in Eng-	Total Cost & Charges.	Sale Amount a 6s. 8d. th Tael.	Profit.	
Which added to the fo	egoing 2,695,568		1829— 1830—	1828—29 1829—30 1830—31 1831—32	1829—30 1830—31	657 520 521	£. 7,3°1 0.435 1.893	15 10 12	6. 0,032 0,718 2,774	£. 1,16 1,06 1,06	35 07 08	£. 14,350 11,541 11,396	£. 687,898 553,701 547,071	£. 722,542 652,065 643,021	98,364 95,950
Would make the profi China trade, at the me rates - Or average per annum £3	reantile $£3,6$	660,127	1831-	-32		2,913		0,348 3,872	4,46		10,941	525,810 2,314,480	2,636,182		
An account of the total quity of Tea, including that of private trade, sold at the sale the E. I. company, in each y from 1829 inclusive, and of the t price of the same; distinguish such portion of the above quity as was subject to a duty of per cent., from that which subject to a duty of 100 per ce (C)	the s of ear, otal land land land land land land land was 1830	Total Quan Tea, inclur Private T sold at the of the E. I. lbs. 29,299, 30,612, 31,022, 31,094, 32,954,	Ing rade, Sales Co. 582 484 086 389	£. 3,279,53,487,433,438,438,438,438,438,438,438,438,438	ale 9	Portion cold sub 26 per co lbs. 5,575, 5,610, 6,916, 5,112, 10,004,	ent. 098 312 691 025	23,7 25,0 24,1 25,5	Duty c	Wa Mar Constitution of the	Quantity of Trehouses in Erech, 1834. Luantity afformers of the Command upon the count of the account of the ac	at, or in the company at the scale of the court of Directual purchas	d on 1st . 42 Ware- Canton, ne orders ctors, no es of the ed 25	9,500,000 ,,	

We beg to submit to our readers the following comparison of the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the E. I. company, with

the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the free-trade.

The average importations of the E. I. company, according to the free-going tables, for five years, were 15-39,000,000, prime cost £ 1,771,821, freight £510 567, besides charges of merchandise at 5 per cent and the supracargoes' commissions.

supracargoes' commissions.

The importations of the Free trade in the year ending 31st of March. 1835, were lbs43.611,270; namely: lbs33,382,000 of black, prime cost £1,837,702; and lbs 7,259.200, of green, prime cost £526,313=£2,414,915; in 67 ships, tonnage, 31,982, at £5.10 per ton=£192,401 for freight. The prime cost of the free-trade teas is estimated at the average prices of each description and quality; but this mode must be fallacious, and give a total wrong in excess. However, under this disadvantage, it is clear from the foregoing figures that there has been a saving in the prime cost of the free-trade teas of £92,266; and in freight of £539,411.

The exchange of the last year fixes the valuation of the Tael at about 6s. 21d.

The exchange of the last year fixes the valuation of the Tael at about 6s. 21d.

We have been favoured by an American friend with a Philadelphia paper containing the message of the President of the U. S. to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is an extremely interesting document, and we regret that our limits prevent our publishing it entire. We may, however, return to the subject in our next number.

The most generally important exposition in this state paper is the condition of the present relations of America with France; and of these circumstances an abridgment will be found in the supplement. The positions of America and France are not altogether irrelevant to those of Great Britain and China. France acknowledges a debt which she will not pay; China owes debts which she will not acknowledge: for, exclusive of the personal debts of the governmentmerchants to foreigners, all losses consequent on the various capricious stoppages of the trade should be paid by China. Yet a great nation should not be maximus in minimis: too covetous of money, although her due.

The whole career of Louis-Philip proves him to be imbued with the beggar's vice: a love of gold: he is a fraudulent debtor; but when efforts are making to ameliorate the laws of debtors and creditors in private life; to protect the person of the former from the revengeful 'arrests of the latter, it may be doubtful whether the system of reprisals-involving the seizure of private property and detention of individuals

n be a course of conduct proper for a government. It is

the duty of a government to protect it's subjects everywhere, and to ensure to them the protection of all foreign governments under which they may be resident; but this is plainly a question of simple power to be exercised between governments. France may choose to dare both the vengeance of America and the retributive justice of heaven: but unless America can force France to perform her treaties, she will scarcely consult her own honour in seizing on the persons and property of French suljects; we have no faith in that international law that dictates such a course. If France is too poor or too dishonest to pay her debts. America should either grant her the benefit of the insolvent act, or assert her pretensions on the government property under the national flag in the harbours of Toulon or Brest: such are the measures demanded by American clemency, or due to American honour. It is the punishment of the king of the French and his government that is worthy the justice due to the American people, not the spoliation of private irresponsible individuals; as it will be equally becoming in the British government to oblige the court of Peking to re-imburse the losses of all British subjects, to retract it's insolent pretensions, and accord satisfaction for the repulse of lord Napier.

AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S IMESSAGE.

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834)
Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
In preforming my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of

me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

The question of the North-eastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the extablishment of a fine according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of bur citizens since 1819.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the king of the two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer I did not consider at the indemnification provided is the ex-

extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the ex-

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REGISTE. CANZON

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the two Sicilies.—When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in the properties of the company o were the result of the mustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned

by the senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to the minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you, that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those

with France at this time.
The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not to a very considerable extent, admitted: And yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual regordations to secure it.

The creative branch of this grouppeat has as matters stand ex-

century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal of the French government to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government, and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

the question.
Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interests of the people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the right of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of congress seriously to affect the

It is undoubtedly in the power of congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or ill commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the large time in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own, trade ame time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade.

The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the government, and weaken hat united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce mee more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relaion to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, ye every measure adopted by the government of the United States with a liew of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce any own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be nore limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in he wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she as acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the questions at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her peo-ple. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at in end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negociating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidate debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property nging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt,

without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less questionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French chambers at their next Session, it may justly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregarded its own solemn undertaking, and refuses to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured critices. Prount measures when the refusal of France shall be acceptable. citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most hoporable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United State, to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citations of the property of the izens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judg nents of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to 3. If by collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide whether after whether televier less its transfer.

decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures taken the protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL. THERM.

		LHE	RM.	BAK.	
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	nig	ht.	noon		WINDS:
	₽1	60	60	30:25	NaNNW.cldy, 1st pt.lt.br.aSE.mid.&lat.fr.br.
	42	50	68	30:30	N a NNE. fine wea\her, mod. breeze.
	23	54	71	30:30	N a NNE.——do.——do.
	5 4	56	73	30:30	N a NNE.—do.—do. S a SE.—do.— light breeze.
	$\odot 5$	60	76	30:30	S. ——— do. ——— do.
	OB 6	62	77	30:20	Sa N.——do. do. variable
	17	64	80	30:10	SE a N.———————— do.
	¥ 8				SE. a NE. —-dosultry-— do.
	49	66	85		E a SE. ———————————————————————————————————
	₽ 10	68	88	29:95	SE. a E. ———do.———— do.
	511	69	80	30:10	S a SE. cldy, at times a fresh br. lat. light rain
	⊙12	69	80	30:05	SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
	13	67	80	30:00	S a SW.—do.——do.
	\$ 14	70	75	30:00	N a SE. cldy, lt. rn. 1st &mid. mod.lat.fr. br.
	¥ 15	65	70	30:20	NaE. cldy, rn. in 1st part, mostly fr. br.
	2116	66	74		SE. cloudy most part, mod. breeze.
•	♀ 17	64	72		N a. SE. do. with light rain at times, do.
	ь 18	65	74	30:10	SE. ——do.———throughout
	⊙19	67	74.	30:10	S a SW. do. with light rain at times, light br.
	20	66	76	30:10	N a SE. —do.———do—.——vble
	\$ 21	68	82	30:05	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
	¥ 22	68	80	30:00	S a SE.—do. mod. breeze.
	2423	71	84	29:90	SE. ———do.———do.
	♀ 24	72	85	29:90	SE.——do. latterly a fresh br.
	5 25	72	80		SE a E.—do. fresh breeze.
	$\odot 26$			30:05	SEaE. light rain 1st part, lat. cloudy, mod. br.
	27				SE a E. fine weather
	\$ 28				SE a S. fine weather, moderate breeze:
	ğ 29				N.——do.—at times a fresh breeze.
	2130	72	88	29:90	N.——do.—moderate breeze.

Ku? May 25 What I want of a h

Sir Of ham the honour to acknow to dely the recept of your tetter under at the 25" much 1835. meloring form for petures of Imports & Exports & Consister form form with he adopted in lieu of the former they with he adopted in lieu of the former they with guat Respect four the great Respect

Hom " of ohn Forsythe secratary of state in

An Thillale

THE

"The free traders appear to cherial algorithmics of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free " press is already maintained at Camen; and sheald their commerce continue to increase, their importance

" will rise also. They will regard 'hemselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1835.

NO. 20. 3 PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Searight; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th April, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE. Price \$1

NOTICES on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.
by John Slade.

by John Slade. London: Smith. Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

CANTON REGISTER FGR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give agricus notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive Cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

ANISO AL CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien prenzada, para proporcionarlo a muebo menos de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se prenza abaca por 41 rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de dicho articulos, pionercionos en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

NATIONE, MATHESON & Co. General Agente Sumes forem oferecidos os riscos poessos ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agente sumes forem of ser devidamente examinados antes de sumes de un constituente de la Aviso AL CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien prenzada, para proporcionarlo a muebo menos costo que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se prenza abaca por 41 rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de I0, pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

Manila 28: de febrero de 1855. Agustin Scarella.

muculo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.

Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835.

Agustin Scarella.

Agustin Scarella.

Por AGUSTIN SCARELLA, of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godowns situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the new Custon: house at Manila, Raw Hemp is screwed at the rate of 14 Reals per Bale of 2 peculs, to measure 10 cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godowns affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 159 bales may be screwed daily.

be screwed daily.

Manila, 28th February, 1835.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A Ta General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1335, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effet, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

British Chamber of Commerce

Canton, 13th January, 1835.

AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables & Inch to & Inches, Coronge, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheating nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to Canton, 16th January, 1835.

Jardine, Matherson & Co.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835.

POR NALU.

BLANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF ENCHANCE, et 93 per 100.
Apply at the Canton Register Office, 4 Decide Hong; of at R. Management & Co.

NOTICE.
INDEMNITY INSUSANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
BKS for all parts of a great will be taken by

INDEMNITY INSUGANCE OFFICE OF CALCOTIA.

RISKS for all parts of ... world will be then by James Condand & Co. Agents for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. Gregon, Melville & Knight, Agents in London do. Messrs. Glegon, Melville & Knight, Agents in London do. Messrs. Glegon, Melville & Knight, Agents in London do. Messrs. Glegon, in Calcutta NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Forthwice Cold morta," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may be a flow with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 5 flow to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be the distant, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when compacted. The subscribers will be informed in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery LJUNGSTEDT.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfolly leaving behind in this place, men beionging to the suid vessels, Nortex is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as it is had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, und it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessel found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents.

By order of the Superintendents, A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of Canton, 7th May, 1835.

MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. William Mackenzie, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE ERITISH TRADE,
OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

A gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it
being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

SOLD at the Cauton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to Canton, 11th December, 1834. R. EDWARDS

3 American Hong. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

January, 1835, for Marine Insurance is now in action.

NOTICE.

UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.
6 mo. 10
3 mo. 8
annum 12 do. quarterly.

Do. Do. to the Register, Do. Do. to the Register, annum 12 do. quarterly.

Do. 6 mo. 8 do. 10 do. 10

HARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.
Vessels for freight &c.
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion,
do. Continued for 3months,

Macao, 16th May, 1834.

I am desired by the Superintendents to acquaint you, for the information I am desired by the Superintendents to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, certificates, stating the denomination of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendents request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Acting Secretary.

Acting Secretary.

To, William Sprott Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the request contained in it.

By order of the Committee.

WM. Sprott Boyp,

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, 18th May, 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British bark Universe, Brock, from London viâ Batavia. Her dates are not so late as those brought by the American vessel REGULUS, a fortnight ago. There are various rumours affoat respecting the change of ministry, but we believe no one is in possession of authentic information on the subject. It is said Mr. Charles Grant is to be raised to the peerage as baron Glenelg, prior to being appointed governor-general of British India.

The FORTH, Robinson, and EMILY JANE, Boothby, have arrived, from Calcutta; and we have heard the QUEBEC TRADER is also in, but we have not received any

report.

By these opportunities we have received the Half Weekly Calcutta Courier of the 4th and 11th of March. Rumours of insurrection in Chinese Tartary had reached India; they are probably connected with the disturbances in the province of Sze-chuen, noticed in the Canton Register of the 7th of April.

Rain is again much wanted; for the quantity that fell a few days ago is not sufficient for the purposes of agriculture. It is said there have been heavy rains in the neighbouring province of Kwang-se; which is partly confirmed by the

late high tides.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The following is a translation of a native's account of a successful swindling transaction.

In Oar street, near the gate of great tranquillity, is the Bird's-nest shop Ke ke, which has a thriving trade, and a Hing-kea, or fellow craftsmau, brought a customer. It is a rule of the trade that when a Hing-kea introduces a buyer, he is rewarded with a gratuity of \$2 per catty on the Bird's nests sold. This gratuity is called Yung-yin, By-money. About ten days ago a Hing-kea, wanting some By-money, brought a beyond-theriver-customer (a native of the provinces to the northward of the Yang-tsze-keang) to Ke-ke shop to buy goods. He selected the very best, and being informed of the price, he ordered home some catties, requesting the shopman to accompany him to his lodgings to receive the money; there they both went, and the birds nests were delivered. He then falsely said; "My steward, who has "charge of my money, has gone out and not returned; you "can return here tomorrow and receive it. Decidedly, there "is no deception." Ke ke's partner believed him; and seeing his dwelling, thought there was no reason to doubt, took leave and went back to his shop.

The next day he returned for his money, but the man was not to be seen. He immediately sought for the Hingkea who had introduced him, accused him of being an accomplice in the fraud, and, therefore, he must certainly take him before the magistrates to be examined. The Hing-kea, fearing that he should be implicated, forthwith hastily began searching for the swindler. Fortunately, the concurrence of circumstances was extremely a-propos, for he directly met him on the road; he immediatedy seized, took him to Ke-ke and there left him. It was night and he could not be taken before a magistrate, and they were afraid of keeping him in the shop. There was no other way but to

order a man to accompany him back to his lodging, guard him till next day, and then manage. They did not take into their account that the man left in charge might be careless. The swindler escaped through a window in the night time. Thus cheating the man out of more than 100 Taels worth of Bird's nests. Truly, he must be very sorry, thus to lose both money and man. These swindlers are called "Nakedsticks.

An apothecary was also victimized the other day by one of these "Naked-sticks," who defrauded him of several pieces of deer's horns (used as a restorative by the chinese), to an amount exceeding 100 dollars.

The fellow has not been seized; and the apothecary is deterred from applying to the magistrates by fear of the expenses.

MANILA.

Letters from Manila contain the intelligence of the death of general Torres, the new governor of the Philipine islands. He died on the 22nd of April.

In the Canton Register of the 31st of March we published a translation of General Torres' address to the

people under his government.

The accession of such a man to power was a cause of congratulation to all the friends of just government, and his presence in Manila was hailed with joy both by natives and foreigners. He commenced his career with the most promising aspects, his actions were consonant to his professions of liberal and just sentiments; and both evinced his sincere intentions to promote the welfare of the people committed to his charge; and to encrease the prosperity of the islands which he governed. His liberal views of commerce, and the encouragement he bestowed on all engaged in it's pursuit, were honorable to his judgment and disposition; and we are happy to announce that the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of Manila has been manifested by a subscription for his family, who are left in narrow circumstances. His death is generally considered as a public calamity, although his successor, the *Teniente Rey*, who holds the government until orders arrive from Spain, is described as possessing excellent intentions, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the inhabitants of Manila; and there is no doubt entertained that he will follow the same course of policy as his lamented predecessor.

The latest news from Spain is favorable to Don Carlos. who is said to be gaining strength. This may increase the difficulties of the Teniente Rey, in governing a colony disturbed by conflicting opinions and cherishing different

hopes.

Dear Mr. Editor, Lintin, 15th May.

It may consist with your particular knowledge that two gentlemen, returning from the opium sale this day, though not drowned, were wellducked and frightened; it is certain their safety for a short period was a matter of doubt.

I call your attention to this event for the purpose of pointing out the unfitness of those Roads as a safe or convenient station for transhipment of articles of value, such as boxes of dollars or chests of opium, in a

tideway of six knots.

This is submitted to, having Hong-kong on one side and Cum-sing-moon on the other, both perfect harbours. Why Mr. Editor!—Why!—Because the merit of a proposed measure is not considered here, but who proposes it!—And then a party-war begins, to endeavour to prove that two and two make five.

Your's, A Sufferer.

We certainly saw the narrow escape of two gentlemen from a watery grave in the afternoon of friday last. Owing to the bungling and inattention to orders of the lascar bowman of a boat, full of passengers, leaving the Sette de Março, she was placed nearly athwart hawse of a much heavier boat, made fast by a long painter to the larboard guesswarp boom. The tide was running at the rate of at least six miles an hour. As the fore part of the keel of the heavy boat passed over the larboard quarter and stern of the other, two of the passengers, while holding on, one on each bow, lost their footing in their own boat, and were carried away hanging on to the other, which fortunately canted off and righted. They were immediately ly canted off and righted. relieved from their perilous situation; one of them, however received some severe bruises on his left leg, which had been jammed between the boats when in contact.

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

they lost their hold, it is extremely doubtful if they would have been saved, the tide was so strong.

We think, with our correspondent, that a safer and more commodious rendezvous than Lintin could be found for the ships.

This is an affair which so nearly concerns the interest of the insurance offices, that we cannot but suppose attention will be immediately paid to it; for we hope partyfeeling is on the wane in Canton; and trust that it never attained to that degree as to wantonly disregard propositions which involved the safety of human life and property. Lintin can scarcely be considered as a very safe roadstead; and the transhipment of goods must, occasionally, not only be liable to long delays in blowing weather and strong tides, but even be attended with some danger, and extreme labour. We are not prepared to point out the precise spot which should be the dépôt for foreign goods; but, as the outside trade is more likely to encrease than diminish, it seems proper for the interests and credit of the foreign mercantile community in China to bestow some pains in selecting the least objectionable anchorage for the shipping entrusted to their management.

AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
(Delivered to both Houses of Congress Dec. 2, 1834.)
(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.) We continue the abridgment of this document, from our last number.

After explaining the state of the finances, and showing that after discharging all gurrent appropriations, and the last item of the public debt (which was done on the 1st of January, 1835), an effective balance would remain in the treasury of 440,000 dollars. "That such"-the President proceeds to say,

That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the

That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the industry and enterprize of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difand a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as tundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power, and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it most be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country.—Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

The views taken by the President of the U.S. as to the baneful effects of corporations in a free country, is of

peculiar interest at the present time, when an enquiry is being carried into the corporations of the U. K. We can easily conceive that the President is of the same opinion as the lord Chancellor Thurlow as to the nature of corporations; "That they have neither bodies to be kicked "nor souls to be damned." It is clear that all power given to chartered companies is diverted from the legitimate possessor; namely: the government; and the very existence of privileged corporations is incompatible with equality of rights. Moreover, they soon become so powerful as to defy the government; and, what is worse, they are perpetuated: death relieves society from an individual extortioner, but corporations are immortal.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the bank of the United States .- Created for the convenience of the government,

that institution has become the scourge of the People.—Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the president to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the bank, through its president, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges; which it had practised upon from the 1st of August 1833 to the 30th of June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this annunciation, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the read distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a national bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the meedless distresses brought on th

hands of foreign bankers.

To the meedless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protest-off French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money, wherever he can fined it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence. It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money,

object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the expendence of the Eventure and Judicial and it is not within the constitutional lt vests the power of acctaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to the plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation by act of the claim of the Bank has never asked for an appropriation attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposits, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation. ment and this faithless corporation.

ment and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissension, embarrasment, and distress—would make the nation itselfa party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in

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popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorising the sale of the public steek; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the bank in accordance with the power reserved to congress in the 1 th section of the charter, be suspended until the bank pays to the treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the bank, directly, or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a national bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present bank has made to control the government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion mone of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions. whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the ageacy of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The state banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required by the bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater diffluculties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposits in the State banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the executive department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what place the treasurer shall keep the moneys in the treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the president or secretary of the treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those indicements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of

The power of the executive government of the U.S. to devote the public moneys to effect internal improvements in the country, is wisely questioned by the President.

Such power would soon mix up the executive government with local feelings and predilections: speedily elevate it into a patron and degrade the citizens into

Regarding the first bill that had passed the two houses as "the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak "at first might soon become strong enough to rive the "bands of the union asunder"—the President withheld from it the executive approval.

By thus acting solely from his convictions and on his own responsibility, the President has put a final stop to government jobs; elevated the character of Congress and faithfully preserved the constitution of the U. S. in it's first simplicity.

We are in no danger from violations of the constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, profer as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer loc al advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seen to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the federal constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different states, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the government might be beneficial and proper in one state, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the state would not consent to make a grant to the federal government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established.—In addition to the dangers to the constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater then all.—I allude to the makerials—which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adalytation to the

it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the federal government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent.

in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent.

Yankee Notions. It is in New England that you find Jonathan at home. In the other States, there is a mixture, greater or less, of foreign population; but in New England the population is homogeneous and native—the emigrant does not settle there—the country is too full of people, while the fertile soil of the west holds out superior attractions to the stranger. It is o'llubber land; there is no getting half a dollar a day for sleeping, in massachusetts or Vermoat; the rocky soil and rough climate of this region require thrift and industry in the occupant. In the west, he may scratch the ground, throw in the seed, and leave the rest to nature; but here his toil must never be remitted; and, as valor comes of sherris, so doth prosperity come of industry. The southern planter who visits the east and finds the whole land a garden, wonders why the fat fields and the warm sky of his own region do not produce the same picture, and in his endeavours at an explanation, ascribes it to the tariff—whereas the difference in the two regions arises from the regular and natural operation of things: it is solely the effect of industry.

What is Cape Cod but a heap of sand yet it maintains thirty thousand people, and there is not a begjar among them. All the tariffs that could be devised never would ruin New England, were they framed ex proprio motu of Georgia or South Carolina. While the Yankees are themselves, they will hold their own, let polities twist about as they will. They are like cats; threw them up as you please, they will come down upon their feet. Shut their industry out from one career, and it will force itself into another. Dry up twenty sources of their prosperity, and they will open twenty more.—They have a perseverance that will never languish while any thing remains to be tried; they have a resolution that will try any thing, if need be, and when a Yankee says "I'll try," the thing is done.

Boston is but the fourth city in the Union as to

and when a Yarkee says "I'll try," the thing is done.

Boston is but the fourth city in the Union as to population, yet in many points it may be considered the chief, a metropolis there never will be in the United States—I mean for practical purposes—as London is to Great Britain, or Paris to France,—for Washington will never be a great city. There may be an overgrown population at New York, and there may be a Federal government for ever within the ten miles square, but weither of these, nor any other spot, will ever be able to assume to itself the whole powers of a metropolis. No city will exercise a moral dictation over the rest, or over the country; no city will give the tone in politics, or set the fashions in literature, for the whole Union.

New York and Philadelphia owe their great population to the numbers whom they receive from the other portions of the Union, and the other side of the Atlantic. Boston has grown by internal augmentation only, or accretion from its immediate neighbourhood; in consequence, it exhibits nothing of that shifting and heterogeneous character which marks the great cities of the south. In those cities you find masses of people who know little of each other, diverse in origin, dissimilar in habits, discordant in tastes, difficult to calculate upon, or to combine for any common end; but the Bostonians are as one man—they know each other, understand each other; whatever affects one portion of the community, affects the whole; they have a perfect unity of feeling and stability of character. This has ever been their peculiarity, and to this it is owing that the revolution first exploded in their city. Had Boston been as New York, Faneuil Hall would never have been the crafle of American liberty. Whatever the Bostonians do, they do commonly with great unanimity and effect. To do a thing "in Boston style" is proverbial through-out the country, as signifying a thing done with superior promptness and execution. With sixty odd thousand inhabitants, Boston will prove the language more mon monly with great unanimity and effect. To do a thing "in Boston Syle" is proverbial through-out the country, as signifying a thing done with superior promptness and execution. With sixty odd thousand inhabitants, Boston will raise more money in a given time, for any public purpose, than either New York or Philadephia, with more than 200,000 each. It is the chief city too, for literature and the fine arts; for your Yankee, with all his thriftiness, is a huge buyer of books, and will bid higher for pictures than any body else on the western side of the Atlantic. As New England is to America what Tuscany is to Italy, so may we continue the paralled, and compare Boston to Florence, which cities resemble each other in more points than one. Boston, like Florence, is distinguished for letters and the polite arts, for the talent of its citizens, for their early love of liberty, and for the appearance of the city, the beauty of its situation, the splendour of its edifices, the cleanliness of its streets, and the general appearance of industry, wealth and comfort; while for the orderly oharacter of the population, their sobriety of habits, and the correct tone of moral feeling that prevails among all classes, it may challenge a comparison with any city, large or small, upon the earth. Some well-intentioned but ignorant people, in their zeal to encourage the consumption of cold water, have been in the habit of telling one another that much intemperance has prevailed there; this is a totally wrong impression. I have seen more persons intoxicated at Rome in ten days, than I have seen in Boston for ten years.

Boston, however, is by no means the whole of Yankee-land. Paris, we know, is all France, and London may carry all England withersoever she listeth. Not so in America. Brother Junathan, with all his guesses, is another guess sort of a person: the Yankees of the country cannot be led by those of the capital, except, perhaps, in the fashion of ago-to meeting coat, or the hue of a riband. There is a watchful jealousy among

recople were not conquered. "Men," says Sir William Jobs," and not cities, constitute a state."

There does not exist that difference between town and country manners in New-England which you find in most other construes. Education, books, newspapers, and the facilities of communication between all parts, bring the different classes upon a level. The rustic dresses the same as the cit—when he undertakes to be dressed; discusses the same topics of news, and shows the same degree of information on common matters; and as to his speech and behaviour, he must be a rare animal among his neighbours who displays boorish manner, or talks bad English. "The land of steady habits" has sometimes been used as a nickname for the country; but nothing is more applicable. Habits are so stable, and the whole moral frame of society is so well organized among these people, that, were all restraints of law removed, things would go on as usual: they are a law to themselves.

THE

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1835.

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DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO. A S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possao ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. Jardine, Matheson & Co. General Agents

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Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835.

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utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 15° bales may be screwed daily.

Manila, 28th February, 1835.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,

British Chamber of Commerce

W. Sprott Boyp. By order of the committee,
W. SPROTT BOYD,

British Chamber of Commerce Canton, 13th January, 1835.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT. NOTICE.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,

POR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

New York, May 22d, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Subagents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce. Commerce.

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AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A Ta general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

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Canton, 22nd, May, 1835.
Thomas Dent. & C THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

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NOTICE.

HE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by
Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by
Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick,
who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of
Canton, 7th May, 1835.

MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

John Templeton & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

Saturdays.....Sylph.

Canton 4th March 1835.

In { Canton—to Robert Edward. Macao—to Henry Skinner.

we are not exactly believers in his gospel-which have a remarkable reference to the present policy of China. Without supposing that the government machinery of chinese emperors and legislators is an old and deep laid scheme for the everlasting slavery of it's subjects, we are inclined to think that the jealous exclusion of all foreigners is now persited in order that no sound from without may be heard among them.

And the second advanced towards the throne, and took the human skull;

and having poured the blood into it, he drank it, and said thus:

It is not religion alone that we ought to abolish, but science and thought It is not religion alone that we ought to aboust, our science and thought likewise; for science teaches that which it is not good for us that man should know, and thought is always ready to kick against strength.

And they all replied, It is true: let us abolish science and thought.

And having done like as the two first had done, a third said,

And having done like as the two first had done, a third said,
When we shall have thrust men back again into brutishness, by taking
from them religion, and science, and thought, we shall have done much; but
there will yet remain for us something else to do.

The brute has dangerous instincts and sympathies. No nation must hear
the voice of any other nation, lest that one wailing and bestirring himself, this
one may be tempted to imitate him. Let no sound from without oe heard
amounts us.

And they all answered, It is true: let no sound from without be heard

And the fourth said, We have interest, and the people have likewise their interests opposed to ours. If they unite to defend against us their interest, how shall we resist them?

Let us divide to reign. Let us create in every province, in every city, in every hamlet, an individual interest, in opposition to the interest of the other hamlets, the other cities, the other provinces. Let us create in every province, in every city, in

And thus they will all hate each other, and they will forget to unite

together against us.

And all answered, It is true: let us divide to reign; concord would

destroy us.

And a fifth, having twice filled of the blood and twice drained the human And a fith, having twice filled of the blood and twice drained the human skull, said, I approve of all these methods: they are good; but they are not enough. To brutify men is well; but frighten the brute, strike them with terror by an inexorable justice and by atrocious punishments, if you would not that sooner or later you should be devoured by them. The executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

And they all answered, It is true: the executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

a good prince.

And a sixth said.

I acknowledge the advantage of speedy, terrible, and inevitable punishments. Nevertheless there are strong souls and desperate souls that brave

punishment.
Would you easily govern men, effeminate them by luxury.

us nothing; it feeds strength: let us rather exhaust by corruption.

And they all answered, It is true: let us exhaust strength, and energy, and courage, by corruption.

Yankee Notions. In European countries, he that is born a peasent will be a peasant all his life; his chance of forming an exception to the rule is exceedingly small. But, on beholding the most rustical clown of all Yankeeland, it would not be safe to affirm that he would not be numbered, at some future day, among the most eminent men of the country. There is no burying a man of genius here; the humblest birth shuts out no one either from the hopes or the facilities of rising to that station for which his native talent has qualified him. Rare, indeed, is it to find an in lividual who cannot read and write; every one has therefore that modicum of knowledge placed within his reach which will enable him to obtain more should his wishes aspire. Clowns, properly speaking, there are none among the Yankees; a Yankee is emphatically a civil man, though his civility may not produce all the bows and grimaces and unmeaning compliments which accompany or constitute that quality among the French; rud-ness of manners could be charged against these people only by those who know nothing about them. "Countries," says Goldsmith, "wear very different appearances to persons in different ciscumstances. A traveller who is whirled through Europe in a post-chaise, and a pilgrim who walks the grand tour on foot, will form very different conclusions." Now, sundry people have been whirled from Boston to New-York in a mail-coach, and said I know not what about manners. I have travelled over the New-England States on foot—over highways and byways; supped at the most splendid hotels and the most paltry inns; entered ever formed as a resting-nlane; and crossed any man's garden, or YANKEE Notions. In European countries, he that is born a peasent will supped at the most splendid hotels and the most paltry inns; entered every farmer's door that offered as a resting-place; and crossed any man's garden, or tarmer's door that offered as a resting-place; and crossed any man's garden, or corn-field, or orchard, that lay in my way, without receiving an uncivil word pn my whole route. On one occasion I lost myself in the woods among the Green Mountains of Vermont, where I imagined there was no living creature to be encountered for miles, except black bears, catamounts, and similar country gentlemen; but on a sudden I emerged from the wood into an open spot where stood a log hut. A little flaxen-headed urchin espied me coming, and began to scramble with all sieed—to hide himself, as I supposed; but no—it began to scramble with all si eed—to hide himself, as I supposed: but no—it was to gain the summit of an immense log of wood, which lay by the little pathway where he greeted me, as I passed, with as profound a bow as I ever received.

A Yankee is cautious,-more so than a Scotchman.-He will make no A Yankee is cautious,—more so than a Scotchman.—He will make no bulls, but take especial care not to be caught tripping in his speech. It is amusing often to see the dexterity with which he will avoid giving a direct answer to a question, where he suspects it may not be altogether safe to speak positively; and as to answering an abrupt query, without knowing why it is put, eatch him there if you can. Guessing, after all, is not so unprofitable a practice: it is no small undertaking, at times, to extract evidence from a witness in court.

from a witness in court.

Lawyer.—Did you see the affray in question? Witness.—I was passing, at the time.

Lawyer .- Was the coat torn?

Witness .- There was a rent in it.

Lawyer .- Relate to the court and jury the manner in which the rent

Witness.—How am I to understand thee?

Lawyer.—Was the coat torn latitudinally, longitudinally, or diagonally—or in what manner was the rent made?

Witness.—I tell thee, once for all, friend, he rent it grievously!

The highest praise which a Frenchman imagines he can bestow upon an individual is to call him un homme d'esprit. An Englishman describes his best friend as a "good-natured, sensible fellow;" a special Yankee's commendation from his weighbours is, that he is a "smart, enterprising man." Nothing for a Yankee like enterprise; and good qualities to him are worth little without it. I think it is in Cicero's newly discovered "Republic," nec vere satis est habere virtutem nisi utare. This is a true Yankee maxim,—give your good qualities action. To him it is inconceivable that a man should be good for any thing who does not make his presence felt among those around him.

him.

A stirring spirit, stirring deeds, a stirring life,—these form the common theme of praise; and if a man is said to be good, it will be necessary to answer the question,—"Good for what?" Qu'est ce qu'il a fait?—What has he done?" was Napoleous's query when any man was said to possess talents; and your Yankee is pretty much of the same way of thinking, being accustomed to require constant evidence of a man's usefulness, ere he allows him the praise of doing his duty among men. And well that is so: he has seen the soil which gives him subsistence conquered, by his own unremitted exertions, from the wilderness: he has seen those political institutions which are his happiness and his boast built up by his own hands; and he is sensible his happiness and his boast built up by his own hands; and he is sensible that prudent and industrious habits can alone preserve to him and his posteri-

ty the blessings they have gained.

In spite of this predominant inclination toward the useful, the Yankee is In spite of this predominant inclination toward the useful, the Yankee is no despiser of those arts which adorn and embellish life. The liberal sciences have nowhere in the country received such encouragement as in new England. The cities, the towns, the villages, the country seats, the private dwellings display more elegance and taste than those of any other part of the Union. If the new Englander is prudent, he is also charitable: he has not, like the European, the daily spectacle of poverty and suffering before his eyes, to render him callous to human misery: nothing is more prompt and effectual than the succour which is here afforded to the needy or prompt and effectual than the succour which is here afforded to the needy or unfortunate. Some travellers have pronounced the Americans a sordid people, wholly occupied with the thoughts of gain, because no two men can be heard talking in the streets without using the world "dollar"—as if people in the streets were accustomed to talk of any thing except what brought them there. The Americans mind their business while they are about it, and do not mix that with their studies or amusements. Is "pound" or "shilling" the most uncommon sound that strikes your ear in the great thoroughfares of London? Is the mention of a "sou" never heard upon the quays and beulevards of Paris? Go where yon will, the common business of life will occupy mea's thoughts and language. In the eternal city itself, your ear is struck with the perpetual iteration of the word "baiocco," and the Romans, I fancy, never were charged with a predominant passion for heaping up pauls and scudi. But some people, when they get abroad, appear never to have had their eyes or ears open before; they espy marvels which have been comand seadth. But some people, when they get auroad, appear never what he had their eyes or ears open before; they espy marvels which have been common sights to them in their own land ever since they were born. Doctor Johnson had these persons in his mind when he speke of an individual, not remarkable for his shrewdness, who proposed to travel into Asia for the ourpose ascertaining what curious inventions might exist there unknown to Europe—"He will bring home a wheelbarrow, and think he has made a

wonderful discovery."

Some one has remarked that the distinguishing characteristic of the American is his "want of loyalty."—This, of course, was uttered as a reproach, and as the word is not American; it was a pretty safe device to make use of it. What is the loyalty of an American? Is it a respect for the chief magistrate? He is sure to get all he deserves. Is it an attachment to the institutions of the country? Nobody ever denied the American this. Is it a love for his native soil? Nor can he be proved to be deficient in this affection, till you find him, I'ke the European, leaving his country for ever. If it be meant that the American does not possess that feeling which would "stand by the crown, though it hung upon a bush," the charge may be true enough; for unless the crown hangs upon a head-piece, Jonathan will guess very whrewdly that it is not worth standing by.—To drop the metaphor, he will not fight in support of an o'd institution that has become useless. This, in fact, is the very head and front of his offending in the eye of many of his "unfriends," and they were accustomed to lay to his charge some years ago that he had a sad and disloyal trick of throwing aside whatever he found did wonderful discovery." that he had a sad and disloyal trick of throwing aside whatever he found did not suit him. We hear less about this at the present day, now that some other people have begun to follow his example.

MADRAS.

The Breakwater.—The Breakwater Committee we understand held their first meeting on Wednesday last, and commenced at once following up the resolutions of the public meeting in view. Government were applied to for 'their sanction and support' in so far as without any defined plan being laid before them, this could be extended: and the means whereby the preliminary steps could be promoted were suggested by the committee. Their letter was laid before council yesterday, and a reply immediately furnished, expressive of the lively interest felt by government in the object of the meeting—and granting permission to the committee to correspond with public officers in the presidency and the Provinces, who could afford thereon either information or advice; authorizing the Chief Secretary to give access to papers or records of government, whence information might be derived; and communicating the issue of instructions to the Post Master General to pass free of postage all letters embracing the objects of the committee in their purport. This is but the first step, but it opens a cheering and exhilarating prospect—it gives the assurance that our government walk hand in hand with the public in the desire of forwarding this grand undertaking. Neither are our scientific men backward—some interesting papers have already been laid before the Committee; and they carnestly invite the transmission to them of all plans and suggestions, be they deprecatory, cautionary, or encouraging, that may throw light upon the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a Breakwater at Madras. We hail what has already appeared as a promising omen, and hope it but augurs a succession which cannot fail to prove of practical utility and lasting benefit.—Herald, Feb. 23 The BREAKWATER.—The Breakwater Committee we understand held

THE

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a fr

" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1835.

NO. 22. 50 CENTS.

PRECE

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

The letter from Common Sense is inserted: A Coaster, next week

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CANTON.

The American vessels PANAMA, captain Benjamin, from New York and Manila, and the COLUMBIA, captain Somes, from Samarang, are arrived.

By the former vessel we received, on the 30th ulto. some Hobart Town papers, which informed us of the dismissal of lord Melbourne's ministry, and the acceptance of the office of home secretary by the duke of Wellington, who has written to Sir Robert Peel to return immediately from Italy. As arrivals are daily expected from Gibraltar; and we must also shortly hear from England, either direct or via Bombay, we think it useless to our readers to speculate upon "The unusual quickness of these sudden changes," or to surmise who may be the members of the new ministry. Report, and report only, gives a return very similar to the duke of Wellington's administration. Should the duke and Sir Robert Peel take and remain in office in 1835, they must be very different men from what they were "The Schoolmaster is abroad" appears to be the open sesame to office of all men of all parties. Thanks for the word, for it has made every body but incorrigible dunces fag hard, and get beyond the elements; and the student, who in 1830 was in his hornbook, in 1835 may pass a severe examination by the help of learning the new system to govern Great Britain either with a reformed or an un-reformed parliament. Parties and party feelings, public principles and political consistency are words of a by-gone age; and each and all men of every party think nothing is more easy than to govern England by the very measures which havebeen taught by their opponents. Fas est et ab hoste doceri is well exemplified in the duke of Wellington; and he must have studied hard and successfully if he can long continue the battle by the tactics of his enemy. However, perhaps the accession of His Grace to power may extend the ferula to the sons of Han; and he has a most happy opportunity of contrasting his system of instruction, with that adopted by the other schoolmaster; we must patiently await the event; and we confess with some better hopes. Below will be found a few extracts from English papers.

"We must again entreat the patience of our readers, and we must again warn them against placing any reliance whatever upon the rumours of general oparticular appointments with which their ears will, doubtless, be assailed; an I this caution, must bear a fortnight's endurance; for, before the termination of a fortnight, nothing can be known with respect even to the general character of the new government. It is right that the position of the Duke of Wellington, at this moment, be distinctly and unequivocally understood.— Every one is already aware that his Grace's formal official function is merely temporary—that there is no more reason to suppose that he will continue Home Secretary, than that he will become lord Chancellor—no other reason to anticipate that he will be at the head of the new Cabinet, than his eminent position in the country, and the fact that he was once before a prime minister. But this is not all. It is necessary to be generally known that, though called, in the first instance, in his Sovereign's extremity to superintend the formation of a government, his Grace has not pledged himself even to form it, much less to take office permanently with that which shall be formed;—he is merely engaged by the duty of a good subject, doubtless enforced by a grateful sense of the King's confidence, to exert himself to the utmost for the formation of such a Cabinet as shall be satisfactory at once to the Sovereign and the people."

(Morning News, Nov. 19th.) 1

Government has agreed to grant to Mr. Brunel the sum of £250,000 at 31 per cent. interest, for the purpose of completing the Thames Tunnel.

It is intended to place a marble tablet in the interior of Westminster fall, with an inscription of the time of the destruction of both Houses of Pastia.

ment, and the narrow escape of the time of the destruction of both Houses of Pasta.

ment, and the narrow escape of the Hall.

Don Miguel had joined Don Carlos in Navarre, and a reward for its head was offered by the Portuguese government.

The Benedictine convent at Hammersmith was destroyed by fire on the 18th of November, when the nuns narrowly escaped with their lives. One old lady (Miss Bosville) aged 84. was unhappily burned to a cinder.

Consols, 19 Nov. 912, the stocks being apparently inclined to rise rather than fall from the change of ministry.

The following is a translation of a paper containing the history of a family feud, which are not uncommon in this part of the empire, and are sometimes prosecuted with great rancour.

In China it is a universal custom, from the son of heaven to the common people, when any one has lost a relation by death to consult a Kan-yu, that is, a Fung-shwuy, or Wind and water teacher, to select a fortunate hillside spot for interment; and quarrels are often occasioned by this practice. Now, at Sze-ching-kang in Nan-hae-heën district, is a family named Yew. Their first ancestor was buried at Chay-pe in Pwan-yu-heen. This hill is thought lucky by all; and the Yews have used it as a burying place for more than a century. At the present time the descendants are numerous, and the family rich, and they may be called a powerful clan. For successive years, at the spring festival of the tombs, there have been several tens, sometimes more than a hundred, of descendants worshiping together: this has long been their custom. At the spring festival in the third moon of the present year upwards of sixty men went to worship at the tombs. The ceremonies being finished, suddenly more than one hundred men with weapons in their hands, came running and railing. Immediately the Yew clan fled to the village, into the ancestral hall of the Soo family. This Soo family is also a numerous clan of Chay-pe, but the family is poor; wherefore, with some others scheming, they had carried their desires to buy Yew's family hill; for which purpose several thousand dollars were ready. But Soo's adherents seeing there was so much money, their hearts became excited. Yet this hill was Yew's ancestral hill, and they could not sell it. On this they had a thousand thoughts and ten thousand hopes; and forthwith evil dispositions arose, and the Soos immediately usurped the hill as being the hill of the founder of their family, and retorted that the Yews had come and usurped the hill: conduct exceedingly detestable. Therefore, they endeavoured to force the Yews, to confess the usurpation; and moreover they wanted them to write a clear document, returning the possession of the hill according to form, to be held by the Soos as a proof; but as they would not write the paper, they began to fight with knives and axes. The sixty, seeing they were opposed to a greater number, and unable to contend with them, at length wrote the paper, and delivered it to them. Then they returned home. Now, there are some brothers of the Yew family who are merchants of the salt monopoly, and intimate with the Pwan-yu-heen. They immediately sent in a petition, stating the case. On the 25th day of the 4th moon (May 22d) that officer sent out his reply, saying that "the hill is in the district of Pwan-yu-heen, the "Yew clan belong to Nan-hae-heën; wait until I have "consulted with the Nan-hae-heën, and equitably examined "and ground out the facts, grasped the matter, discriminated "and decided," and so forth. Now-says our chinese informant-as to this lucky spot, where is the luck of it?

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the night of the 25th of the 4th moon (May 22nd) eight men, stripped to the shoulders, abruptly rushed into the dwelling house of Hoo, in Fragant-herb street, and seized some matrasses, coverlids, and various articles of wearing apparel. Hoo ran out of the door, and called for assistance to seize the robbers; but the neighbours had all retired, to rest. Hearing the alarm of thieves given, the watchman and some others brought lanterns and came to help, but the thieves had got off with their booty. Many men then enquired as to the extent of the loss. conversation was not finished when eight thieves again came, and went to another house, and began plundering. Luckily, the watchman and the others had not separated, they gave the alarm, pursued the thieves, seized two, and took them before the magistrates; the other six got clear The next evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the same six thieves again came in the neighbouring Ya-hotang, Slender-lily-pond street-which is the abode of gay women-and began stealing. It happened that the Waewei, or sergeant, Chung and guard were going their rounds, and seized four of them. On the 27th day they were taken before the Pwan-yu-heën to be examined, with the articles first stolen. In their examination all the six said they were weavers; and for several months past, all the foreign ships that had come to Canton, had traded very little in silk-goods; consequently the weaving trade had become very bad; and they had no money to enable them to follow any other; that they had nothing to eat, and that it was hard to bear starvation; therefore, they had no resource but to go thieving, &c. Each man was sentenced to receive forty blows, and wear the collar for one month.

On the 29th of the moon (26th May), as a rather goodlooking woman stepped outside the door of her husband's shop-a small wine and grain store-at Kaou-ke in the western suburb, it happened that three or four evil-disposed yonths were passing by. Seeing the good appearance of the woman, they stationed themselves before the door, gazing intently at her, and began to utter indecent language, which brought upon them the anger of the master of the shop, who drove them away. The youth's hearts were wounded; they became enraged, and both parties began to abuse each other. Not long after they had left, they returned, bringing more than ten accomplices with them, each grasping a sharp knife; and, greatly enraged, they began fighting with the shopman: but one cannot oppose many, and he was soon wounded and thrown down on the ground. The neighbours, seeing the sharp knives, did not dare to interfere. Luckily, there was a military station not very distant, with a sergeant She commanding; the neighbours ran and reported the affair to him. He, with some picked men, came and seized four of the rioters, and took them before the Nan-hae-heën. It turned out that all these men are cornelian-stone cutters.

On the 2nd day of the 5th moon (28th May) the Yingto temple, which is situated within the great south gate, was crowded with people, who took the image of Ying-to, who is a famous doctor of the second century,-San-kwo-che, the records of the three kingdoms-and paraded it through the streets, accompanied by drums and young girls, selected for their good looks, and dressed up in ancient stage costume. The heat and noise were extreme. This idolatrons procession was made in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the people desiring to propitiate Ying-to, whom former ages promoted to be a god after his death. The prayers of sick persons are addressed to death. Ying-to.

Rumours of an insurrection in the northern province of Shan-se reached Canton on the 29th ult. Fung-yang-foo is the name of the disturbed district. It is said that two Che Heens have been killed.

In Tsang lane, near the gate of great tranquillity, outside the city, is the temple of the deified warrior Kang-Kung-a god of the Taou sect. On the 3rd of the moon-29th may-in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the inhabitants of the lane paraded the image through the streets, in order to subdue all noxious influences.

Last sunday was the 5th of the 5th moon, the celebrated Twan-woo festival, when the chinese strive to excel in running Dragon-boats. Carpe diem is their motto on all holidays, and they abandon business and rush into enjoyment with that determination of living whilst they live which is now only seen amongst this peculiar people-and perhaps was only equalled by the roman Saturnalia.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

By one of the late vessels from China we have received a copy of a peti-

By one of the late vessels from China we have received a copy of a petition to His Majesty in council which has been forwarded by the merchants of Canton in consequence of the recent collision between lord Napier and the local authorities. The document is too long for insertion in our columns; but as it appears to enbody the sentiments of the principal English residents in China, we shall take this opportunity of noting its leading features.

The petitioners commence by stating that the extraordinary position in which they have been placed renders some representation from them to His Majesty absolutely necessary. They then advert to the fact that not one of the ind-x-duals appointed to superintend the British trade to China is allowed to reside within the limits over which his authority extends. They object to the powers given to lord Napier, and particularly to the force placed at his disposal, as quite insufficient; and express their firm conviction that the most dangerous course that can be followed, in treating with the chinese government, or any of its functionaries, is to submit quietly to their overbearing conduct.

They suggest, therefore, that the fullest powers may be given to the next

They suggest, therefore, that the fullest powers may be given to the next chief commissioner, and that he be despatched to the east coast of China with a squadron composed of a ship of the line and two frigates, and instructed to require, direct from the court of Pekin, reparation for the insults offered to lord Napier, and remuneration for the losses sustained in consequence of the stoppage of the trade. Should he, however, fail to receive the satisfaction demanded they then proposed that the coasting trade of the Empire be stopped and chinese ships of war captured, until the desired arrangements are entered into; feeling confident, at the same time that, as soon as matters are fairly represented, the supreme government will be found ready to accede to any fair and reasonable propositions.

With respect to the appointment of a new chief commissioner they add that it is extremely desirable that no one known to the chinese as connected with the company's factory be advanced to that post; and conclude by stating their utter hopelessness of obtaining any redress if the course hitherto pursued towards the chinese be persevered in by His Majesty's government.

The petition is drawn up with ability, and arguments are brought forward at great length in support of most of the positions which are advanced in it. We think it cannot fail, therefore, to have considerable weight with the authorities at home.—Bombay Couvier, 3 Feb. 1835.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri is politic and wise; but less selfish feelings should govern us when our friends are either our instructors or approvers; and gratitude as readily prompts an acknowledgment for wisdom learnt from the experience and admonitions of our friends, as self preservation does to profit from the examples of our enemies. We are grateful for the notice of the petition taken by our Bombay cotemporary, although we may think that the important mercantile connexious of the two ports of Bombay and Canton should have induced him to have reviewed it at greater length, and expressed candidly the opinions of the British community of Bembay on it's policy and merits.

We wish we had only the pleasing task of expressing our thanks to the Bombay Courier for his hasty notice of a very important document: important from it's intrinsic subject-matter, and important from the community which originated it: the body of British subjects resident in Canton; who have deemed it their duty to approach their sovereign with advice on a great affair and at a momentous crisis. But with our thanks we must express some degree of surprise that the Bombay Courier should have mis-understood any part of the petition, and attributed propositions to those merchants which they most certainly have never recommended.

In the above short notice of the petition by the Bombay Courier, para. 3d, it is said; Should he, however, &c. which we have printed in italics. Now, the Bombay Courier can

we have printed in Italics. Now, the Bombay Courier can only allude to the following passage in the petition:
Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success; but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chiense empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking prossession of all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interest and inclinations alike serious warfare, an issue which both our interest and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

In the petition, the British merchants of Canton simply presume to assure H. M. in council of the facility with which Great Britain can resent insult from the chinese; but most assuredly they do not propose reprisals, should the next chief commissioner fail to receive the satisfaction demanded: such is a most absurd inference. The "should "proceedings of a compulsory nature be required," point to something more than a mere refusal to give the satisfaction demanded. Compulsory proceedings can and will only arisefrom future acts of aggression on the part of the chinese government; and it is to prevent the necessity of such proceedings that the merchants humbly suggest to II. M. in council that the next chief commissioner may be directed, previously to landing, to require ample reparation for the insults and injuries of 1834; and, when that reparation is accorded, then to commence his diplomatic relations with the chinese government, in order to adjust measures that may ensure future mutual safety and tranquillity.

How false, then, is the view in which the Bombay Courier has placed the British merchants of Canton by his hasty and ill-considered abridgment of their petition!-Why, even if he had only taken the trouble to read and understand the marginal synopsis he could not have arrived at a conclusion so unjust. But we attribute the misapprehension only to haste, or rather to hurry; and we trust that in the petition, the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants of British India are embodied as well as those of the handful of their countrymen and fellow subjects who are resident in China, and feel oppressed and injured by the chicanery of her officers and the operation of her exclusive and alienahuman laws and regulations.

INTRODUCTION OF BUBDHISM INTO CHINA. The emperor Ming-te, was well versed in the doctrines of the ancient classics. He had an excellent teacher, and possessed a clear understanding. His wife, the empress Ma-che, a daughter of the celebrated general Ma-yuen, was a most excellent woman, and greatly contributed towards rendering illustrious the name of her husband. In the year 65, he is said to have seen in a dream, a giant. This vision brought to his remembrance a saying of Confucius "that the holy one was in the west." Upon the representation of the prince of Choo, his brother, with destriction of circular was a sent to Hindeston (Täen, chulb) for it

the west." Upon the representation of the prince of Cnoo, his brother, which a deputation of eighteen mandarins, was sent to Hindostan (Teen-chul), for it was rumoured, that a great teacher had risen in that country. They returned with Ho-shaug, a Buddhist priest, who brought with him several of their classics in the Pali language, and presented the emperor with a large picture of Buddha. Thus the superstition which teaches nothing but the most absurd of Buddha. Thus the superstition which teaches nothing but the most absurd system of idolatry and atheism, entered China, where it has maintained its ground up to the present day. The prince of Choo, anxious to gain partisans, in order, according to a prediction, to ascend the throne, patronized this new doctrine. But instead of rising to so high a dignity, he lost even his fief, and was banished. We are astonished, that the Chinese, so averse to innovations, should have adopted Buddhism; and that an emperor, like Mingste, who established schools and promoted education to a very great extent, should have introduced a religion, which enjoins a state of stupefaction and apathy, as the nearest approach to celestial bliss. Nevertheless all this took place. No further proof is wanting, that human reason is prone to error; and that we ought, with the deepest veneration, to receive the oracles of God, the only guides in the path of truth. From this period we may date the general spread of Buddhism over eastern Asia, which seems to have been hitherto confined to India.

onflued to India.

A CHINESE LADY WRITER. Under his reign lived a celebrated lady, Pan-hwuy-pan, sister to the historian Pankoo. She was descended from an ancient, noble family, and excelled in learning, as in modesty. Married to one of the literati at the age of fourteen years, she acquitted herself of the duties of a wife and mother so excellently, that she has become a pattern for all succeeding ages. Her brother Pankoo, was just engaged in the revision of Sze-matseën, and the composition of the history of Han, when she became a widow, and assisted him materially in his labours; when Tow-heen being disgraced, her brother shared, as a partisan, the same lot, and died of grief in a prison. The emperor to make up, at least, in some degree, for the dishonour done to the family, assigned to Pan-hwuy-pan apartments in the palace. Here she published the joint labour of herself and her brother, a history, which commences with Kaou-tsoo, and ends with Wang-mang, from 206 B. C. to A. D. 23. She became finally the instructress of the empress, and was the leading star of the imperial court. In this capacity she wrote her instructions for females, comprised in seven rules, in which she asserts that the female sex is the lowest of the human species, and that to them belongs the execution of inferior duties. Formerly, when a daughter was born, she was laid on the ground upon rags, where she was for three days forgotten and neglected. On the the third day the father presented her to the family, whilst he laid before her some bricks, her only toys. "Think on the degraded state, young ladies, which nature has assigned to you, and fulfit your duties accordingly! But the daughter does not always remain a daughter; when, having reached the state of maturity, she becomes a wife; and it is in this state of life that she has to show the most implicit obedience to her lord; her all belongs to her husband; she has nothing to claim, nothing to possess; her husband is her heaven, her all. Her husband possesses the most unbounded libert A CHINESE LADY WRITER. Under his reign lived a celebrated lady,

one sentence. But this most unnatural degradation of the fair sex recoils with double force upon their oppressors, who will remain semi-barbariane, so long as they enslave the fairest and most virtuous part of the human species. This celebrated writer died in the 70th year of her age, praised and regretted by all the learned of the empire. She is still considered as one of the best writers that China ever produced.

Gutalaff's History of China. Vol. I, Pages 250 a 25t.

REMARKS COMCERNING THE CONDITION OF FEMALES IN CHINA. It has been justly remarked that a nation's civilization may be estimated by the rank which females hold in society. If the civilization of China le judged of by this she is surely far from occupying that first place which she so strongly claims. Females have always been regarded with contempt by the Chinese. Their ancient sages seem to have considered them scarcely worthy of their attention. The sum of the duties they required them to perform is, to submit to the will of their masters. The lady, say they who is to be betrothed to a husband, ought to follow blindly the wishes of hear parents, yielding implicit chadings to their will. Even the more than the state of her parents, yielding implicit obedience to their will. From the moment when she is joined in wedlock, she ceases to exist—her whole being is absorbed in that of her lord. She ought to know nothing but his will, and to deny herself in order to please him. Pan-hwuy-pan, who is much admired as a historian, composed a book of instructions for her own sex, in which she treats of their proper station in society, the deportment they should exhibit, and the duties they ought to perform. She teaches them that they "hold the lowest rank among mankind, and that employments the least honorable ought to be, and in fact are their lot." She inculcates entire submission to their husbands, and tells them in very plain terms that they ought to become abject slaves in order to be good wives. We cannot expect that these doctrines, inculcated as they are by a lady, who

ought to advocate the cause of her sex, and by one held in so high repute as is Pan-hwuy-pan, will be overlooked by the "lords of creation;" especially as they accord so perfectly with their domineering disposition in China. Confucius, the prince of letters, divorced his wife without assigning any cause for doing it; and his followers have invariably adopted similar arbitrary measures in their treatment of the weaker sex. "The price which is raid to the perputs of the bride constitutes for a saleshle comis paid to the parents of the bride consitutes her at once, a saleable commodity, and causes her to be regarded as differing little from a mere slave. In the choice of a partner for life she acts only a passive part. She is carried to the house of the bridegroom, and there disposed of for life by her parents.

The birth of a female is a matter of grief in China. The father and

mother, who had ardently hoped, in the unborn babe, to embrace a son, offerings are made before their idols in order to propitiate their favor and secure the birth of a son. The mercy of the compassionate Kunn-yim especially, is implored to obtain this precious gift; but after they have spent large sums of money in this pious work, the inexorable goddess fills the house with mourning at the birth of a daughter. "Anciently," says Prinches the state of the state hwuy-pan, "the female infant was thrown upon some old rags by the side of its mother's bed, and for three days was scarcely spoken or thought of. At the end of that time it was carried to a temple by the father, accompanied by attendants with bricks and tiles in their hands." "The bricks, and tiles," says Pan-hwuy-pan in her comment on those facts, "sighify the contempt and suffering which are to be her companions and her portion. Bricks are of no use except to form enclosures and to be trodden under foot; and tiles are useless except when they are exposed to the injuries of the air."—Chinese Repository, Vol. II. No. 7. Nov. 1833.

After the first column went to press, a friend favoured us with the intelligence that the MAVIS brought news from England to the 15th of Dec. via Singapore, and has informed us that Sir Robert Peel is first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs, lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor, and that the parliament had been dissolved.

If the duke has really studied and can pass his examination before his new schoolmasters, the reformed house of commons, we think he is in the very station he ought to be, if he is to be a cabinet-minister, and if he will honestly confine himself to the duties of that station. It is gratifying to see that we are all on the road to improvement, both schoolmasters and scholars; but, as we think no better is to be had, we earnestly recommend the Canton Registerto the duke as his vade mecum on our affairs.

The Governor Findlay has returned from the east coast, dan brought safely back the adventurous party who left us in April last to attempt to penetrate to the Bohea hills of Euha keen. We regret to say that they failed in their endeavours to gain access to that highly cultivated and interesting district. They passed through the entrance of the Min river on the 7th of may in a pleasure boat, containing 13 men; namely: Mr. Gordon, the chief of the expedition, and the two reverend Messrs Gutzlaff and Stevens, Mr. Gordon's servant, a tindal and eight lascars; and to avoid Foo-chow-foo, the provincial capital, which stands on the left bank of the river, they made a détour amongst some islands, lost their way, were obliged to retrace their path, and eventually to pass Foochow-foo in the middle of the day on the 9th of may. local officers allowed them to pass without speaking them.

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They were followed, however, by some government vessels, who kept respectable distance astern; and nothing occur-red to excite them but the beauty of the scenery and the highly cultivated state of the country, which gradually rises, on both sides of the river, to lofty mountains; and, occasionally, even abruptly from the river's banks; and where a flat spot intervenes between the banks and the foot of the hills, Of grains, it is planted with orange and mulberry trees. more wheat and barley were observed growing than rice. They ascended the river against a very strong current for about 70 miles, when one day they were unexpectedly attacked from both banks, by a fire of matchlocks and swivels, which knocked away part of the gunwale of the boat, and wounded Mr. Gordon's servant, Lewis Fernandez, and one of the boat's crew. Properly considering it folly to persevere against such unexpected, determined, and even treacherous opposition, they turned their boat's head, and during their voyage back were towed by a government boat through the passage in which they lost themselves in entering. The chinese wanted to prove the tow a triumph: but they would not allow them even an ovation; and cast off the tow-rope whenever the chinese forgot themselves. By proper firmness they not only extorted respect and attention from the chinese officers, but even some degree of servility. They rejoined their ship without any further damage, and anchored at Lintin last week. This hasty notice we have written from the kind verbal communication of a friend who was on the expedition. We trust we shall soon be able to publish a full and correct account of the whole proceedings.

CASE OF THE SHIP HERCULES.

Mr. Weeding said, he had another motion to make to which he hoped the

Mr. Weeding said, he had another motion to make to which he hoped the court would not object. It was for the production of such papers and documents as might elucidate the reasons for withdrawing the license of the ship Hercules, which to him appeared most unaccountable and unjust.

'That all papers and correspondence of the President and select committee of Supracargoes at Canton respecting their revocation of the license of the Hercules on the 11th July 1833, be laid before this court."

Sir Charles Forbes aid, he would oppose the production of the papers, as the geatlemen in question had intimated, in a pamphlet he had published that he intended to bring the matter before another tribunal. Were the matter to be decided by this court he would have no objection to the production of every paper connected with the subject.

Mr. Weeling had hoped he should have the support of the hon. bart. in him motion, when he stated a few facts connected with it. He had not crought it forward with reference to individual interests, but as it referred to the interests of India. Here was a case where a property of a million and a-half of dollars embarked in the opium trade had been placed in jeopardy by (as he understood) the acts of the company's agents at Canton. He wished to know whether this was done advisedly or not? He asked only for information. He offered no opinion whatever upon the case; and upon the manure of the information which he might receive with respect to it, would depend the course which he should take. If the court acceded to his motion, he took it for granted that the court of directors would give all the information which he should take. tion which they had received relating to it.

The motion not being pressed, the matter fell to the ground.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that they have directed the government of Bombay to despatch the Hugh Lindsay steam vessel on or about the 10th of february next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez in time to meet a branch packet which the Admiralty have intimated their intention of despatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March next; and also that they have further directed that the Hugh Lindsay shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be despatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3rd of March next.

Death of Mowqua: This occurred on the 7th of May, about 10 o'clock, p. m. at his residence in Honan, £. 49. It is not easy to determine whether the sensation produced by the announcement of this sad event, bears the strongest testimonyagainst the individual, or the native inhabitants of Canton who were acquainted with him. From all, except his relatives and personal friends, there seems to be one universal expression of joy, that he is taken away. It is proper, no doubt, to throw the mantle of charity' over the misdeeds of the dead, so far as they have no connection with the living. It is possible, in the present instance, that sufficient allowance is not made for the circumstances of the individual. Being one of the senior merchants of the co-hong, he was often compelled to be the organ of the government; and in this way he sometimes drew down on himself censure when it was not due. He was, however, evidently unfriendly to the extension of the rights and privileges of foreigners in this country. He possessed nominal rank; and has, we understand, been at the capital, where he formed an early ocquaintance with his excellency Loo, the present governorof this province. Great efforts are being made, by the employment of priests and nuns to secure for him entrance into 'the temple of heaven.' The coffin in which his body is to be laid cost \$370. be laid cost \$370.

Fatqua, it is said, continues to urge his request for a speedy removal into banishment, that 'he may not die in the midst of his troubles in Canton.' It was supposed that his family had secreted a large amount of property for

private use; but his wives and daughters, six of the former and eleven of the latter, have testified before the hoppo that such is not the fact. His debts to the government, amounting to 300,000 taels and upward, of course cannot

the government, amounting to 300,000 tacis and upward, or course cannot be paid.

Monday, 11th May. Imprisoned linguist. When the rumor went abroad, the other day, that the prisoners of Canton were to be liberated, the friends of Hopin immediately took courage and presented a petition with money to obtain his release. But the falling of rain or some other cause changed the determination of the authorities, (if indeed they had ever determined on performing such an act of justice,) and after delaying the petitioners four days, gave them a flat denial. It will be remembered that this man was imprisoned last July, on the false charge, that lord Napier came to Canton in a ship of which he was the linguist.

The nilot. of the same ship, who was imprisoned at the same time, and who

The pilot, of the same ship, who was imprisoned at the same time, and who was also to be sent into banishment, is reported to have died on the 5th instant. Reports of this kind are sometimes manufactured by the underlings in the governmental offices: they accept a certain sum of money; his death is put on record; and the man, sometimes changing his name and sometimes not, (Canton Repository for May, 1835.)

in the governmental offices: they accept a certain sum of money; his death is put on record; and the man, sometimes changing his name and sometimes not, goes free.

(Canton Repository for May, 1835.)

Yankee Notions. The Yankees are distinguished, above all other men, for a certain capacity which, in the language of the country, is termed contrivance; this is that sort of ingenuity, invention, or skill, which enables an individual to turn his hand to any occupation, or to devise a scheme for any sudden emergency. Thus, if a Yankee is crossing the Alleganies on horse-back, and is overtaken by a snow storm, he will jump into the woods with his hatchet, and in three hours time, will be riding over the snow upon a sledge of his own construction. The records of the Patent effice at Washington exhibit a striking testimony of the superiority of these people in ingenuity; by far the greater number of inventions are from new England. A Yankee farmer is a sort of Jack at all trades; he not only delves the soil and goes to market, but he is carpenter, shoe maker, weaver, cooper, soap boiler, and more trades than these. He turns wooden bowls, makes buckets, sets up shooks, weaves baskets, manufactures brooms, and invents various kinds of washing machines. In this last mentioned matter, the new England ingenuity is inerhaustible, and one would imagine that the "second virtue" of cleanlines had been elevated to the first rank in this land, such a wilderner, of patent gimcracks have sprung up in the attempt the surp the honors of old Dumb Betty. It is a Yankee's main study to be "improving" every thing; his very language breathes this spirit, for he who occupies a tenement is said to "improve" it. To leave a thing no better than he found it, seems to him no fair usage of the globe we inhabit.

In travelling over the kingdom of Naples, and contemplating the wonders of that favored land, its fertile soil, its genial climate, its admirable capacities for commerce, and the contrast exhibited to all these advantages by the sloth a

Now Jonathan the first might not understand quite so much of the antiquities of Pompeii or the beauties of the Callipygian venus as Ferdinand the second; yet, if the Neapolitan would not make a profitable swap by the exchange, mine is no true "Yankee notion."

Q. Q.

Macao, 24th May, 1835.

Macao, 24th May, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,
Dear Mr. Editor,—"Tis no less strange than true that misfortunes never come single; another accident having occurred at Lintin since the publication of your last paper. Captain C's boat having capsized and he had, as I understand, a very narrow escape.

I perfectly concur with your correspondent "A Sufferer," that Lintin is, for several reasons, one of the very worst places that could be chosen as an anchorage for the numerous ships which remain outside; and as this same outside trade is extending, and, from a variety of circumstances, will most probably continue to increase, and that to a very great extent, it is high time to consider of the most advantageous situation available, and which would prove the most elizible, both in point of security and general convenience.

to consider of the most advantageous situation available, and which would prove the most eligible, both in point of security and general convenience.

In my lumble opinion, Cumsingmoen on the Macao side has many advantages over all others; in addition to it's being perfectly secure, it has the same advantages as Lintin in point of couvenience, being in the direct line between Macao and Canton. As for Capsingmoon, it is considerably more exposed, in addition to which it is so very much out of the way, that ships on arriving, are frequently two or three days in working in, and vice versa; the risk to the underwriters being thereby very much encreased, besides which, the communication between that place and Canton is in the bad months attended with much inconvenience, delay, and risk. Surely these facts (the truth of which almost very one admits,) offer a strong argument in favor of the Cumsingmoon anchorage; and in discussing a question of such importance, where the safety of people's lives is considered, and so much valuable property is at stake, the baneful influence of party spirit should for once be thrown aside, and the security of life, property, and convenience of the public be alone consulted.

Yours,

Common Sense.

Au Therance

THE

CANDON BECISTERS

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1834.

NO. 23. 30

PRICE .. ?

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The British vessel FORTH, Robinson, arrived on the 3rd instant, from Calcutta.

Soon after the shipping intelligence had been printed off in our last number, the British vessels, MAVIS, Reynell, and SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, Steward, from Calcutta, were reported.

A few English papers up to the 3rd of december reached

Canton by these opportunities.

It is not the métier of this ultra-eastern hebdomadal journal to comment upon the daily changes of ultrawestern official appointments. Neither shall we occupy our pages with anticipations of what may be there or here.

These arrivals have not brought us any certain news. And we have not any local news of peculiar interest to communicate to our readers. The arrival of the governor is daily expected, from the neighbouring province of Kwang-se.

Reports concerning the events in the disturbed provinces of Shan se and Kwei-chaw are current, but of

The protection of the late Doctor Morrison to the Canton Register must ever be remembered with gratifude by those who gathered both pleasure and instruction from his numerous contributions. But it should not be forgotten that the expenses of obtaining all that learned chinese lore, were defrayed by the company, who were well able to patronize a chinese scholar who so fully repaid them by his important services. Various facilities of obtaining local information from natives were also afforded under the auspices of that then influential body. But we have lost Doctor Morrison; and we think we do not wrong the public-spirited originator of the Canton Register when we say that, without the contributions of that first of chinese scholars, it would not long have been a record of occurrences interesting to foreigners.

We have only premised these remarks as an apology for the deficiency of the Canton Register in subjects of native interest. We are not forgetful of our duties, neither will we slacken our endeavours; but we must solicit the indulgence of our readers whilst we are endeavouring to qualify ourselves better for our task.

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THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

June 2d. This morning very early II. E. the military commander in chief went to the Shwuy-sze-Ying (Naval cantonment) to review the naval soldiers (marines?) below the banner; that is, the descendants of the chinese army which assisted the tatars to subdue the empire. After the review, he debarked from his boat at the foreign-factory landing place, and returned to his office through the west gate of the city. He was attended by a number of tartarized-Chinese officers, Tso-lings and Heë-lings (Majors and Lt. Cols.), wearing blue buttons, and Fang-yus (captains), wearing chrystal buttons. The titles and duties of the native army are very different from the emperor's own. Perhaps the British forces in India, european and native, may exhibit some striking similitudes in those particulars.

June 4th. The three tribute-bearers from Siam-who ar-

rived in the fall of last year—reached Canton about 9 o'clock this morning, and embarked from Tow-lan-poo-tow, the landing place of the premises occupied by lord Napier, when in Canton, as the British Consulate. Each of them were in chairs, with four bearers.

They have been treated very liberally by the emperory who has conferred buttons, two blue and one crystal, upon them. They were accompanied by their own interpreter, who had a golden button conferred on him; he was carried in a chair by two bearers. He held an imperial proclamation in his hand. "These tribute-bearers are fer the most part all opium-smokers,"—says our chinese reporter—"because I saw their servants carrying in their "hands the opium utensils, as they followed the chairs. "It was an extraordinary spectacle, both from the appearance and talking of them all; and I never before s." "public officers followed by their opium smoking utensils. "No one smokes opium publicly in China: it would be "altogether disreputable, and it is always done secretly" or in private."

Jone 5th was the birthday of the Nan hae-heen's mother. The usual visits and presents were made, and blessings invoked on her age. Within the official court a Pexing play was performed.

On the night of the 2nd inst. the late Mowqua's funeral rites were performed; one of which is to burn a bamboo and paper model of his residence, that he may lodge there while on his long journey. The coffin was taken, in procession, to the Pih-yun sze, the white cloud buddust temple, there to remain until his place of interment is sele to ed. Priests, both of the Taou and Fuh sects, have been hired by his son, Ying-ke, to perform mass to obtain forgiveness of his sins.

The absence of bigotry in the chinese character is admirable. They are wise enough to try to get to heaven by any gate; therefore they purchase the prayers of all the Fown religionists. Would it not be just as well if Romanist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, and Methodist would unde in their prayers round the bed of a dying brother; and aid him on his passage, when he has departed for that bourn from whence he will never return?

The riches and resources of China have often been extelled by strangers; many writers of topography have asserted that it does not stand in want of any foreign produce, and that it can therefore entirely dispense with foreign trade. Situated in the best climates, possessing the most fertile plains, and enriched by the metallic treasures of its mountains, it has in itself sufficient, and is enabled to scatter with a bountiful hand its surplus: admitting this as an incontestable truth, it would be very preposterous to propose the extension of foreign trade upon the principal of mitual advantages. As, however, the wants of an overflowing population cannot be supplied by the produce of the land, and a bad harvest invariably entails starvation, some reasons exist, which are strongly in favor for measures, whereby an unrestrained importation of grades might be ensured. We should consider this as one of the greatest benefits conferred upon the maritime province of and should urge it most strongly in favour of the freedom of trade.

We are aware, that the largest foreign imports his would only supply the wants of a few, and that the gove, ment would rather see the people starve, than behold foreign

intruders in its ports. Nevertheless, the supply of a few districts, though trifling when compared with the mass of suffering people, must ever be acceptable to hundreds of thousands; yet the brutal indifference of narrow-minded politicians renders useless the help within call.

We have extracted largely from prices current and mercantile registers, as to the first sales of free trade teas, as the subject must be of interest to almost every British resident in China; and our friends at home must also feel desirous to hear of our satisfaction on so fragrant

a subject.

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The trash thrown on the London market, without judgment or skill, from Singapore, had brought the free-tradetexs into bad odour, when the Frances Charlotte, Camden, Georgiana, and Pyramus arrived; then the bouquet and the seve returned, and broker's reports and public biddings satisfactorily prove that teas of a sounder quality, or more judiciously selected to please the goût of the consumers. were never before imported into England or Scotland. It should not be forgotten that these teas were purchased after the export season from China had ceased-that is, so far as the E. I. company were concerned; and after the company and the Americans had had the entire possession of the market to march 1834. It would, therefore, appear that praise is justly due to the gentlemen who exported these teas, for foresight, and for justly understanding the privileges of the free trade-which that very time were involved in some obscurity, -- as well as for their knowledge of the qualities of teas, which is fully proved by the discrimination of their selections + for no professional Tea taster was employed to choose the tea-cargoes of those four ships.

But now, as we lately noticed in this paper (vide Register May 12th, P.73), there are four gentlemen resident in Canton who are established as professional tea-inspectors, aiding the long experience of many of the merchants who, previously to the expiration of the company's charter, were engaged in the private tea-trade, as well as the tea-trade to the Austral-Asian colonies, to Hamburg and India. The professional men relieve the merchants, who have otherwise enough to do, from the labour of inspection; while their names, from their knowledge of the trade in London and of the taste of the British people, are a guarantee for the quality of the article purchased under their recommendation; fully aware as we are of the talents and abilities that now direct the tea-trade-and such and so divided qualifications have never before been brought to the task-we turn with the greater contidence to the general principles of commerce as securities for it's extension and lasting prosperity: for those principles, when left unfettered by bigotry, avarice, vanity, and pride, will, generation after generation, ensure the best qualities of all the productions of nature or the manipulations of art.

TEA SALE AT LIVERPOOL.—The sale of the cargo of tea by the Georgiana, from Canton, took place on Thursday last. It was attended by dealers from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland, the great room in which it was held being crowded to excess. The bidding was most spirited, and good prices were realized for the tea. So great was the competition, that a second cargo, had it been ready, might have been sold. It is estimated that the importers will realize 15,000% by the sale of the Georgiana's cargo.—(London Times, 22 Nov.)

FIRST SALE OF FREE-TRADE TEA IN LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of tea, under the operation of the new act, took place in the public sale-room, over the Exchange read-The attendance of persons interested in the tea trade was very ing-room. The attendance of persons interested in the tea trade was very numerous; embracing the most influential dealers in Liverpool, Manchester, and the neighbouring towns. The representatives of several large London houses were also present. The following comprise the particulars: — 1954 chests of fine Bohea (in Congou chests) sold at 1s 9d to 1s 10d—1154 chests good Congou at 2s to 2s 4d—1083 chests and 620 boxes common Campoi at 1s 4d to 1s 9d—40 chests and 20 boxes Souchung at 1s 11d to 2s 9d—279 boxes Low Pekoe at 1s 11d to 2s 1d—100 chests Twankay at 2s 1d to 2s 1\frac{3}{4}d—64 chests Hyson Skin at 1s 6d to 1s 9d—300 boxes, Imperial at 4s to 4s 1d—200 boxes Gunpowder at 5s 4d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2s 9\frac{3}{4}d to 5s 6d—183 chests and 25s 6d—18 3 2d, and 144 boxes Caper at 1s 5d to 1s 11d per lb, all in bond, subject to the following rate of Duty:-

- 1a 6d. Bohea, the lb Congou, Twankay, Hyson-Skin, Orange-Pekoe, and Campoi, the lb - Souchong, Flowery-Pekoe, Hyson, - 2 2 Young Hyson Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, the lb. . 3 . 0 3 & 4, Will. IV.c. 101,23rd April, 1834. Myer's Mercantile Advr., 24 Nov.

FIRST TEA SALE AT GLASGOW.

The sale of the first cargo of Teas, imported into this market direct The saic of the first cargo of leas, imported into this market direct from Canton, in the ship Camden, commenced here on Monday, in the Exchange Sale Rooms, at ten o'clock, a.m. There was a very numerous attendance of buyers, comprising many of the most respectable and extensive tea dealers in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sale went off with great spirit, and the teas, being mostly of excellent and suitable qualities, commanded good prices. The whole quantity advertised was 7021 packages.

suitable qualities, commanded good prices. The whole quantity advertised was 7921 packages.

We copy the following list of prices from the Argus.

Bohea, (duty Is 6d.), 400 quarter chests rather coarse; blackish congou kind of it 1s 9½d to 1s 9¾d per 1b—400 haif ditto, blackish congou kind of leaf 19¾d—100 congou packages ditto 1s 10¼d.

Congou, (duty 2s 2d.) 251 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse and rather strong, 2s 31 to 2s 3¼d—385 ditto, middling, 1s 11d to 2s—572 ditto, tather blackish leaf, rather strong, 2s to 2s 1¼d—572 ditto, rather coarse mixed leaf, 1 11d to 2s—200 ditto, bluish leaf, rather oid, and full on Fekoe km 1, 2s 6d to 2s 9.1—100 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse.2s 3d to 2s 4d—615 ditto, mixt blackish leaf, 1s 10d to 1s 11d—100 ditto, rather coarse 2s 2d to 2s 3¾d—200 small boxes, chiefly musty blackish leaf congou, 1s 5d to 1s 7d.

Cape Congou, (duty 2s 21.) 38 boxes faintish 1s 6d to 1s 6dd—202 ditto rither coirst, 1s 3d to 1s 4dd—144 small boxes faintish burnt and odd,

1: 2½d to 1: 3¾d.

Cumpoi, (duty 2: 2d.) 211 chests, coarse and rather new, 1: 7d to 1: 9½d—197 chests, coarse and new, rather flat, 1: 6d to 1: 6¾d—210 ditto, tea
Congon kind rather coarse, 1: 4¼d to 1: 7½d—206 ditto, tea Campoi kind,
mixt, bluish leaf, 1: 6¾d to 1: 7¾d—212 boxes ordinary tea, bluish leaf,
heated, 1: 3¾d to 1: 5¾d—1: 90 ditto, coarse, new, rather flat, 1: 6¼d to 1: 5¼d,
Sonchong, (duty 3:) 100 pencilled varnished boxes—tea largish mixt
leaf, little Souchong flavour, 2: 6¼d to 2: 8½d—252 ditto. Padrae Souchong, 3: 1d to 3: 9½d.—Glasgow Courier.

The sale of the cargo of Tea, per Frances Charlotte, took place yesterday at the London Commercial Sale Rooms. The whole wear off with spirit at the following full prices, viz:—

388 Quarter Chests Bohea Is 10d to Is 10½d.

90 Half-chests Bohea Is 9½d to Is 9¾d.

480 Chests Congou, but middling blackish leaf, 2s 1¾d to 2s 2d.

469 Chests Congou, but middling rather coarse, Is 10d to Is 10¾d.

409 Chests Congon, but middling rather coerse, 1s 10d to 729 Boxes Congon, but mid. Tea, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. 391 Chests Capers 1s 4d to 1s 5½d. 490 Chests Congou, but middling coarse, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d. 24 Chests Hysen, 3s 5½d to 3s 7d. 25 Chests Imperial, 3s 7½d to 3s 10d. 25 Chests Gunpowder, 5s 4d to 5s 7d.

Previous to the commencement of the sale a letter was read by Mr. Fry, from the directors of the East India Company, announcing that the same upset prices would be continued by them at their March sale as at present exist, but that they would not pledge themselves as to the quantity to be then sold. There were four minor sales of Tea afterwards which have been imported from Bombay and Sincapore, they were, excepting some of those from the former place, of that law and ordinary description which have been previously imported, and could hardly command any perchasers,—(Liverpool Standard, 21st Nov.)

THE TEA TRADE.

Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas commenced Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas commenced at the East India House, and was fully attended by the dealers and others connected with the trade. The declaration for the present sale consists of the following quotations:—1,590,000lbs. of bohea; 5,800,000lbs. of congou, campoi, souchong, and pekoe; 1,350,000lbs. of twankay and 'hyson skin; and 350,000lbs. of hyson. The presiding director having taken his seat the sale commenced, and proceeded with activity, without any discussion having taken place. The quantity disposed of up to the conclusion of yesterday's sale was 8,300 chests of bohea, which are the first qualities offered for sale. The prices realized during the day were as follows—Quarter chests were sold at from 1s. 8d to 1s. 9d. per lb; half chests, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb; and the large chests, from 1s. 8d. d. 1s. 8d. per lb. Congon packages realized from 1s. 11d. d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., these telas being liable to the 1s. 6d. per lb. duty. It is fully expected that many of the congon teas to be offered at the present sale will tetch from 1s. 8d. to the congou teas to be offered at the present sale will setch from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lh.; but being liable to the higher duty 2s. 2d. per lb. The quarter and half chests at yesterday's sale went off 1.d. per lb. cheaper than last sale, and the congou packages about 1d. per lb. dearer than last sale. The declaration for the present sale, on the aggregate, is fully as extensive as at the last sale; but there is some difference in the quantities of the second and third qualities of tens, the amount congous, campoi, souchong, and pekoe, in the September sale, being 5,850,000lbs, and of twankay and hyson skin 1,300,000lbs. The sale of congous is expected to commence this day; and in consequence of the announcement of the arrival of the Pyramus, from Canton, with a large supply of teas imported under the tree-trade system, lower prices are expected. The cargo of the Pyramus is as

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

follows:—Of congou, 3794 chests; I bohea (congou packages), 518 chests; of-pekoe, 307 chests; of hyson, 234 chests and 300 boxes; of gunpowder, 248 boxes; of twankry, 221 chests; and of hyson skin, 209 chests and 50 boxes, making a total of 5332 chests and 1034 boxes. The total deliveries boxes, making a total of 5332 chests and 1034 boxes. The total deliveries of teas in the last three months, ending on the 1st instant, have been 7,754, 752lbs. (Liverpool Standard, 5th Dec.) (Morning Herald)

In the Chinese Repository for May is an article on Fire Insurance in Canton, which we have republished, slightly abridged, in our columns of to day. The subject is one of much interest, both to foreigners and natives; and if the former would interest themselves in the establishment of Fire and Life assurance offices in China, such institutions would doubtless prove an approximating cause of freer intercourse with this peculiar people. From the saving habits of the chinese, and the self denying care with which they remit from foreign parts pecuniary assistance to their families—for proof of which aimable traits of filial and parental affection, vide Gutzlaff's journal-we should augur success to the en leavours of the first projectors. When the nature of fire and life assurance is well understood by the chinese, the institutions and customs of the empire-of which the fifth commandment of the Jewish decalogue may be calied the exemplar-and their habit of early marriages, will scarcely fail to induce them to consider it a moral duty of life to use the saving and protective advantages thus placed within their reach.

We well remember the fire of 1822, when-+" The "flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was at once consumed, "like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame." That fire could have been extinguished soon after it commenced, if the efforts of Europeans had been encouraged; they could have pulled down the houses situated in the path of the flames; but this measure was too vigorous for the apathetic chinese, who absolutely remained shut up in their houses until they were literally burnt out. The wind from the northward, which freshened early on the morning succeeding the night of the fire, rendered it altogether impossible then to stop the progress of the flames, which were at that time raging in four or five parallel streets; and they rolled down towards the river with awful rapidity and roaring, sweeping before them a suffocating atmosphere of smoke. The wall flanking the English factory to the northward repelled the flames; and if the window opening to the westward from the kitchen into Sin-tow lan, or Hoglane, had been covered with wet blankets &c., it is probable the company's hong and warehouse would have escaped; for the fire made it's way through that opening and thence quickly into the dining hall and library; it then spread rapidly to the warehouse and thence to the Dutch factory. The creek undoubtedly was a protection to that part of the suburb situated on it's eastern side; but the fire was capricious in many places, and it is not easy to account for the escape of some buildings. The writer of the article on Fire Insurance in the Canton Repository, truly remarks that the coolies employed in the foreign trade, both by natives and foreigners, have become expert firemen since that dreadful visitation; and from their enduring activity and sober habits it is highly probable that a Canton Hand-inhand would easily raise an efficient establishment. It is to be hoped that the influential part of the foreign community will bestow their serious attention on this important subject.

In the same number of the Repository are three other articles highly creditable to their authors. The first, on Education among the Chinese, and the second, on The Chinese government and constitution, contain much useful information. The third, Notices of modern China, is doubtless from the pen of a corresponding resident in Canton; and such a paper proves that there is a spirit of research and study among our very small community that may lead to the happiest results to foreigners and natives; whilst too much praise cannot be given to those who amid the almost incessant cares of a mercantile life can still find leisure for literary occupation; and, what is still more deserving of praise, devote that leisure to subjects of local and immediate interest, instead of abandoning it to the pleasing but less useful pursuit of general reading.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANTON.
From a Correspondent.

(Abridged from the Canton Repository for May, 1835.)
Fire Insurance has been lately more or less spoken of in Canton, and as much diversity of opinion appears to prevail on the subject, a short examina-

Dr. Morrison's translation of the Fooynen's proclamation.

tion of the nature and character of the risk, that would obtain on the establishment of a fire insurance society may not be useless.

If this inquiry be fairly followed in regard to the subject under consideration, it may be found to be not only of a practicable nature, but beneficial to

e supporters of such a society, and highly satisfactory to our constituents

The untried nature of the subject renders it one of no small difficulty. The great fire of Canton in 1822, stands athwart the subject, and threatens to everwhelm every rational notion we may be disposed to entertain, and without consideration, we are apt to conclude that that ever: is a panacea to every argument which can be adduced to show that the existence of the said fire has little or no weight in estimating the relative advantages or disadvantages of fire insurance in this place. The natural order of the subject seems to suggest an inquiry into the degrees of risk arising from the locality of the place. This indeed is the most formidable, and perhaps the only, objection that can be urged. The proximity of houses, the narrowness of the streets, the combustible materials that is to be seen in every direction, all combine to astound the casual or careless observer. Upon these, follow the great fire above alluded to, which closes his view of the subject, and fire insurance is generally declared not practicable. These considerations alone, and they are certainly weighty ones, have induced many to form opinions averse to the question, and led them to doubt the applicability of fire insurance to Canton. The diminution of fire risk must be deemed to consist; in the separation of one risk from another or in their divisibility, and where this is not practical-The untried nature of the subject renders it one of no small difficulty. The

of one risk from another or in their divisibility, and where this is not practica-ble, in the prevention of the extension of fire by strong partition walls. The ble, in the prevention of the extension of fire by strong partition walls. The great divisions of risks in China cannot be formed into more than four, of which Macao would constitute one, Honan on the opposite side of the river would form a second, and Canton divided by the creek, may be considered as making two more. It must therefore he admitted that so small a number is unfavorable to the object in view. But having fally admitted this object in influence will be found, upon examination, a number of circumstances acting in mitigation; and could we only put aside the great fire of 1822, which is constantly coming before us as a knock down fact, (while all the reasons which render it a tangible object are lost sight of,) we might perhaps hope to make some converts; but in truth we are afraid to encounter it. The writer of a prospectus which we have our eye upon in these observations, proposes to confine the risk to be taken to European moveable property. This limitation reduces the subject to one of considerable simplicity, and we can consider: first, what would be the degree of risk attendant upon such property; and second, how those risks may be mitigated or reduced to the level of common fire insurance risks by proper and practicable arrangements. In the following observations we shall not, however, strictly conine ourselves to the division, but allude to the one or other, as the subject may seem to suggest.

In the following observations we shall not, however, strictly confine durselves to the division, but allude to the one or other, as the subject may seem to suggest.

We have observed that the greatest danger of fire in Canton arises from the contiguity of the houses, and the narrowness of the streets; but the degree is different in the divisions we have point dout. Insurance effected at Macao would not differ much from those in Europe; the houses and warehouses are generally separated from each other, and the anxing in one is not likely to be communicated to other buildings. The same may be said of Honan, but in Canton, the contiguity of houses is uniform, except in the division formed by the creek. The position of the warehouses where moveable property would be lodged, offers great facilities for the removal of it, from the fact that they are all on the river side. This will presently be shown to be a circumstance, capable of being made so useful in the diminishing risks, as to reduce it below the ordinary level. The combustible appearance of the chinese houses, from the wood scaffoldings t that are arised above them, induces us to apprehend danger in a greater degree than there is really any ground for. If this is source of danger, it is surprising that fires occur so rarely as they do. We shall find, however, that the sources of danger are much less in Canton, than they are in Europe, in regard to separate and distinct houses.

The existence of fires in chinese houses is but periodical. They are lighted for culinary purposes twice a day only for a short period of time, and are extinguished when that object is fulfilled, which almost invariably occurs between sunrise and sunset. Their fireplaces, or fogongs as they are called, are detached furnaces, having no connection with the walls of the house, and are generally placed upon brick elevations erected for the purpose. Their houses and roofs are entirely built of bricks and tiles as in Europe; and the amount of wood used internally is not greater than can be

that are kindled in the other, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that so few fires occur at Canton.

We now come to what appears to us to be of the utmost importance to a just consideration of the subject. This is the facility for removing goods from the place where the fire may occur. The writer of the prospectus proposes simply to insure foreign goods, the property of foreigners deposited in the longs of the long merchants, or chinese goods marked and numbered, and hongs of the hong merchants, or chinese goods marked and numbered, and unquestionably known as foreign property. In fact, it appears to be merely his intention to protect the property of foreign merchants from the consequences of fire, so long as it exists in a clear and tangible shape as such. The goods, therefore, according to his view, would be deposited in the hongs or warehouses of the hong merchants. These are placed without exception on the borders of the river, and it does not appear to be a matter of difficulty to arrange some plan for a speedy removal of goods from danger. To enter into the various plans which might be adopted for this object, would too much lengthen the present notice; but a sort of fire holke might certainly be formed with the assistance of the hong merchants, for even without them, with the aid of our compradors under the superintendence of Europeans and other foreigners, who would no doubt readily devute so much of their time to the purpose in case of need as would secure a speedy removal of goods to a place of security. It has occasionally been a matter of

Called by the Chinese "Frame lofts." Ed.

surprise to us, that something of this kind has not been adopted before this time for the protection of the valuable property that often remains deposited where it is exposed to destruction by fire; but it does appear as if men, and coolies, and boats, might be retained, and held in readiness in cases of emergency, to act under the superintendence of Europeans for such protection. Each district or division might be marked out, and particular parties appropriated to each, and some general superintendence established for the organization of the whole.

The chinese coolies have now become expert firemen, and are well acquainted with the use of the engine, and on all occasions of fire, animated no doubt by a common sense of risk, every engine is specifily conveyed to the place of danger. At a fire that took place last year, in which thirty or forty houses are said to have been burned, no less than nine engines were counted on the spot; and most of them had arrived before any foreigners, who are sometimes quick in their attendance on such occasions. They are said to understand, and to put in practice, the European system of tearing down or sucrificing one or two houses for the preservation of those not on fir. These latter circumstances are mentioned principally to show that the chinese have acquired a certain knowledge of those not on those not on fir. These latter circumstances are mentioned principally to show that the chinese have acquired a certain knowledge of those thotics, and do actually put them in execution, which are considered most effectual in retarding the progress of fire. The example of Europeans has led them to appreciate the value of fire engines, and scarcely any houge are without one or two of them, so that the supply may be considered sufficient.

Although we have chiefly dwelt upon the facility there is for removing goods from the houses of the hour merchants where they may he decided by

sidered sufficient.

Although we have chiefly dwelt upon the facility there is for removing goods from the hongs of the hong merchants where they may be depolied, by means of the river, yet it is worth while to observe, that the ends of the hongs on the north are bounded by a street running parallel with the river; and although this street is not of so great width as to form a very effect that barrier to the progress of a fire, yet when it is combined with the circumstance of the solid brickwork with which each hong is terminated, it becomes a fact worthy of consideration. consideration.

We have said nothing of the fo eign factories because the same reasoning applies to them as to the hongs, and perhaps in a much stronger d gree. It will be remembered that in the fire of (82), but little alarm was taken by Eu owill be remembered that in the fire of 1622, out this marm was taken by 50 opens with regard to the factories until one or two hours after midnight; at least none took any practical steps for the security of their property. But when they did, a very considerable portion of it was removed.

It is not necessary to pursue this subject any further. The instances adduced will show that fire insurance may be put upon some practicable footing; at d

although it council he said that these observations have placed the matter be, oud doubt, yet the candid reader will confess that some approach has been made to a better view of the subject, than has hitherto been entertained.

BOMBAY CLIPPER.—The following are the proportions &c. of the vessel launched at Mazagon on the 25th ult. and named, with the usual ceremony, "The lady Grant" by the lady of our new governor.

Length between Perpendicu	lars	-	-		•	109,6.
Ditto overall	-		-		-	106,9.
Ditto of keel for measureme	ent	-		-	-	85,4.
Breadth of Beam for Ditto	-		-		-	24,4.
Ditto Ditto, moulded	-				-	23,6.
Depth of Hold in the clear					-	11,8.

And admeasures 267 7 Tons, or thereabout.

She has been built on the plan of the Baltimore Schooners, for great dispatch; is copper fastened throughout and coppered on a new principle on a Single bottom. She is intended for the opium trade to China.—Free Press, March 9.

The following extract from the Morning Herald, which we find in the Spectator of the 1st November, will be interesting to our commercial

"The financial agency of t'e Un'tel States will be wholly undertaken by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co., on an! after the 1st of January next. Messrs. Baring & Co. are the presentagens. Some disputes of no great importance are said to have led to this change."—(Cal. Courier, March 28.)

We have much pleasure in again recording instances of the preservation of life by some of the east coasters. 't hese frequent rescues from impending destruction cannot fail to have their effect on the maritime population of Full keen and Canton; and the chinese must consequently find that a closer acquaintance with barbarian friends is to be cultivated, as their lives may probably be saved, as well as profit made, by the intimacy.

Junk driven on shore in a bay near Chin-chew, crew all saved; the other a junk, observed drifting before the wind at sea near chapet island, during the last voyage of the —. She was a perfect wreck, nothing but the foremast standing. Mainmast and all per upper works carried away. We ran down to her, and sent the jolly boat on board to render assistance, if necessary. She was supposed to have been laden with rice, from the grain that was yet lying scattered about her decks, appearing as if she had been already boarded and plundered by fishermen. Not a rope was left; but four dead bodies were found, three in the cabin and one on deck, all lying on mats with their bed clothes wrapped around them, as if they had laid themselves down in desmair.

despair.

From their greatly emaciated appearance they probably died from extreme thirst and suffering. As the bodies were in a state of putrefaction, they must have been dead some days, and probably before the Junk was plundered.

I am, Your obedient servant,
A Coasten.

Manner of tea drinking in Uzbek Tertary. During the day I had seen a good dal of the people, for there were many visiters, and though most of them courted the great man, a few found their way to me in the corner. Nothing is done in this country without tea, which is handed round at all times and hours, and gives a social character to conversation, which is very agreeable. The Uzbeks drink their tea with salt instead of sugar, and sometimes mix it with fat; it is them called "keimuk chah." After each person has had one or two large cups, a smaller one is handed round, made in the usual manner, without milk. The leaves of the pot are then divided among the party, and chewed like tabacco.

Yarkund. The period which has elapsed since the capture of Yarkund has no way diminished the precautions of the Chinese government. Yarkund is still considered but as outpost, and the communication between it and Pekin

Yarkund. The period which has elapsed since the capture of Yarkund is still considered but an outpost, and the communication between it and Pekin maintained it a mest challed an acteristic manner. The government yarkund is still considered but an outpost, and the communication between it and Pekin maintained it a mest challed acteristic manner. The government of all the cities in 1st in the hands of Matonimedans, and there are not above 5050 Chinese in Yarkund. The garrisons are recruited from boys of fourteen and fifteen, who are sent back after about as long a period of service. These soldiers are drawn from the tribe of Toongance, who claim relationship to the army of Alexander; they are Mahommedans, from the adjacent provinces, but dress as Clinise. They are never permitted to marry, or bring their families within fifteen matches of the country rule, under the superintendence of the Chinese officers. The governor of Yarkund, who has the title of Hakim Big, is subject to Cashgar; and he, again, is under the Junjoom of Eela a large city, forty marches north of Yarkund.

The mode of communication with Pekin, or, as it is called, Bajeen, and their eastern provinces, is carried on with an arrangement and expedition purely Chinese. The usual journey exceeds the period of five months; but an express may be sent in thirty-five days. Under great emergency, it is conveyed in twenty, and even fifteen days. "Outungs," or stages, where there are relays of horses, are erected every eight or ten miles, and one messenger is not even permitted to exchange a word with another. At each of these stages there are piles of wood, which are directed to be set fire to on the intell-gence of a rising or invasion of the Mahommedans; and by this means incellige; ce has been sent from Yarkund to Tekin in six days. I have head that fire-balloons are used instead of piles of wood; but I believe that in the latter we have the more simple and correct version of the tale. It was on this intimation that the fast Chinese army was marched into

WINDS

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.

5 30 75 80 O31 74 84

```
72 84
                30:00 E a SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.
9 1
                30:05 SE. ---
      71 85
                                    ---do.--
                30:00 SE .--
                                   ---do.- light breeze.
·3
      70 84
                29:95 SE a SW .-- do, light vble.
      73 84
34
                30:00 SE a E. cldy, with light showers in mid. part
15
      73 82
                30:00 SE .- -- do .- rain in latter part, mod, breeze.
₹6 71 80
                29:95 SE .- - do rain mid. & latter parts, fresh br.
217
      72 79
                29:85 SEaN .- do. - heavy rn.most pt.1st pt.mod.br.
98
      74 77
                29:80 N fine weather, mostly fresh breeze.
50
      67 76
⊙10 62 64
                30:05 N. cloudy, latterly light rain, fresh breeze. 30:10 N a SE cldy with lt.rn at times, light vble br.
@11 59 64
8 12 60 74
                30:15 S. fine weather, light breeze.
                30:05 N.—do.—latterly a fresh breeze.
30:10 N. aSE.do.—mod. breeze, vble.
¥ 13 64 75
114 64 78
₹ 15 66 78
                30:05 SE---do.-----do.
                29:95 SE.—do.——do.
29:90 SE.—do.——do.
5 16 68 78
017 71 82
@18 74 84
                29:90 SE. cldy. with rn. 1st part mod. breeze.
29:90 SEaSSW. cldy. light rain at times—do.
29:90 SE. cldy. hy. rn. thnr. &lght.g mid. &lat.mod.br.
$ 19 76 86
 g 20 76 87
24 21 69 75
                30:00 NaSE.cldy, with rn.at times1st pt.mod.br lat.lt
2 22 74 80
                29:90 SE -- do -- -- do --
                                                     —mod. breeze.
                29:85 S a SE.-do.--light rain at times, light br.
5 23 75 82
                29:80 N a SE.1st pt.hy.rn.thndr&lghtg.mid&lat.rn.
○24 76 82
                29:80 NE.fine wr, 1st&mid.light br.lat.cldy.rn.fr.br.
© 25 75 84
$ 26.73 79
                29:85 E. cldy, with rain, latter part hy. rain, mod br. 29:90 EaSSE.cldy. with heavy rn. most part mod.br
¥ 27 74 76
428 72 78
                29:90 E a SSE.-
                                        -do-
                                                    -do.
                29:85 SE.eldy.1st&mid.rn.at tms.lat.enstnt rn.vble.
2 29 75 82
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29:80 S a SE. constant rain with thunder, light br.

29:85 N. fine weather. light breez#.

THE

RDAISTDR

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1835.

NO. 24. 30 CENTS.

PRICE

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Several vessels have arrived this week, but we have not yet received any newspapers from the ports whence

they sailed.

The American vessels, Rossendale, Wade, and BURLINGTON, Evans, from Sourabaya, LONDON, Brace, from Manila, and the British vessels, Bencoolen, Brown, from Liverpool the 14th of december, and the NERBUDDA, Patrick, and BARRETTO JUNIOR, Saunders, from Calcutta, are those that have been reported.

H. E. Loo, the governor of Kwang-tung and Kwangse, returned to the provincial capital on the 8th instant. It is said that he is thinner in person and darker in complexion than when he left the city.

We have been favoured with a file of Javasche Courants for april, which contain London dates to the 20th of december. It is there said the following are some of the appointments of the new ministry. Lord Aberdeen takes the colonies instead of the admiralty, and lord Gray is first lord of the admiralty. Lord Granville Somerset takes the woods and forests. Lord Lowther the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. The board of control, lord Ellenborough, Sir Alexander Grant, and Messrs Planta and Sullivan. Advocate general, Sir John Beckett. Lord Combermere, either viceroy of Ireland or governor general of India. 在安阳流初的英国 James Scarlett, a peer.

FLOATING BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

We had the pleasure of informing our readers in the Register of the 27th of January that the first step had been made towards establishing in China a hospital for seamen; and in the Register of the 17th of february was published the official notice of H. M. superintendents, authorizing James Matheson, Esq. to convene a meeting of all H. M. subjects in Canton for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of H. M. subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the 23rd of february at the British Hotel imperial hong; and at a general meeting of subscribers held at the same place in march, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for framing regulations, namely; W. Jardine, Esq. (chairman) R. Turner, Esq. J. R. Reeves, Esq. Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. W. Blenkin, Esq.

At another general meeting of subscribers held on the 13th instant-it having been adjourned from the preceding day-at the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. the report of the committee was read and approved; and it was resolved that the committee should be empowered to appropriate a sum, not exceeding four thousand dol-lars, for the purchase of a vessel to be moored at Whampoa as a floating hospital.

The time is now arrived for an appeal to the merchants and shipowners of the U. K. and of India generally, and more particularly to those engaged in the trade to China, in behalf of the Floating British Hospital at Whampoa. But we feel fully justified in making an appli-

cation on a broader basis, and we confidently appeal to the British nation generally, to her colonies, and to her scattered sons-and where are they not to be found. And our appeal is for the British sailor, sick, diseased and crippled.

Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

In all morality, in all virtues-in all christian virtuescharity is the first; by the exercise of this one the existence of the others is fairly presumed. That virtue is it's own reward is a trite observation, but we question it's That self-approval is to be preferred to self-condemnation is assented to as soon as heard; but the approval and encouragement of the world-particularly of the present world -- are never found wanting to virtuous actions. Virtue, then, has its rewards from without as well as from within: that is, virtue in the abstract: a general course of moral and religious feelings governing our actions. Whilst self-denial is the basis of some other virtues, in the exercise of charity the natural feelings are indulged instead of being suppressed, and the heart is made better by a process at once purifying and most pleasing: this is the consequence of the general exercise of charity. In the particular exercise of that virtue in the instance of supporting the Floating British Hospital at Whampoa, self-interest-the pecuniary-the worldly interests of all connected with British commerce are concerned. For it is clearly the interest of all merchants, adventurers, assurance offices, in short, of all mankind, that sailors, on whom their wealth and luxuries so much depend, should be preserved in health that they may do their duty. And when, by the exercise of their best feelings they uecessarily protect their best interests, what doubt can there be of their widely opening their purse-strings in aid of an institution so beneficial to a large portion of suffering humanity and so honorable to their national character. But that is not all. It is not intended to confine the benefits of this hospital only to British subjects. natives of other countries will be freely admitted under the regulations made for the proper government of the institutions; and the chinese themselves, that is, the indigent, will be relieved gratis.

We believe it is the intention of the committee to

publish for distribution a short account of the institution, of the principles on which it is founded and the regulations flowing from those principles. In the meantime, we trust that all those within immediate or speedy reach of it's coffers will hasten to aid the institution in it's outset; and let it be remembered that the trading season is fast approaching, when Whampoa harbour and Lintin roads will be studded with foreign vessels.

We have not the least doubt that funds will be subscribed sufficient to enable the committee to execute the first intentions of the subscribers and the purposes of the institution; and we entertain the most sanguine expectations that eventually-and in a short period-the British hospital at Whampoa will not only be the source of the most wide-spreading good to the seamen of all nations frequenting the port of Canton, but that the natives themselves and even the local government will take a lively interest in it's prosperity; and that pathology as taught in Europe may ere long dawn over the middle kingdom from the medical school of Canton. 中国人的各刀为

CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

When the waters had subsided, the human race descended from the high lands into the plains, and from the 94

northeastern range of mountains in northern and central. Asia the system spread gradually southward: this we learn at the beginning from the historians of China and India.

The most ancient sovereign of the chinese, whom the most scrupulous of the learned are forced to acknow-ledge as an historical personage, held his court in one of the northwestern districts of the present empire. the first year of whose reign synchronizes with the year 2357 before our era, lived at Ping-yang-foo, in N. L. 36°. 6'. and 4°. 55'. 30" west of Peking, in the province of Shanse; his rule extended over only nine provinces of the modern empire. All the south and the southwest, and even many of the departments which were under his government, were then inhabited by barbarous claus, whose origin ascended before the time of history, and who obeyed their own chiefs. To domesticate these barbarians by chinese civilisation, to impose on them the yoke of the laws, regulations and customs of the middle empire, was the constant employment of Yaou and his successors. Agreeably to the ancient maxims of chinese policy, it is the duty of the ruler of the middle kingdom, to spread universally among barbarians the system and civilisation, and by these means, according to the expression of the chinese writers, to renovate them. A different civilisation, or one contrary to the laws and regulations of the middle empire, is, in the opinion of the chipese, impossible. In fact, does not all civilisation consist in acknowledging the excellence of chinese laws and manners, and in implicitly obeying the will of the ruler of the empire, or the son of heaven?-But the conquered colonies or the barbarians of China disdained a civilisation with which slavery came hand in hand; they long and courageously defended themselves, until at length they bowed their savage heads to the moral regulations of Yaou and his successors; regulations which united and levelled all. It was not long before the second century of our era that, with the exception of some provinces, the power of the chinese emperor was acknowledged in the eighteen departments that now compose the empire. Then the laws and customs of the north and northwest reigned also in the south: pevertheless, in some parts, for instance in the province of Yunnan, this did not continue a long time.

The system of Yaou and Shun, in the course of ages, so blunted the different provincial asperities, that the most discordant elements became amalgamated into one consistent whole, so that the original discrepancies are hardly percep-China properly so called is now inhabited by a people speaking the same language. There are, as may easily be supposed, many dialects in so great an empire; some of them differing as much from the polite and polished language in use, or the Kwan-hwa (public officer's dialect) of the middle kingdom, as the dutch and the low-german differ from the high-german. But, with the exception of the tibetian tribes in the government of Sze-chuen, there is not in all the eighteen provinces that compose the empire, a single aboriginal colony that does not speak the chinese language.

It is said, indeed, in a description of the aborigines who are under the government of Kwei-chow, that many of them are ignorant of chinese: but that probably means only that they do not understand the written characters of the middle kingdom. The system and the civilisation of the middle kingdom has spread beyond the limits of China to the east and west and to the south and north, Nations differing entirely in their origin and language from the chinese have paid and still pay them homage. The laws and manners of China, the classics and other works of chinese literature are found in Corea, among the mantchoos and the neighbouring tongouths, from the snowy chain of Shang-yan-alin, north of Corea to beyond the bapks of the Amour. The Japan and other islands of the eastern sea, such as the Loo-choo and Formosa, and Cochin-China and the Laos people belong to the vast territories of chinese civilisation, which exercised, during the eighth and ninth centuries, as also during the eleventh and twelfth an amazing influence on the people of central Asia. It is true, the policy of the middle kingdom, preserves to those who submit, their laws and institutions; still the mongols and the turks of middle and northern. Asia, living under chinese sway, experience no less than his precepts and all his efforts only tended to raise his

their ancestors, under former dynasties, the effects of the superior system and of the wisdom of the middle kingdom. Nevertheless, we cannot range the mongols, the turks of little Bukaria, and the tibetians within the region of the intellectual system of the chinese. These people or tribes are politically united to the chinese empire, but as both buddhism and mahommedanism is professed by them, they properly belong to those other systems. On a probable calculation, the chinese system of civilisation includes four hundred millions.

The particular character of chinese civilisation is that it has not a history. As if it sprung suddenly from the head of Pallas, chinese wisdom showed itself completely developed and armed at all points at the beginning of the nation. She has maintained herself firm and unchangeable in the midst of all the storms of ages and the distractions of the empire. The wisdom of Yaou and Shun has lived through twenty-six dynasties, foreign as well as native, which in a period of four thousand years, have reigned, either over China entire and a part of the bordering countries, or only over the governments of the present empire. She has been strong enough to resist all revolutionary temptations of various emperors and some dynasties, as well as the proselvting zeal of the buddhist sectaries and of the pious and ardent missionaries of the christian religion. But no flattering feeling is excited when we discover the springs which could resist such different pressures: for, if they are properly named, they are vanity and presumption.

The great art of the legislator consists, not only in the perfection of the law itself; but also in the art of inspiring in the people a holy respect mingled with fear for the laws. and the opinion that they are the most excellent and perfect mankind have ever had. The chinese legislators, whatever they have been able to be, have understood this art in a high degree. The chinese were imbued with the idea that they were the foremost race of all this world, and that the hordes of barbrians who surrounded China ought, if they would be really worthy of the name of men, first become chinese. Such a people, every individual of which is penetrated with the sentiment of his own superiority, abandons with difficulty the customs and laws of their ancestors, more especially when this superiority over all the rest of mankind has really existed during a period of nearly three thousand years. In fact, China was,—as she still is,—a civilised country when our ancestors had not the least notion of a civil society well ordered and defending individual

rights and property.

Prophets have never appeared in the middle kingdom. All it's institutions proceeded from men, and consequently are only calculated for the temporal good of mankind. It is not by renouncing the world and abandoning themselves to penance in forests and deserts, like the hindoos, that the chinese obtain mercy from their gods; but it is by patiently persevering in the midst of society, it is by a life devoted to the social virtues, by obedince to the laws, by the observance of the usages of their fathers. That which a chinese cannot comprehend by the exercise of his understanding, exists not for him, and only excites his derision. The religious system commonly attributed to Laou-tsze, but which, according to all appearances, is much older, could not, on this account, find an echo in the mass of the nation. The book of reason and of virtue-the title of the principal sacred book of the sectaries of the religion of Laou-tsze, is full of ideas which are also to be met with in India. Laou-tsze was an enemy to easy doctrines; a feeling of the nothingness of all terrestial motives governed him. Self-examination, and Self-examination, and enquiries iuto the nature of the soul and on the origin of thought appeared to him the principal occupations during our existence on this earth.

How could the man who taught such doctrines succeed with the chinese, living only for the enjoyment of sensual pleasures?—The practical morals of Confucius, who in his youth visited Laou-tsze, then an old man, and who was sharply reprimanded by him on account of the time he gave to state-affairs and the common business of life, will not be found less severe than those of the founder or the reformer of the religion of Taou, or reason. All

country from the state of degradation, stained by crimes, into which it had fallen, and to re-establish in it the ancient energy and purity. Confucius is by no means the founder of a new religion; his, doctrine only inculcates the amelioration of civil society; but he was very far from wishing to carry this reform by new institutions. There is nothing more perfect, he said everywhere, than the primitive institutions of the high-spirited sovereigns of past ages. Therefore, to snatch those institutions from oblivion, and to cause them to be generally known, he re-united, in works written for the purpose, history, natural philesophy, antiquities, customs and laws as well as the rules of music, which had been preserved from the commencement of the chinese monarchy to his own times. Of course, Confucius did not admit into these different selections, which, in all times, had been venerated by the chinese nation as sacred writings, anything that was opposed to his moral and practical doctrines. He not only rejected all the odes that contained a double meaning, but also, as a number of Laou-tsze's followers assert, many events and many customs which showed that the religion of reason had been observed in many events and many customs which past ages by several sovereigns, and by a large portion of the chinese people. It cannot be said with certainty that Confucius did not acknowledge an Almighty being, superior to and governing nature; but it is certain that in his writings and discourses he has not expressed himself positively on this fundamental point of all religion and all philosophy. . If his disciples turned the conversation on immaterial subjects, he either kept an utter silence, or gave evasive answers. One day he reproved one of his scholars by asking him if he was so well acquainted with the things of this earth, since he manifested so anxious desire to know those beyond it.

(To be concluded next week.)

We are still left without any English news later than the beginning of january: and the only subject of interestbeyond the sudden and unexpected change of ministryis a reply from lord Melbourne, to an address presented to him by the reformers of Derby. That reply sets at rest the doubts as to the resignation or dismissal of the late ministry. Lord Melbourne says,—"Upon this event "taking place (the loss of lord Althorp as chancellor of "the exchequer), it became my duty to take H. M.'s "pleasure as to whether he would command me to make "arrangements for filling up the vacancies which had been "thus occasioned, and H. M. was pleased to come to the determination that he would not impose upon me that "duty, but would resort to other advisers." This is the "short and simple statement of the facts which have actual-"ly taken place." Here the dismissal is clearly proved on the most satisfactory and surest evidence. On the foregoing sentence the Times argues thus .- "With regard "to the dissolution of the ministry his ierdship (lord "Melbourne) deals for the most part in general terms, "and these importing decided condemnation of the reports "which have been circulated by the press. In one ins-"tance only the late Premier states a distinct fact in "the affirmative—namely, that his efforts to supply the "place of lord Althorp in the cabinet were met by H. M. "with "an intimation that he would not impose such a "task upon him, but would resort to other counsellors." "It would be interesting no doubt to ascertain, which lord "Melbourne has not given us the means of doing, at what "particular point of his lordship's communication with "H. M. and at what specific stage of his efforts to find a successor for lord Althorp, this abrupt notice of the "royal disposition was afforded. Some unwelcome pro"posal, we are convinced, must have been made to the "sovereign, for lord Melbourne nowhere says that the "intention to" resent to other counsellors. "was notified to "intention to" resort to other counsellors "was notified to "him at an early stage of their deliberative interview at "Brigaton." Now, we cannot discover any grounds in Now, we cannot discover any grounds in lord Melbourne's statement of his interview with H. M. for these refined conclusions of the Times. Lord Melbourne simply asks H. M. if he is to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies, and H. M. replies no:—he would not impose upon him that duty. It appears, therefore,

that there was no deliberation in this interview which the Times is pleased to call deliberative. Moreover, lord Melbourne further says, - "Ioweit to as gracious a sovereign "as ever minister had the honor and satisfaction of serving, "to declare that in coming to this determination, I believe "H. M. to have intended no personal slight to any man. "It was a decision of great public importance, and, there-"fore, to be made on public grounds alone. You will "observe that H. M. would not have discharged his duty "if he had permitted personal considerations, or a respect "to personal feelings to have influenced him at such a "crisis." If, therefore, the fine-drawn inference of the Times is correct, and lord Melbourne did propose a successor to lord Althrop disagreeable to H. M. the king must then have determined to dismiss his ministers on that personal consideration alone, and lord Melbourne's declaration of his belief of the unprejudiced state of the royal mind must be untrue.

For, supposing lord Melbourne had proposed some obnoxious successor to lord Althorp, whom H. M. disapproved, would it not have been the proper course to have allowed his lordship again to see his colleagues in order to make, if possible, a more palatable choice? - Would not H. M.'s decided refusal be at once a personal slight to the proposed chancellor of the exchequer, and also to the whole of the cabinet, not unmixed, perhaps, with a little malice and revenge for the attempt to impose upon H. M. an offensive minister?-The fact, as stated by lord Melbourne, appears perfectly intelligible, without endeavouring-as the Times has done-to prove either the incompetency of the ministry or the dislike and distrust of the king.

We cannot now be many days without being informed in whom the king has been pleased to place his confidence, and whether the nation will follow him in his choice. church is the word that is to make or mar an administration. If it is true that a majority of the English people are dissenters from the established church, and are therefore excluded from the universities and blighted with the stigma of being schismatics, it can scarcely be either hoped or desired that their claims and expectations will not obtain desired that their claims and expectations will not obtain a fair and impartial hearing from the legislature of the country. Lord Kenyon, who,—with Sir Robert Peel, who granted catholic emancipation, ingratis—is one of the champions of protestant ascendancy, has an dressed the christian protestants of Great Britain on the present crisis. He disclaims interference on political constitutions, we are connect and creations and the christian of the constitutions. questions; yet we cannot understand how religion can be separated from politics in a country where a religion is made part and parcel of the law of the land, and where there is a church by law established. But lord Kenyon, being a protestant, has the following expression in his written address:—"Shall your king, like his sainted father"—This expression alone would lead us to doubt the purity of his protestantism, as well as his whole address leads us to doubt his non-intermeddling with politics.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

(France, by H. L. Bulwer, Esq.)

Politeness. We have arrived in France. We have seen Paris—the epitome of France—own lest us take within our view some of the characteristics of the French people! Many are those landmarks of manners in every nation which laws and circumstances will alter, will modify, but which they cannot always and circumstances will alter, will modify, but which they cannot efface:—I proceed to consider both. What, reader, should I say of the ancient reputation which France enjoyed for politeness?....

"Je me recommande à vous," was said to me the other day by an old gentleman dressed in very tattered garments, who was thus soliciting a 'sou." The old man was a picture: his long grey hairs fell gracefully over his shoulders. Tall—he was so bent forward, as to take with a becoming air the position in which he had placed himself. One hand was pressed to his heart, the other held his hat. His voice, soft and plaintive, did not want a certain dignity. In that very attitude, and in that very voice, a nobleman of the ancient 'regime, might have solicited a pension from the Duc de Choised in the time of Louis XV. I confess that I was the more struck by the manner of the venerable suppliant from the contrast which it formed with the demeanour of his countrymen in general; for it is rare, now a days, I ackhowner of the first year, which he spent in France. That look and gesture of the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'grand seigneours' in the France. That look and gesture of the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance is the fundam

of it—like grace and beauty which beget inclinations at first sight, 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in.' I had the Sentimental Journey in my hand—it was open just at this passage, when I landed not very long ago on the quay- of that town which Horace Walpole tells us caused him more astonishment than any other he had met with in his travels. I mean Calais. "Hail ye small courtesies of life," was I still muttering to myself as gently pushing by a spruce little man, who had already scratched my nose, and nearly poked out my eyes with cards of "Hôtel——," I attempted to pass on towards the inn of Mons. Dessin. "Nom de D.., Monsieur, Je suis Français!"—and this he said, contracting his brow, and touching a moustache that only wanted years and black wax to make it truly formidable: I thought that he was going to offer me his own card instead of Mr. Meurice's. This indeed would have been little more than what happened to a friend of mine not long ago. He was going last year from Dieppe to Paris. He slept at Rouen, and on quitting the house the following morping found fault with some articles in the bill presented to him. "Surely there is some mistake here." said he, pointing to the account. "Mistake, sir," said the 'aubergiste,' adjusting his shoulders with the important air of a man who was going to burthen them with a quarrel—"mistake, sir, what do you mean?—a mistake—do you think I charge a 'son' more than is just? Do you mean to say that? Je suis officier, monsieur, officier Français, et j'msiste sur e que vous me rendiez raison!?" Now, it is undoubtedly very unpleasant to an Englishman, who has the same idea of a duel that a certain French 'marquise' had of a lover, when on her death-bed, she said to her grand-daughter, "Je ne vous dis pas ma chère, de ne point avoir d' amans, je me rappelle ma jeunesse. If faut seulement n'en prendre jamais qui soient au dessous de votre état." It is doubtless very unpleasant to an Englishman, who cares much less about fighting, than about the person he fights wi of it—like grace and beauty which beget inclinations at first sight, 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in." I had the Sentimental Journey in

-you arrive at Paris : how striking the difference between the For instance—you arrive at Paris: how striking the difference between the reception you receive at your hôtel, and that you would find in London! In London, arrive in your carriage! (that I grant is necessary)—the land!ord meets you at the door, surrounded by his anxious attendants: he bows profoundly when you alight,—calls loudly for every thing you want, and seems shocked at the idea of your waiting an instant for the merest trifle you can possibly. imagine that you desire. Now try your Paris hôtel! you enter the court-pard—the proprietor, if he happen to be there, receives you with care-less indifference and either accompanies you sayusteringly himself or enlarge. shocked at the idea of your waiting an instant for the merest trifle you can possibly. imagine that you desire. Now try your Paris hôtel! you enter the court-pard—the proprietor, if he happen to be there, receives you with careless indifference, and either accompanies you saunteringly himself, or orders some one to accompany you to the apartment, which, on first seeing you, he determined you should have. It is useless to expect another. If you find any fault with this apartment, if you express any wish that it had this little thing, that it had not that, do not for one moment imagine that your host is likely to say with an enger air that "he will see what can be done—that he would do a great deal to please so respectable a gentleman." In short, do not suppose him for one moment likely to pour forth any of those little (civilities with which the lips of your English innkeeper would overflow. On the contrary; be prepared for his lifting up his eyes, and shrugging up his shoulders, (the shrug is not the counter-like shrug of antique days,) and telling you "that the apartment is as you see it, that it is for 'Monsieur' to make up his mind whether he take it or not." The whole is the affair of the guest, and remains a matter of perfect indifference to the host. Your landlady, it is true, is not quite so haughty on these occasions. But you are indebted for her smile rather to the coquetry of the beauty, than to the civility of the hostess; she will tell you, adjusting her head-dress in the mirror standing upon the chimney-piece in the little 'salon' she recommends—"que Monsieur s'y trouvera fort bien, qu'un milord Anglais, qu'un prince Russe, ou qu'un colonel du——ième régiment de dragous, a occupé cette même chambre"—and that there is just by an excellent 'restaurateur,' and a 'cabinet de lecture'—and then—her head-dress being quite in order—the lady expanding her arms with a gentle smile, says, "Mais après tout, c'est à Monsieur à se décider."—It is this which makes your French gentlemen so loud in praise of English

All this is quite true; but there are things more shocking than all this. I know a gentleman, who called the other day on a French lady of his acquaintance, who was under the hands of her 'coiffeur.' The artist of the hair was there, armed cap-à-pie, in all the glories of national-guardism, brandishing his comb with the grace and the dexterity with which he would have wielded a sword, and recounting, during the operation of the toilette—now a story of 'Monsieur son Capitaine'—now an anecdote, equally interesting, of 'Monsieur son Colone!'—now a tale of 'Monsieur son Roi,' "that excellent man, on whom he was going to mount guard that very evening." My unhappy friend's face still bore the most awful aspect of dismay, as he told his story. "By G—d, there's a country for you!" said he; 'Gean property e safe for a momeut in such a country? There can be no religion, no morality, with such manners—I shall order post-herses immediately."

BOKHARA. Trade with China. (From Burnes's travels.) Besides the Russian and British Indian trade, Bokhara carries on an extensive and direct commercial intercourse with the chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of China ware, musk, and bullion, are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea; and the extent of the trade, as well as the remoteness of the tracts by which it is brought, equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of that beverage, which they drink at all hours: nine hundred and fifty horse-loads of tea, or about 200,000 lbs. have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The greatest part of this quantity is consumed in Toorkistan; but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Koosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhshan. These merchants praise the equity of the chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious journey of many months. It is transferred to bags, and then sewed up in raw hides, as the boxes would not stand the journey. A horselord of 250 lbs. costs sixty tillas tin Yarkund, and sometimes sells for a hundred in Bokhara: it is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht, in China, situated on the banks of a river, and sent by way of Astracan, in small tin or lead boxes. It goes by the name of "banca" 'ea, I believe from the tin in which it is packed: it sells for four rupees the pound, and is very high-flavoured. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England; and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been subjected to the close atmosphere in a shirly hold or the sea air. it retains its flavour from never having been subjected to the close atmosphere in a ship's hold or the sea air.

The Persian trade is inconsiderable, from the unsettled state of the roads. and the hatred which subsists between the people, who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal articles. Opium has also found its way from Persia to Rokhara, and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar, in China, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea-coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per maund of Tabreez.* These articles, as well as others of inferior note, are despatched by the route of Meshid, in Khorasan.

Bazar. My readers may now, perhaps, form some idea of the appearance of the inhabitants of Bokhara. From morn to night the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human bles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the niddle of the area the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums to a continued succession of purchasers. It is with difficulty that a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being rode over by some one on a horse or donkey. These latter animals are exceedingly fine, and amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burdens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the streets are not too narrow to admit of wheeled carriages. In every part of the bazar there are people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of teapots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The love of the Bokharees for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways: with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c.

With the twilight this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is reechoed by others in every part of the city, and, at a certain hour, no one is
permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements the police
of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the
stalls at night with perfect safety. All is stience until morning, when the
bustle again commences in the Registan. The day is ushered in with the
same auxiling and teadrinking and bundleds of howeved donkers laden same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of box- and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market in shelves, supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city.

number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city.

Rigour of Mahommedanism. I have already mentioned the rigour of the Mahommedan law, which is enforced in Bokhara. A few additional instances will further illustrate it. About twelve years since, a person who had violated the law proceeded to the palace, and, in the presence of the king, stated his crime, and demanded justice according to the koran. The singularity of an individual appearing as his own accuser induced the king to direct him to be driven away. The man appeared the following day with the same tale, and was again turned out. He repaired a third time to the palace, repeated his sins, and upbraided the king for his remissness in declining to dispense justice, which, as a believer of Mahommed, he intreated, that it might lead to his punishment in this world instead of the next. The ulema, or congress of divines, was assembled: death was the punishment; and the man himself, who was a moollah, was prepared for this decision. He was condemned to be stoned till dead. He turned his face to Mecca, and, drawing his garment over his head, repeated the kuluma, ("There is but one God, ond mahommed is his prophet!") and met his fate. The king was present, and threw the first stone; but he had instructed his officers to permit the deluded man to escape if he made the attempt. When dead the king wept over his corpse, ordered it to be washed and buried, and proceeded in person to the grave, over which he read the funeral service. It is said that he was much affected; and to this day verses commemorate the death of this unfortunate man, whom we must either pronounce a bigot or a madman. An incident similar to the above happened within this very year. A son who had cursed his mother appeared as a suppliant for justice, and his own accuser. The mother solicited his pardon and forgiveness; the son demanded punishment: the ulema directed his death, and he was executed as a criminal in the streets of Bokhara. A merchant lately his death, and he was executed as a criminal in the streets of Bokhara. A merchant lately imported some pictures from China; which were immediately broken, and their value paid by the government; since it is contrary to the mahomedan laws to make the likeness of any thing on the earth beneath. On some subjects their notions of justice are singular. An Afghan plundered a caravansarai, and was sentenced to die; but permitted to purchase his blood according to the law if he exiled himself from Bokhara, because he was a foreigner. Before the arrangement had been completed, a second robbery occurred by a party of the same nation: the clergy decreed their death; and since they thought that the punishment of the list offender, together with the others, would present a more salutary and impressive example, they returned the blood-money, cancelled the pardon, and executed all the offenders.

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THE

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G. M. Toelaer. Batavia for the transacti S. Van Basel, Toelaer & Co. Canton 12th June, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, MARION, Richards, ED-MONSTONE, Mc. Dougall, ISABELLA, ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta, and LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay. For other arrivals see Price Current.

By the Isabella Robertson we have received Calcutta

papers to the 29th of April.

Referring to the letter in our columns from "Give me my own"-there cannot be a doubt that the Bengal govt. is decidedly wrong in addressing a public mail to private agents: for such and no more are the E. I. company's servants now resident in China. But we consider it altogether indefensible in any one aspiring to the station of a public officer to impede or delay the delivery of private letters and newspapers by any second thought-order; for such the directions which the senior company's agent, improperly and without possessing any authority so to act, gave about three weeks ago to the postmaster appointed by lord Napier and approved by the British community, appear to us to be; namely: that all packages directed to the company's agents, although they may be endorsed Post-office mail, are to be sent un opened to their address. A packet of this kind is delivered at Lintin, and, if opened there, in a few hours the letters &c. may be delivered in Canton; but no, this is not to be. Trade is to be head winked and private feelings outraged because, for sooth, the packet is misdirected to the company's agents instead of to H. M. postmaster; and a delay of a week may arise from sending the packet from Lintin to the company's agents at Macao, and thence to

What can be the motive for such an order?-We trust it will be altogether unavailing, firstly, by not being attended to in the case of any packet containing letters -of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years opened these packets must be tolerably good judges-and secondly, by the Bengal govt. directing hereafter all public packets to H. M. postmaster.

We have been informed that the Dutch ship Admiral de Ruyter has arrived at Batavia with european news to the middle of february, but we have not received any Javasche Courants by the Zaanstroom, and we, therefore, can only communicate the above fact.

A friend has favoured us with a printed report of the speeches delivered on the hustings on the 12th of January last, at the nomination of Sir George Murray—the mastergeneral of the ordnance under the new ministry—and the hon. Fox Maule, the rival candidates for Perthshire.

Mr. Maule and his friends were received with the greatest distinction; Sir George Murray and his supporters with the most marked contempt and aversion. Mr. Small

Kerr, who nominated Sir George Murray, could not obtain a hearing, but the most indulgent attention was shown to Mr. Nairne, of Dunsinane, who nominated Mr. Maule, and to Mr. Condie, of Pitquhanatrie, who seconded the nomination. Sir George Murray was not listened to, and during his speech-and he appears to have spoken for some time-sand and shingle were thrown upon the hustings. The sheriff, Mr. Maule, and the lord provost endeavoured to preserve order, but the greatest confusion and noise prevailed during the continuance of Six George's speech; consequently, hardly a sentence was heard. Mr. Maule, however, when he presented himself was received with great cheering, and other demonstrations

of welcome. He spoke at some length; we extract the following interesting part of his speech.

The subject to which I shall next allude, is one upon which, as it affects my honorable and gallant opponent, I should wish him to hear every word that I say. It is the relief of the Dissenters. (The whole assemblage here observed perfect stillness.) During my canvass, I have all along mide a point of avoiding allusion to this subject, except to the extent of stating my own opinions on it; but as I stated in my original address, that I conceived the Dissenters to have been ill-used at them lated their late. Representative, I feel bound in this presence to defend han Isiof their late Representative, I feel bound, in this presence, to defend the clarge. (Great cheers.) As I was on these very hustings at the times I could not be mistaken as to the statement which Sir George Murray I could not be inistaken as to the statement which Sir George Murray made, that he was a friend to the admission of Dissenters into the English universities. (Cheers.) I acquit him entirely of having pledged himself to Mr. Wool's bill, or the bill of any other individual, introduced or about to be introduced, into Parliament, regarding the Dissenters, but he certainly recognised the principle, that Dissenters ought to obtain admission into the universities; and, as a proof of his liberality, I may mention a circumstance which has occurred to my recollection at this moment, and it is this more of his years supporters, by way of consoling me for our defendent. it is this:—one of his own supporters, by way of consoling me for our defeat, said to me, "I believe you will find our man as good a Whig as your own." (Cheers, and laughter.) Before going farther, I may explain in one word the mode of proceeding with bills before Parliament. When a bill is introduced, it is read a first time formally, in order that members may be put in possession of the subject. At the second reading, those who are against its principle, give their reases permit in hit these whose who are against its principle, give their reases against its but the second reading. possession of the singlet. At the second reading these who are against its principle, give their voices against it, but those who, though opposed to some of the details, recognise the principle, suffer it to go into comming tee, and, upon the third reading, if they find that the details have not been amended to their satisfaction, they may vote against it, without being liable to the slightest charge of inconsistency. (Choers.) Now, Gentleman, Sir George, Murray voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's nesh, Sr George Murray voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's Bill, and left me noother alternative than to assume that he was adverse to its principle. (Volument cheering.) Gentlemen, in consequence of that, I, as an Elector, could not have supported him; and his conduct must now be judged by the constituency to whom he has appealed. (Immense cheering.) Before I part with this subject, let us compare lord Stanley's mode of acting on that question, with that of Sir George Murray. His lordship had expressed himself adverse to some of the details of the Billy the properties of the principle he graye it his support on the second reading. lordship had expressed himself advarse to some of the details of the Billy yet, recognising its principle, he gave it his support on the second reading. (Great cheering.) I shall now state my opinion upon this subject. As a friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, I recognise, in this Protestant country, the right of every one of choosing that path in religion which he considers most conducive to his comfort here, and his safety hereafter, (cheers), and I shall be always an advocate of any measure, having for its object the relief of the Dissenters from those civil disabilities, and temporal inconveniences, which they suffer from a conscientious difference with the Established Church of the country. (Immense and universal cheering.)

Established Church of the country. (Immense and universal cheering.)
From the occurrences at the nomination there can be little doubt that the ministerial candidate will be defeated; and as Perth is a trial country, the result of the election will be an index to the general return of members whom Scotland will send to the new parliament. A majority of 82 was in favour of Mr Maule at the close of the second day's poll.

The English papers have analyzed the address of Sir Robert Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and the result is that the confidence of the country has not been excited in him and his meaning by such minute investigation: the whole address is a caput mortuum.

Sir Robert Peel says,-"Then as to the spirit of the

"referm bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it "as a rule of government. If by adopting the spirit of the "reform bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual "vortex of agitation, &c. I will not undertake to adopt "it."-Why, is Sir Robert Peel now to be taught that a "perpetual vortex of agitation"-or, more correctly and more honestly—perpetual free discussion—is the first element of liberty—the very air by which it is nourished and kept alive?—Another sentence is not needed to satisfy us that the British people will not give the chosen minister of the king what he has stooped to ask; namely: "a fair trial!"

THE PROVINCIAL CITY:

On the 18th of the moon (13th inst.) the imperial reply arrived from Peking in answer to governor Loo's application to be admitted to an andience; his period of service having expired. The emperor says, it is of no use his coming to Peking to be introduced to the presence, and directs him to remain and sustain the burden of office Therefore, Loo will most probably be the in Canton. governor when the second foreign eye arrives in Canton; and there is little doubt he will refer that officer to the example of lord Napier who, Loo will say, repented of his crime in abruptly rushing up to Canton without a red permit, and afterwards implicitly obeyed Loo's orders and retired peaceably to Macao, under the compassionate protection of the Canton authorities. Nous verrons.

On the 16th inst. Chin-san-jun, native of Shun-tih-heën, a robber who has given the local government some trouble, was beheaded, and on the day same Tsang, of Kwangming-heen, the wife of Leaou, was put to a lingering death

for poisoning her father-in-law.

On the same day Chin-tih-ke, the Tso-tang of Hopoo-heën, arrived in charge of Ning-kaou-urh and two others to deliver them over to Le the criminal judge, for trial for piracy. Ning is to said to be a man of gigantic statue, to which his name of Kaou alludes.

Peking Gazette, 3rd moon 18th day (April 15th). The The imperial will is received. In this case, the bandit Tsaou-shun, of Chaou-ching-heën, in the province of Shar practised and spread deprayed doctrines. Therefore Yang-yen-leang, the Che-heën, sought him out to size the cheek and deprayed directed Han-ke and others to collect together, create a disturbance, and set fire to the public court and prison, and kill the Che-heën Yang-yen-leang. Yang-yen-leang's mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, as well as his private secretary Yang-ching-ting were all murdered at the same time; they also killed three domestics, two male and one female. Thus, Yang yen leang, because he songht out the banditti of a deprayed sect, has with his whole family been murdered! A fate deeply to be pitied. It is ordered that the said board examine, and bestow compassion according to the old regulations, and report clearly. Bestow compassion according to his rank. I further order that he made a hereditary Ke-too-wei. And I direct that a temple be strongly built in the city of the said heen, to Yang-yenleang, to his mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, and also his secretary, Yang-ching-ting, and to his male and female domestics, all of whom are to be commemorated in the temple.

Moreover, I order that a strict enquiry he made in Yang-yen leang's native place whether he has any descendants. Report clearly; afterwards I will send down my imperial will. The head rebel, Tsaou-shun, and the others, must be pursued and taken; promulge distinctly (the deeds of) the criminal who raised his hand and murdered a public officer; pluck out his heart and offer it a sacrifice (to Yang-yen-leang) to sooth his faithful spirit. Respect this.

We learn the following melancholy intelligence from the Sun of the 10th of dec. that captain Evans, of the Duchess of Clarence, the first Liverpool ship that ever entered the Mersey with tea direct from China, was drowned on the night of sunday the 7th of dec. in attempting to reach the shore in a light six-oared gig. It had been Evan's anxiety to communicate with his consignees led him to make the fatal attempt.

The boat foundered, and captain Evans, captain Walker, of the custom-house revenue cutter Vixen, and four seamen were drowned. The bodies of the two captains had been recovered.

British Seamen's hospital at Whampoa. 英国海默的意

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, one of the leading Parsee merchants of Canton, has made the very handsome donative of \$1000 to this hospital. It is with much pleasure we record this act of great liberality, which may justly be termed munificent.—In the Canton Register of the 27th of january we had the pleasing duty of making honorable mention of the generosity of the Parsee merchants in Canton in their first subscriptions to this useful institution, and the conviction we then expressed that the continued fostering care of this highly respectable body of men would render them eminent amongst it's supporters has been

thus most completely and pleasingly verified.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Will you be so good as to enlighten me, if it be in your power, as to the meaning of the regulation lately promulgated with regard to shipments of tea from the port of Canton?

I perceive that the superintendents at Macao have now the power to give certificates of the kind or denominations of the tea so shipped. Pray how, or where, or when, are these to be obtained? or what proof is to be given that the teas are what the merchant bought them for, or shipped them as, before the superintendents may be justified in asserting that bohea and caper are not gunpowder and imperial, and vice versa? Is it incumbent on a shipper that he shall possess and forward these certificates of each chest of tea under penalty of confiscation? And if he is obliged to this, and does so, what good is he to derive from it? Oh none at all! It is only to be good at the custom house in England, and not to be taken as evidence, as to the quality (qq? description) of tea. Then, pray Sir, of what use is it at all? Have we not, thanks to the bungling of H. M. ministers, and the framers of the act regulating the China trade as many drawbacks on the freedom of the trade as can well be devised? We do not want more. Is there not something suspicious in the fact, that of all the enactments and official notices regarding this, all should have been to hamper and impede the trade, in lieu of furthering it! From the berilliant device of letying a tax on British shipping and trade in China to this latter discovery, including the useful and sensible measure of compelling ships, with valuable cargoes on board, to go at great risk (in the tyfong months especially) to Macao Roads, that the manifests, made out by the ship's agents and certified by the commanders, may be made formal by the signature of people not one of whom knows in the least if the manifest be true or false; I will ask you if any one enactment or order has conferred or is framed to confer a single good on the trade?

I am sure, Sir, that this vexa

Canton, 16th June, 1883.

If would be a proof of very great folly in us if we were to venture on the rash attempt to enlighten Viator on lord Palmerston's certificate-directions to the superintendents

We confess that we were inclined to remark on the information afforded to the Chamber of commerce by the desire of the superintendents when we received the letter for publication from the secretary to the Chamber of commerce; but when we read it attentively in order to understand the object of lord Palmerston's directions, we abandoned the thought, for the information conveyed in the letter is too vague to be argued upon as a point in any way affecting the usual course in which the merchants of Canton conduct the tea-branch of their business. should think, however, that few or no applications have been or will be made for certificates, and the superintendents will, therefore, be relieved from the onerous and responsible duty of granting a document that must affect to prove their certain knowledge, gained from self-experience, of the denominations of the different sorts of teatfor such is the meaning of a tea-certificate. With reference to reach the shore in a light six-bared gig. It had been to these certificates being inconclusive as to the "quality blowing very hard and a heavy sea was running; but captain of the tea"—we consider the word quality to be a clerical

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THE CANTON REGISTER.

error; unless, indeed, the whole arrangement is a feeler thrown out to the traders in tea to inveigle them to appoint the superintendents to be the general tea-inspectors exofficio; and when they are so appointed these officers will then grant certificates conclusive with regard to the quality of the tea: and H. M. government will thus have an opportunity of encreasing their salaries in proportion to their new and important duties.

Should the merchants here be obliged to obtain these certificates we suppose the ship's tea manifest-which is also a sort of certificate, granted on the word of another-

will be dispensed with.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir.—Being somehow interested in one of the ships now in the port I take the liberty to ask you the meaning of one of the notices in your Price Current headed "official"

rent neaded "official"

It relates to the leaving behind at this place (no place mentioned) of men belonging to British vessels, threatening any so offending with prosecution &c. &c. Now, Sir, a friend of mine commanding a ship now here having among his crew a mutinous discontented and insubordinate blackguard, turned him out of his ship at Macao, for the safety of his ship and the good management and conduct of all on board.

Surely this is not an offence towards any one or if it he it must be towards.

Management and conduct of all of board.

Surely this is not an offence towards any one, or if it be it must be towards the Macao people, and so long as they do not complain I do not see how any one else can; I should consider it no affair of any British subject at any rate. It is said in the official notice that this is contrary to law—pray, Sir, to what law is it contrary? Is there any English law prohibiting me from ridding myself and my ship of a troublesome fellow in any foreign port that I may be a received to the man injustice he may if he please touch at? If I am in the wrong and do the man injustice he may if he please bring an action against me in England, and I believe this is all that can be

bring an action against me in England, and I believe this is an that can be done in the business: at least so it appears to me.

The official notice says further that this offence is to be proceeded against as if committed in the city of Westminster in the county of Middlesex. Of this I have no doubt. I did not know that Westminster was a sea port, or that any captains of ships took the trouble of going there for the purpose of leaving their men there; pray, Sir, did you?

Canton, 19th June, 1835.

NAUTICUS.

In reply to Nauticus we beg to inform him that we do not consider it within the sphere of our duty as the Editor of this paper to explain, even if we were capable of explaining, every or any official notice that may be published in our columns.

We, therefore, beg to refer Nauticus for the information he seeks to the officer who signed the official notice.

Thus much we may say, the original of the notice is wi hout date, either of time or place; and, for the information of the friend of Nauticus—who, as a British ship-master, should not be in need of such information—we beg to quote the following abstract of an act of parliament, from Steel's shipmaster's assistant, 19th edition, brought down to august 1830 .-

58 Geo. III. c. 38, the title of which act is,

"An act to extend and render more effectual the present regulations for the relief of seafaring men and boys, subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in foreign parts." It recites that, whereas by an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King by an act passed in the eleventh and twellth years of the reign of King William III. initialled, "An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy," it is enacted, that in case any master of a merchant ship or vessel should, after the 29th day of September, 1700, during his being abroad, force any man on shore, or wilfully leave him behind in any of his Majesty's plantations or elsewhere, or should refuse to bring home with him again all such of the men which he carried out with him as should be in a condition to return when he should be ready to proceed in his homeword-bound an such of the men which he carried out with him as should be in a condition to return when he should be ready to proceed in his homeward-bound voyage, every such master should, being thereof legally convicted, suffer three months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; but no mode of prosecution is provided by the said act in case of offences committed against prosecution is provided by the said act in case of offences committed against the same; and enacts, that from and after the passing of this act, all offences committed against the said act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. shall and may be prosecuted by indictment or information, at the suit of his Majesty's attorney-general, in his Majesty's court of King's Bench at Westminster; and that in such indictment or information, the offence or offences shall and may be alleged to have been committed at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and that the said court shall be and the same is hereby authorised to issue a commission or commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad, and that the depositions taken under such commissions shall be received in evidence on the tripl of such indictants and information. evidence on the trial of such indictments and informations respectively.

The Editor of the Canton Register,
Mr. Editor,—A recent interference, by the agent of the E. I. company with
the duties of the postmaster appointed by lord Napier, appears to me to demand your censure and steps to be taken by the public to secure the safety of
their letters.
So long as the E. T.

their letters.

So long as the E. I. company were in every legal respect representing the government of Great Britain here, the custody of export and import despatches was appropriately placed in their hands, as a necessary consequence of their other powers; those now having ceased more than a year, it does seem dangerous to us merchants to give the possession of letters, either out or in to private traders our rivals in business, as these parties strictly are; and I

think the matter calls for a representation through H. M. superintendents both to the home and the India governments.

The government of Bengal may address their doers here in what form, under what privacy or seal they please; but an Indian post-office has no right, without the consent of our correspondents, to enclose in a private packet to merchants our letters, which should go direct to our postmaster. I hope to see you say some words of reason on this affair, because certain it is that a pure line of correspondence with our constituents, we will maintain at the bar of the commons of England sooner than lose.

Your's, Your's, "Give me my own." of the commons of England sooner than lose.

Canton, 18th June, 1835.

POSTSCRIPT TO OUR PRICE CURRENT.
Saturday Morning, 12 o'clock. 15. Fenchurch-street, city.
TEA. The tea market is unprecedentedly brisk.
Congous are in great demand at 1d. to 11d. advance.
TWANKAYS and HYSONS 1d advance.
"FREE TRADE STUFF" called tea is pouring into the ports of London and interrection."

The Yankees have shipped thousands of chests, prepared by the clever "Chinese Factors," especially for the purpose. The Herrs, Grass, and Leaves, of all sorts, have been collected in China, and "manufactured" for the free trade merchants.

We are receiving hundreds of letters daily, particularly from Ireland and Scotland, and also from every town in England, complaining bitterly of the deep injury the writers have sustained from "free trade tea" sent by "the Protect".

A letter received this day from a large town in Ireland, states that several arrsons, from having used this "Stuff," have been affected in a manner similar to the cholera.

to the cholera.

The fact is, that thousands of chests of this Stuff have been steeped in salt-water and re-dried. This is the Stuff now sent by the factors to the poor unsuspecting tea dealers all over the kingdom.—(Nisholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful Knowledge, Dec. 20.)

We have quoted the foregoing posteript as a most especial sample of the truth and style of that very droll publication—Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful knowledge. In number 16 of the 7th volume of the Canton Register, dated April the 22rd, 1834, we noticed the prospectus of a New East India and China Company which was signed, John Nicholson & Co. Fenchurch street London: who are, we presume, the conductors, of this same Gazette which enlightens all the grocers and teadealers of the U. K. from leadenhall street to each land's end.

We laud Our Gazette; for they certainly endeavour to amuse, if they do not instruct; and their Pantaloon humour and Munchausen veracity are not entirely lost on non-subscribing readers of any stray postcript that may find it's fortunate way to their notice. Proceed, Joh Nicholson & Co. in your useful (profitable?) path of diffususeful knowledge, and teach the lieges of Ireland and Scotland and of every town in England, that the would-havebeen company's-teas of 1835, are the grass, herbs and leaves of all sorts of the free -trade-teas of 1834 exported from Canton. But why not give them a remedy for the tea-induced-cholera, and tell England and Scotland to make their tea with muddy water, as they do in Ireland, wherethe thicker the wather the stronger the tay.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The day was ushered in by discharges of cannon from the batteric ships of war, the ringing of bells, and the martial music of numerous exps of troops, Volunteers, and National Guards, parading and lining the street from the Palace of Necessidades to the Cathedral. About eleven o'clock, arimmense line of equipages, many elegant and modern, and others not less curious on account of their very antique forms and and structure, began moving to the eastward, attended by all the fashionables of both sexes in grand costume, the Peers wearing their robes and hats covered with a profusion of ostrich feathers. The diplomatists and officers of the Army and Navy, their grand uniforms; Lawyers their robes, and Clergy their canonicals. The carriages drawn by four or six horses, or mules, as the case might be, were innumerable. Lord and Lady Howard sported an elegant light carriage and pair. Mr. Grant, the Secretary of Legation, attended in his place of grandetenue; but neither the Spanish Ambassador nor Monsieur de Lurde, the French Charge d'Affaires, were to be seen. Admiral Sir W. Gage, Lieutenant-General Stubbs, were in carriages; General Bacon, on horseback; Marshal Saldanha, owing to illness, was absent. Count Villa Real, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a shabby equipage, formed the advanced guard of the Cabinet. M. Freire followed. The Bishop, Count Father Francisco de St. Luiz, the Minister of the Interior, in his Ecclesiastical dress, with the Order of Christ, M. Carvalho, in scarlet, richly embroidered, and the Duke of Palmella, in Peer's robes, made a brilliant figure. But the most elegant turn-out were the English equipages of the Marquis de Loule and Countess Ficalho, and the Marquis of Abrante and Pombal, both minors, as well as the newly-married Count St. Leger de Bemposta, sported either four-in-hand, or postillions. The Queen's carriage, preceded by columns of horsemen in state uniforms, uncovered, was drawn by eight beautiful English greys, richly caparisoned, with modd

wore a diadem of diamonds, with wreaths of emeralds in her beautiful head of hair. She looked in high spirits, smiled satisfaction and triumph to all around. Blowers were showered upon her carriage from every balcony and window ahe passed. The sides of the house were hung with silks of every colour of the rainbow—handkerchiefs were waved by ladies without number—all hats were off, and whirled in the air, and the shours of "Vivos" were sreally deafening, so that it was difficult to manage the mettlesome steeds. A Lancer was wounded in consequence of a lance or sword, piercing his body. steatly deafening, so that it was difficult to manage the mettlesome steeds. A Lancer was wounded in consequence of a lance or sword piercing his body. Two laddes of the Court were in the carriage with the Queen. The Marquis de Santa Iria, as her Chamberlain, preceded it, and an empty State carriage, also drawn by eight horses. The regiment of the Queen's Lancers and the 19th Dragoons, the latter in new uniforms and equipments, rode before and after the Royal carriage. The Duke of Terceira having been seen previous to the ceremony in plain clothes, riding about the streets, it was reported that not he, but the Marquis de Santa Iria personated the Royal bridegroom; but it was not so; the Duke, residing close to the Cathedral, had gone home to dress and undress with great and almost theatrical rapidity.

The avenues to the Cathedral being inconvenient, narrow, and steep, it took much time to set down and take up such an immense number of persons. The Patriarch performed the religious ceremony with truly Royal and im-

The avenues to the Cathedral being inconvenient, narrow, and steep, it took much time to set down and take up such an immeuse number of persous. The Patriarch performed the religious ceremony with tenty Royal and imposing pomp, and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before her Majesty returned in the same manner, amidst every blessing and demonstration of affection from the inhabitants of Lisbon. In the evening the town and shipping were brilliantly illuminated. The theatre of St. Carlos was crowded to sufficiation, though her Majesty did not honour it with her presence, as many expected, and during the whole night bands of mi itary music screnaded in the squares and streets, accompanied by great crowds shouting "Vivas."

The Queen is happy in being united to the object of her affection, a blessing seldom falling to the lot of Royalty; but having a will of her own, she declared that coute qi'il conte, she would never marry any other Prince. She was so gratified at M. de Bayard bringing the treaty of marriage from Munich, with powers of proxy to the Duke of Terceira, that she presented M. Bayard with a snuff-box, set with brilliants, said to be worth 20 or 30 contos. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, who has been already honoured with the Coloneley of the 5th Cacadores, a corps of the highest celebrity, is said to have written, that he aspired to the hand of Donna Maria da Gloria, not from motives of interest, but for the sake of glovy, she being at the head of a liberal Government, and the country is happy in her Maje t, 's choice; as the Prince she selected is not likely to be influenced by the Metternich system of obschrantism and despotic rule, and thrice happy that the marriage cannot be defeated now by the political changes in England, concurring with the Gedard hostility of France to the metch, probably countenneed by other Cabinets as well as the old friends of Don Miguel.—The Sun, Dec. 10.

CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM. (Continued from No. 24 Page 95.)

According to the ideas of the chinese on nature and man it really appears that an Almighty being is not necessary. Nature is a solid mass which is regulated by the virtues and vices of men after the unchangeable law of necessity. Virtuous actions produce beneficial effects, and hurtful onsequences are produced by vice. If the emperor is by the father and mother of his country, then the seasons egularly follow their beneficent courses, plentiful barvests fill the barns, and domestic virtues diffuse peace and happiness throughout the land; on the contrary, pestilence and famine attend the path of a vicious ruler. But undutifulness to parents is the greatest of all crimes, for filial piety is the principle of the chinese government. China is the only country in the world where the reverence of children for their parents is unbounded. Parents are not the less venerated when dead than during their life-time. In the house, a place is consecrated to their manes, to whom ferings are presented, and all the good or ill that happens he family is announced to them. The son of heaven customary title of the emperor of China, -respects even as his father; if he lives a vicious life, if he does not e his children, that is the whole population of the empire, he neglects paying his duty to heaven, then heaven withraws it's adoption, and the reigning family is displaced by another. That the emperor is the father and mother of the country, and that all it's inhabitants are, for this cause, devoted to him without bounds by their love and duty as they are to their parents, is the fundamental law of chinese policy.

Literature is the beautiful ornament of the intellectwality of a people; the more the latter is advanced the more warled and brilliant are the riches of the first. The inclination of man for novelty and improvement could not be entirely stifled in China. Occasionally, a hardy genius has appeared in this country who has been desirous of introducing new doctrines or of explaining the ancients after a manner that they might pass for new. These men and their writings have passed away without leaving any traces, at least for us, and the school of Confucius or of the ancient chinese philosophy, can boast of not containing any heretics in it's bosom. The literature and the intellectual instruction of the empire is almost exclusively in the hands of this school. We say almost, because the admirers of the Shing-jin, I or the perfect man, have not succeeded in forming a complete model privileged to exclude all other means of instruction. In truth, only the works of this master and his disciples are read in the schools; they are considered as the only textbooks, from the examination of the village pupil to the themes of the academicians of the Han-lin college, and from the examination of the lowest public functionary to that of a minister of state. In fact, with the exception of the posterity of Confucius, which exists even now, and which is the oldest family in the world, and of the imperial family, there is no nobility in China. The meanest subject of the empire may, by his services or by wicked means, raise himself to the highest dignities; the father of the present viceroy of Canton was a tailor.

To return to our subject, in the midst of all these circumstances, the followers of the religion of reason and those of the doctrines of Badha, and even those of islamism, were certain to acquire agreat influence with a considerable part of the population. The disciples of Laou-tsze and those of Budha hold in great respect the ancient monuments of chinese wisdom compiled by Confucius; but they are far from attributing to them any peculiar sanctity. These sectaries, on the contrary, have their own canonical books composed by their masters. The literature of the followers of Laou-tsze comprehends almost all branches of science. The physics and metaphysics of this sect are not only entirely different from those of the ancient chinese, but they have even their own mythology and history, and they differ widely from that which is commonly received in China. The origin of the chinese empire, it's civilisation and it's earliest history are drawn from the works of Lo-pe, a learned follower of Laon-tsze in the 12th century of our era.

Writing was in use among the chinese at the com-mencement of their monarchy. In the first ages every character received it's form or it's particular meaning, in which it stifly kept itself, deprived of life and motion. Sounds might be placed in a regular series linked and established together, and in the course of time lose their roughness and acquire a harmonious uniformity; but this was absolutely impossible with symbols. This then is the cause why the chinese language is the only one in the world' in which words have preserved their primitive signification, without any mixture or addition whatever. Indeed, all other languages were at their first formation, monosyllabic, or rather monotonic. It is easily conceived that in chinese the grammatical or logical relations cannot manifest themselves in words only. It was necessary, as in other languages where it obtained only as an exception, that prepositions should hold the places of inflections? and terminations in that of the middle kingdom. Thus all the difference which exists between the chinese grammar and those of other languages, when the question is examined with attention, consists only in the symbolic writing. (To be continued.)

FRANCE. By H. L. BULWER, Esq.

FRANCE. By H. L. Bulwer, Esq.

Expulsion of Charles X from Rambouillet. On the 30th of July he had left St. Cloud; for a day he halted at Versailles. He halted there amidst the recollections of bygone times; every tree had a story linked with far distant days; and melancholy must it have been to have seen him as he looked fondly over those stately avenues—as he lingered (and long, his attendants say, he did linger) upon the steps of that royal palace, which he had known so early, and which he will never see again. When he arrived at Rambouillet it was night. The moon threw a ghastly light on the antique tower, and into the dim court-yard of the old chateau, as tent with fatigue, and worn by agitation, the old king descended amidst the accusty crowd, collected, less from affection than curiosity. Here he deterning to abide. The great body of the troops were bivouacked in the woods at d park, and in spite of many desertions, a large force was still devotedly atta hed to the royal family.

There is something mysterious in the transactions of this period.

atta hed to the royal family.

There is something mysterious in the transactions of this period, in a letter, published by the Dauphin, (1st of August,) an arrangement is spoken of as being then entered into with the government at Paris. Almost immediately after was announced the abdication of the king and the Dauphin in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. This certainly seems to have been the arrangement perviously alluded to. Whether the Lieutenant-General, or the government at Paris, had held out any expectations, which they never had the wish, or which, if they had the wish, they had not the power to realize, must long remain a mystery, because, if any communications did Jass, it is improbable that they should have been of that direct nature which leaves the matter capable of a positive decision. But certain it is, ture which leaves the matter capable of a positive decision. But certain it is, that up to the time that the Duke of Orleans accepted the throne, Charles the Tenth believed that it would be given to his grandson. Even the commis-

(See supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT

REGISTER. C A N Z O N

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23ED, 1835.

cioners did not combat this belief. M. Odillon Barrot said—"Votre majes: é sentira que le sang versé pour le Duc de Bordeaux, servira mal sa cause—il

canton, Tuesda

sentira que le sang versé pour le Duc de Bordeaux, servira mal sa cause—il
ne faut plas que son nom, qui n'a pas été encore compromis dans nos débats
civils, se méle un jour à des souvenirs de sang."

Why this language, from a man so sincere as M Odillon Barrot, if the
Duc de Bordeaux was at that time out of the question?

This was on the 3rd; already on the 2nd the commissioners had attempted
to obtain an interview with the king for the purpose of inducing him to
wither any from France, or at all events from the neighbourhood of Paris.
They passed through the camp; Charles the Tenth refused to see them. They
returned to Paris, and their return was the signal for one of the most singular
Expéditions by which a monarch was ever yet driven from his dominions.
The drum beat in the streets—the still excited populace collected:—"Charles
the Tenth is coming to Paris!"—"Charles the Tenth wilt not go away from
Rambouillet; "all the wosten in accents of terror—all the little boys in accents of fury screeched out the name of "Charles the Tenth,"—"to Rambouilelt—to Rambouillet," after Charles the Tenth to Rambouillet."

And to Rambouillet, in carolines, and hackney coaches, in carts, in cabriolets, running, riding, driving, without plan as without preparation, rushed
the population of Paris. The commissions preceded this incongruous cohort,
and to-day they succeeded in obtaining an interview with the king.

Charles the Tenth, even as a young man, wanted personal courage. He
had been accused of this weakness in the court of Louis XVI. Years had
not invigorated his spirit. Tils nerves were shaken, and his mind unstrung
by the quick snecession of adventures and calamities that had so rapidly followed one another during the last few days. He received the deputation in a
state of great agitation.

"Qu'est ce qu'ils neulent une tuer!" was his address to Marshal Maison.

He then asked advice of the Duc de Rague. What can you say to a man
who at the head of a galant army asks, what he should do?

There wer

Charles the Tenth at the head of his guards, the Duchesse de Berri with the Duc de Bordeaux in her arms, might at two different moments have changed the destinies of France. But the blood of the grand constable was frozen in the veins of his desendant; the heroine of La Vendée was guarded in her chamber; the religion of legitimacy passed away when he who wore the crown of Henry IV. had neither his heart nor his sword; and an army of omnibuses dispersed the heroes who had gathered round the oriflamme of St. Louis.

The arrival of the WATER WITCH yesterday has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 16th of may, and of a Calcutta Courier Extraordinary of the evening of Below will be found some extracts of the the 17th of May.

principal details.

By the aid of promises, favours, flattery intimidation, and money, the tories have encreased their strength in the new parliament. They were defeated in Perthshire, Mr. Fox Maule being returned. The success of the opposition, however, on the appointment of a speaker proves them to be much stronger than the mere majority of 16 would manifest; for many members of the opposition voted, as it was well known they would do, in favor Their success on the second of Sir C. M. Sutton. question of the amendment to the address to H. M. is of a much important nature; although lord Stanley and Sir J. Grabam voted against them, and several members of the opposition were accidentally shut out of the house. is a serious check in limine to the Peel administration. dissolution of parliament was talked of, but that rumour had given place on the afternoon of the 2nd of march to another of the dissolution of the cabinet.

We greatly regret we have not fuller information respecting the effect of the total failure of lord Napier's mission

M. Schonen, M. Odillon Barrot, Marshal Maison, sent by the government.

and subsequent death. "The government is to make one effort". (more, we persome, should be added.) We are yet to learn what their first effort has been. They have indeed succeeded in disbursing certain sums of money, and have endeavoured to hamper a free-trade as much as possible; but as for an effort to protect and promote that trade, to vindicate the national character and to guard the lives and properties of British subjects, in China, - of such exertions they are entirely innocent. One effort more!—What namby-pumby nonsense! As ridiculous, as hollow, and as artful as one cheer

We can give a shrewd guess as to who will most vehemently cheer the politicans of England; the hip, hip, hip, hurra! of old Loo and Howqua will crown the defeat of one effort more, and their long nails will point in derision to the second-repulsed envoy of England. We have even heard it said that we need not trouble ourselves about our national character in China; that we may be careless of our face here with impunity and without blame; we think differently, and that to adopt the aspects of the roman and would be better policy.

O Jane, a tergo quem nulle ciconia piosit.

Extracts. The new Parliament met on the 19th February; its first proceeding was the election of a Speaker, which was severely contested, and to the surprise of Ministers terminated in favor of Mr. Abercrom by, M. P. tor Edinburgh, and attached to the Lansdown party. The numbers were as tollows:

For Mr. Abereromby, 316. Sir C. M. Sutton, 306. leaving the Ministry in a minority of 10, although the late Speaker appears to have had the personal support of many of his opponents in politics. On the 24th February, the Address was moved in the House of Commons by

Jackson had been attempted by a padman, but fortunately without success. His hostile message regarding France had been disregarded by the Congress, and a friendly arrangement preferred.

His hostile message regarding France had been disregarded by the Congress, and a friendly arrangement preferred.

No successor had been appointed to lord Napier, but the news of his death reached England 72th february. His conduct was much criticized. The Government are to make one effort | In Persia, the Company's Mission is superseded, and the whole affair given over to the King. Henry Elki who went with lord Amberst to China; is appointed Ambessador Extraordinary, &c.

The Amendment. To assure his Majesty that H. M.'s faithful Commons acknewledge with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the Representation of the People were submitted to Parliament with humajesty's execution, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent: that, exchidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils with be directed in the spirit of we'l considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the People the right of choosing their Pepresentatives, and which provided for the enancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colones and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our Municipal Corporations under vigidant popular control, remove all those undoubted grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct these abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Istablishment in both countries. To represent to H.M. that hisMajesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but languar that the progress of these and other reforms should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament expusely intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the vishes of the People were mostanxicusly and justly directed. THE STANDARD.—MARCH2 Consols for the Account are 914 sellers.

We regret to announce the death of

Thus in the Calcutta Courier extraordinary; quinsert the word. Ed. C. ii

2. Jack D'ovidence June 30 11835 Di I have the honour to inform. you that I whale unhack for bouton in the Ship thatte Scott from chewfork about the 10 H of next mouth, My He faction has been delayed his Consequence If the long papage of this ship from England I have the hanau to be with great his pest Man Chedunt Surant Monom I've the Hoon ble Nohn Forsyth Deer lang of State

20 pg 28.

Canton Much 11" 1836

Sin

Of have the Hanow to hiform you I arrived at this place on the 15 ! altimo, and have com - murice on the Duty's of My Office, The returns of Suports of Exports - for the year 1835. will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be ob -tained from the Linguest is The sloop of war Peacet has not get arrived on this Station, but by last dates from Butaria may be duily expected as To the Hose " Sohn Forsyth I have the Sceratary of State Honour to he with great respect yam Obra Surant I How

2 Med. Marck 19 1837

7.836年7月15月. P. N. Show的来信

Canton Suly 15. 1836

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the runt of your two Circulare one of the 25th march 1835 the other of 3rd November 1835. the former accompanied by new forms for returns to lest of ministers. Consuls to in Fough Countries. The forms will he adopted agreeable to your instructions but from the difficulty in oblaining Paper tin having the forms struk off in this Country, I fear they will not exhibit the meatings of could wish. For the imperfections in the returns accompanying this, I must beg you Dir to receive as an apology, my almost uninterupted illness since my anival in this Country, I am now in better health, I hust that the forms at the end of the year will he as correct as it is possible

make them from this place.

The Foreign trade him has undugam a very Considerable change within a few years, particularly denne the expunction of the British Gast India Company's Charles, & it is unpossible to give any comet returns of Imports, many american Ships anive from England with fall Cargon of English Goods, often times a Considerable part on English accounts. Consigned to different & American & Eng. lish houses, they will not any of them give a lest of their Consignments or the amount, titis also unpossible to get the value of Export Curgais Corrutty.

The Statement of the trade for the year 1835 was made up by a Sentleman her who found so many obsticles in the way, & Such an anwillinguish on the part of many menhants, to give him the desired information, he will not attimpt it again, & probably no Statement well be made for the present Season.

By the Seamens amount you will purewe that Some of the charges an high, it is unasoidable him as there is no Sailor Boarding house, it is with much difficulty that it can find quarters for them on any terms. I beg leave to suggest to you the neasoty of the Lovernments mak. ing a more liberal allowance for the Support of Seamen him, they cannot be maintained short of our dollar per day, I shall be pleased to Euro your instructions on this subject as early as convenient to yourself as the Sum I name I am obliged to may for their support or they must live in the Street

It has become the martie

with Some aminian martin after having this place to Stop at mains I land Sick men, or desordely men, without any money for their support, I it has caused much expense. I vexation to anciena rendents then, for their conduct is frequently So abandoned tindulting to the inhabitants of the place, as to make it newsday to confine them, I at last they are Sent up to me to be an expense to the U.S. Government, a Stop ought to he just to this practice, but all that I can do is, to give every muster warning, not to land a man at macao, if he does I Shall certainly Export him.

The report of the late Sooernor of this Province to the Emperor on the Subject of the admission of Openen at a low Eate of duty is generally Supposed with be adopted

and an Educt to that upper is bothed for with Considerable interest The original Edut thanslation Elating to the unival of the Peacerk I tentumin I forward as a curious Irement you may think worth mesuring The Peacock Sontiguin Sailed fine here on the 23 to of Jum for the Vandwich Islands. The deathof Mr. 1 Coberts & Capt Campbell you well undoubtedly learn before the Except of this. I have the Honou to be with quat Hispurt You Chost A Thoshow To the

Howardh John Forsyth Genetary of State

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Sum total received on fhis vessel. 6.00 11.11 5.11 5.00 11.00 11.00 2.00 2.00 10.01 16.00 11.11 11.00 11.01 9.00 Berial No. No No. Passports. CONSULAR STRATEMENT OF FISHS CONTINU No. MCoeffects and Charter . No. Powers of Allohay No. stanount Amount. Declarations. No. 12.00 Exten ling Protest. 5.00 Copy of Documents from record. Surreys, Registry, Deposit of Ship's paper. 1.00 1100 1110 4.00 1100 1111 1.10 1.00 1536 inclusive Noting Protest Outhe. 30th Jun CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES linda lake 11.11 26.0 € 2,00 2.00 4.00 4,00 0,00 2 400 4.8.00 Certificates the Men account 19 th Silway to the Lock the sames of Parties for whom service is rendered. Welinen Jue W CHunles 16 Starges A Cham Lund hing . 1 WEller the soll to Huland m. Wholing hu Hack lin I tilly Buch Buttet Halle son mallakelt Shualer . han he Lank Swant Jachers Martie from the dine

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

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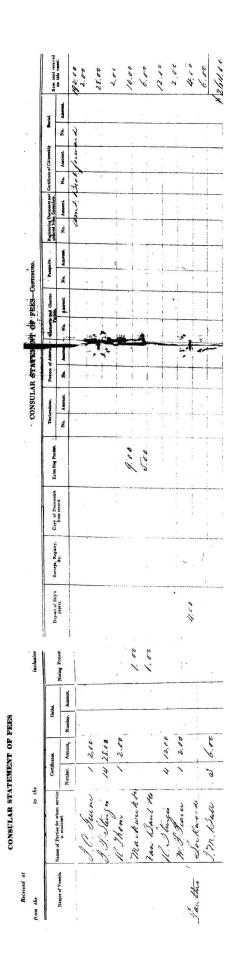
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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

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mte Cosal Knows letter of hely 15' 1826.

Statement of Frade for the year ending from 30 # 1835.

Scannes account.

Reject of the late Growner of Canton to the Emperor Surjecting the Opener Kade

Emperial Edict

Consular Statement of Jus

Consular Statement of Jus

Consular Meteories

Statement of Exports to M.S. for the year anding June 30 1836

Touchers

Setter

Inte Cosal hon; letter of his 15' 1835

To m Snow

have ruced a communication from the Hoppor with order to make known to you to Contents - Which are, that the Curious Sze-Kem Sam & Khen-man be ordered to depart from their Auchorage & return to their own Country, the moment than Sick Sailors have recovered their health - as they wire not he permetted to lotter when they are, which might give rise to business.

To their reasons or make this Known & with Complements

Kemain

How qua Mow qua Pwan Kungwa Langua Kinggua Kinggua Kinggua Sunshing Munggua Footai Amengua Twan koy qua

Toankwang

4 moon +20 day

Jun 3. 1836

Wan - Hoppoo to tr To the Hong muchanto I dispatch has been received from the Wei Sun of mais stating that he had been informed by the Tectoto Chang- Too. Jang + Lang - Luh - Fan that on the 18 day of the 4 moon 16 year of Tam Kerang - The american Cuires Kein-man & Sze-Kin Sum anchored in the offing man the nine Stands - and on inquiring of the Captains of the two visuls their reasons for to doing, they were informed that they were from their own Country on a voyage to other ports but that contrary winds had found them to anchor where they were & that they had no Special object in views - in addition to this they took a correct account of the force of thin result which is Submitted & is thus Kum - man Ship to Sailons, 10 Great Euns, 50 muskets, 50 hos Edge Swords Soo Cattus Powder Soo Camion Balls.

Sze-This Seems Ship, 190 Sailors,

22 Strat Suns, 100 muskets, 100 two
Edged Swords, 800 Cattus Powders,

800 Cannow Balls, Shirt order were

given to the peloto to Reep up a quair

over them Ships & control them well,

that made to communicate this

information

Stating that in addition to what had been Communicated trelation to the two American Centres Keem - Man & Sze-Kem - Lever having auchoused man the San Alando - the pilot had further made Revown in a Communication of the 14 day that 3 Bouts from the Cricines - Containing of min - had on that day pulled with the landing at the Fraya Granda & on Examination they demoved that of their men 34 belonged to the Centres Sze Hen Same

that then men had all become Sick on board then Ships of they were now being removed on Show at macas to down in hours tuener medical teatment to advise, to it was intended to take them again on board when they had recovered - The Sailor had the appearance of being dick throw were Strong or Erbert we again lyrand watchfulnif on the part of the pelots that the plats that the part of the pelots the plats the thouse were the plats the thought on the part of the pelots the plats the thouse were the plats the thouse were the pelots the plats the thouse were the plats the thouse were the plats the plats the thouse were the plats the plats the thouse were the plats the plats the plats the thouse were the plats the

Which in the act of deliberating upon this news - I received a communication from the Lovernor Stating that on the 15 day of the 4 morn of the 16 year of Jam - Kwang - he had received a despatch from the admiral which made known, That See Kim-Ching, the Her of Hang-Shaw, had Juined which are experts from the Ching.

deling Ta. Leang - which Stated, in the 13 day of the present moon, two goings versels were sun la come in from den Vancher new the Nin Islands I that the pelots above named inmediality reported that they were Unican Census - that the largest was named Sze-Kin-Sum & Carend a cow of 190 mm - that her form was 22 Great Guns, 100 mustate 100 Sharp Edged Swords 800 Cattur Towder & 800 Camon Balles That the Smallest was named Them man, her au consisted of to min - her fore was 10 Suat Suns. So muskets. so hos Edged Swords, 500 Catties Powder 2000 Cannon Balls & enguing the sia-Lous of their anchoung when they were. The Captains replied that they were from their own Country bound to other ports, but that continue winds had forced them to their puseut auchorage

Hy further envertigation it was discovered that Sze - Thin - Sound the largest verne had then mast - that She was about 14 Change long & 3 Change broad, on ather sede she had believante princed for 12 Gund, but II only were mounted The Smale Ship was about I change long & 3 Change broad on eather side she had believante princed of 2 Change broad on eather side she had believante princed for or Seems & their were all mounted so South Ships were giventy at anchor.

These Statements are very Similar but the disposition of Fourgues is unfathomable & it because necessary to order
out many was funks to Rup a Street
water as well as to send an opposit to
order them at ones to leave the post of
most lotter about & report the different more
must. Now then two american Charises.

arriving at So early a prior of anchoiing when they are is duly made Rasawn.

This coming before me the admiral I find on examination that their Fough Curious have huntofor amond about the 6 moon. within as a convey to or to protect versels trading with the ports but then two american Courses thus Strangely Coming in, connected with the reports of the peloto, of their being bound to other ports & auchoring muly from conting winds leads me to doubt their intentions orders were consequently usual to the war Sunks of the right sleft sunter divisions to Keep up a street gaard I have also ordered instant puraration of Forts & Carresons for depure & also returned an answer to Sen Kin Ting beguning him to Ruch a constant book out on no account to allow bouts to Communicate with the vends for the purpose of buying or Selling, Historia to wint upon their Setting Sail, as con-Sequences might acres from their loctiving about

Huling with this intitlegence the Export made by the He of Hang Shan, I have Explied be all ordering an active quark to be inforced; all the Naval forms of the the devenous to be in Ecadnich & the Forts on the Great Ligar asland -Wang Long Sha-Ku. + La The + other defences of the river to be put ento a state of depree - to inquire cuts the Ecarons which led then Cuins her, if then Statement is correct whether they beally came from amurin or have been driven from other provinces, at the same time on no account to allow them to runam, to denover also to what other place they are going tip they have a dingo to enter the nort, let the truth be dinovered tevery thing in readings to act as cumstances may begun They must not be allowed to enter the port as consequences may be devise I Should they denge to go lowards

the East intituzione must preced them that puparations may be made to Ruch thin off These various Statements Coming before me the Hoppor, I find that as this vermes are not hading visule - it is unconvenient for them to remain where they are as districtances might arin, get again, as many of then Sailers are sick thave been Emoved to house on Show macas - for medical advice - in addition to giving orders to the Wir Quein & pelots as maran to watch then Street twhen they have becours to want upon their lung carried back to their Ships that they may Juturn to then own Country - Jain issur this to the Hong muchants that they may immediality make Known to the Suprintendant of the affairs of that Country that So Soon as the Sick men have recovered to then Ships, unfact then deads tectum home they will not be primited to de lay longer the day of their deputer must be made known

Hastin Hastin

Toankwang

16 year 4 moon 20 oay June 3. 1836

mthe Corne Thom's letter of his 15' 1836_

Proposed Jariff on Chiam there now Issu. You president of the Sacrifical Court in Deken punts this memorial to the Comperors With respect to the Open the more Lever the interdects have been made the mon extensively have its with spread It is Eight thinfor immediately and carnesty to request that the subject may undergo a thorough revenou Everilly looking upwards (to the throw) I interest his majerty's glame Suretty to direct a faithful investigation. Engreally Suppose, the Drug was regarded muly as a medicine. It. is a Strong Stunulant, Cures dirordus of the bowels openous to novious dinans In the hubal written by Se-Shepin of the ming Dynasty, it is called 0- foryung (Greum - anjeas) When the whaling of it has been practind a long time, the necessity of

resorting to it at regular intervals be.

Comes to great, that the habit is involvate

distroying time, wasting property, it is

dear as own own life. Of those who are

it to exist the breath becomes field. the

bodies garent the countervances ballow

the tuth black, it though they charty

precious its injurious effects they are un
able to Stop the habit.

It is indispursably neighby that. Some more efficient Eightations Should be adopted in order to madiate the wield reaction.

be thru kinds of opine. It the Company's which has a black Skin, it is.

Called Woo too & comes from Bingal

the 2nd has a whole Skin, the brought
from Bombay, of the third with a red

Skin is from madras, (Jusky). All thide

places belong to longland.

Trucous to the sugn of Ken-lung.

according to the Jaciff, it was imported as medium in each peace the direct duties were three lates, with an additional charge for way hing of two tates four man spin candarens, after the time of Keen-lung it began to be prohibilit. In the first year of Kea- King (1796) those who were found quilty of Smoking opium were pillored Hounboard Sime then they have been made liable to the Lever penalties of fanishment & death, Stile the number has increased, of the martin spread throughout the impur. Fewrously to the sugar of Keen-lung. after the Custom Houn duties were paid the Open was delivered to the Hong muchants, who received it in exchange for their tea tothe commodities. Now while the impurial interdicts are so sever, that no our dans opinly to traffic in it, all purchase it Suretty. In the time of thea-ting Some hundred of Chests were annually

purchand, but recently the number has exaided 20,000. Each Chest Contains a hundred Catters. The Bengal which is the best deles for about \$ 800 pe Chest, the white Skinned the Second in quality, for about. \$ 600 the third the End Skinned, for about \$400. Thus the Sum paid annually exands Considerably eleven mellion of Dollars Heckoning each dollar at Swen man estandard money, the total expenditure execute ten million of Jacks per anneur Formuly the Barbarian muchants brought hither their mony, which being paid for Cayo, found its way through all the provinces of the people were grad wally inriched, but recently they have clandestinly Sold their opins, thave not cand to invest the proceeds in muchandir Thus the foreign many has been going out of the country, while: now has come into it During two continues the Impural

government has enjoyed universal tranquility of by protecting fortung Commun wealth has been abundant It is joyful to withing the wonony of our august Doverign, a pattur for the whole empire Then Sold was as plenty as common dust. always in times part a tail of pure Silver was worth a thousand cash, nearly, but within this few years the balu of the tail has rinn to twelver or thintin hundred Cash, thus the prince of Silver is constantly advancing, The duties on Salt for instance are paid in Selver, while the article is retailed for cash, & the lefes of muchants Constantly augmenting have become very quat, & the districtur Consequences are every when Sun, Is not the Silver Sunty leaking out of the curpin? And will not all that has been accumulated be east into the enghandtable gulf of foruge dead? Day by day, month by month, the wie calameters which it wir entail.

I it were proposed to close the foreign trade that would muchy be taking the punch projets to dann up there Some fine it would be an own lops Hitherto the hundreds thus of thousands accuring from the duties have not been regarded by the Celestial Dynasty as of any walen For a long tum / let. more than a thou. Sand years) the Ships of all the western nations have enjoyed a few port, but the trade in Openn has him confined to the English alow. It would be in vain to cut off the English alow, all the nations must be cut off together before the trade can be stopped what will become of the tens of thousands on the Court who are depending an the traffic for a levelshood. Besides the Barbarian Ships on the high Seas Can make to any island or post they please

when the nation craft can meet them, how Can this be prevented. Within the last few years, they have violed all the ports along the Coast of Fuh Run, Cheakeng. Keangran, Shantin, went to Gentain & manlihan Tartary for the nuclose of. disposing of their Openion. And though the local authorities immediately expelled there, get it is humored that the quantity claudestunly sold was by no means Amale. Such being the Case. Suppose the post of Canton be forwer closed I will be aupossible to Stop the introduction of the Drag or Suppose the local officers on the Coast be directed to investigate dentedent it, State they will , not exist thundeliers, only to cause a Constant mercan of the unportation born the laws which are enacted, an by the undulings in offin, the rolin Frances Swindules, made the occasion of advancing then own gains. Brush

the number of eduts, I it will only with the underlegt of police frements Imulately the Schemes of the Swindles in the first year of Laou Rwang, 1821 governor Sun broke up the Jactory Ir. Heangsho, in mains So that the Darbarran muchanto had no plan to Ston the Open. This cound the removal of the hade to the Island of Sentin Setuated between the curer Louter water, aussable on all Sedes There Seven or eight large vissels called Truewing Ships are anchoud all the year round. In then the Openin is Stond at Canton there an Shopman who are called brokers, then carry the Silver to the Barbarian Factories when they receive the orders for the delvery of the day from the buing Ships There are also convoys, plying up and down the river which are Called fast Caks and Sciambling diagons

This are all armed with givens & pekes I maned with Some lind of desrenate fellows go as if they had wings all the Custom Hours Amelitary Sta. tions which they pup an letitally fed with bribes, and if they chance to must any of the aimed cuides they are heady for the encounter & Slaughter & Carnage ensur. Sovernor Soo, formuly Sent one of the naval officers, admiral Isen Suchong to Corpurate with the Che Run of Hairs han, Surang Humme was captured with his boat loaded with Open, to the amount of 14,000 Callas. I the lives loss opinioners laten were Several tens in number He also prosuntil the out lawed brokens Laow kus & Low-Rwan / Lew-Row & Owfoon) Sured I confinated all then property. Ih can was managed most faithfully, but the haffi was not at all cheeked multitudes of the people have but lette dues

of the Saws, while they use way drove I am mad after gain, underd the Saws an Sometimes atticky without effect. There are also bandelle, who fuga thundeles deputies of the goo. exament deat to prevent boats carping Open I'm this way rot oplanded While formuly at Cauton acting Commismoun of justice, Cades of this Rund were Constantly reported. This gave occasion for a state quater number of cases, in which maning was extented in ransowing the plundered property Thus ununitiath were the instances when the uncount people were invol-And. Such an the evils which have Syring up Since the Seven interduts were established. Monover it will be found on examination that all thon who Smoke Open, an unrolute idle vagrants wifit for within our thing or the other nor do many of

them enjoy long lip though a few may arive at the ago of fifty or Lighty years. The inhabitants of the compile du duly increasing & durly their is nothing a privent this meanwhile however its Esources are dwindling away to nothing. Hence it becomes most indispindably necessary early to deliberate and provide against this. To make your Contraband as it is at primet will not do Nor will it answer to det aside all law on this Surget. The only feasible method, therefore Sums to be. Eston the old regu lations, allow the backarian muchant to introduce Opium declable as medium. Lafter it has rapid the Custom House only allow it to be bur. tend for other large that be Sold for money. And when the barbarius find that the duties on it are less

than what is expended in bribes they must be delighted thurst Let foreign money be placed on the Saun forting with Sque, of its exportation forbidden. It any an found to have Open which has not Come through the Custom Hour, lit it be taken & burnt, if any an detailed Carrying out Down let it be Confinalia. With Endput to the Cibil & military Officers, judous elizable to places of hust, Soldiers of let those who are already on duty dushange it faithfully, & if they are fetting for Survices let them do it will, but let them not defile them -Lebers with the wicked practice nor head in the parth of ever to the distruction of both him sproperty If they have regarded the laws as too Lover, let them think what they ought to do when they are changed

If any of the Official people Smoke Open, let them be examined I degended, I not be regarded as crim inals. In this way limity towards them will become Sweety. If officers Know any of then Subordinates, or those whom they have placed I in offine, to be guilty of do not suport the Same let them be put on trial for their meddemeanor. Among the people . It all who please buy du telmake. If any one Suspects that remov. ing the prohibitions will lipson the degraty of the government, down he not know that lating & drinking will distray life, Ind that the porronaus drugs too las of mor tow have never been interested. The her moval of the Estrelions refus only to those who are mean and Simple minded. If then now of the official people are found among

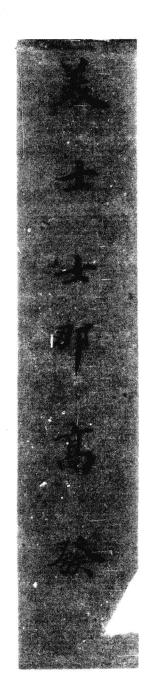
thede how can the proposed meanine affect the dignity of the government To allow one commodity to be exchanged for another, or to pumit thousands of lines of thousands of trasur annually to bak out of the Country - which is English, which wrong? it is dun at a glance To delay, the Subject will do no good It is to be fraud that it will not take a long time to Eumour the will of perhebiting Openin. When the people are runed, it will then be too late to repent of to slike for the means of a Enform I your majorty, unworthy minister have been bunched by Lacred favor in being Selected from the impural academy & employed in the government, I though formuly employed marly his years in high offices of trust in the provinceal

government at Canton, I have duply to abuse mydely for not having made the Slightest Elwan of gratitude But I have never failed to enquire, in whalever place I have been, what were its quat advantages I what its quat wils accordingly at the princet him duing how the wils of inter. dieting, open daily accumulate + Spread of their being no our who has get faithfully discloud the buth, how could I your majerty's minister thoroughly arguarated with the dubject forbear to send at a Export. Prostrate I beg your august majerty denety to direct the Governor, Sunt Governor the Hoppers. and other Chief officers of Canton, faithfully to investigate the matter, in the particulars above Spenfied, that it may be known how for they are true, and also to deliberate

tails and dend it up for a pund sworning and approval. Puhaps this leaking but of the Country may be Stopped, then quat will be the advantage to the Emmin Governments this memorial, and with brenching awar await, his magesty's commands







· 力面美工



等待小将骨有能各个广委体屋后五典决价目前合张根坐等模式研究在在各位的作者能在外子亲你屋面正典实有到得会的对方在每位的方式的方式的公司以上我一支食工用价格的有价的不可以的现在就会一直找上支食工用价格的有价的有效的现在不正找一支食工用价格的有利者有毒的工作,可以中国提到不然有等的食品或有食品或用品的外面或是我们到了最大百斤样子《百闻等情况外域等价格目外外中原在自责的之间的一定一个人员会中国人人有我们四个人才采加的完外组合被我一有人是几十万人处心工工门内给一百代到刀一百分大位,并与在在其中在是几十万人经历工工工门的给一百代到口一百分大店的在我工作是几十万人就是四个人是我们在我们的一起,就是我们分上都从四个人是不可用这个问题,我们就可以是是有这种的的企业就不得到的不是是一个人就是同时还是有这种的的证券。我们还可以是对这种情况就能够可能不仅是自用的是不可以是一种的对处,就是对了这个人们可以是有多少的人们可以是不得了一个人就是同时有多少的不是这个人们可以是不是一个人的

替翰宗者阿连九十六年四月十五日次子宗的并承人等成四百元十四四十五日次子京的司史十四合京司史上四十四十四十四十四十四十四十四十十四日十八日日

台作分类或手台到没有总证此类意外是难失请英州农师等于古班美的资价表现于古州民族自治古代大人台目的则三人面是将特普是有大地工门工程规格的英族自治古有各种者或者说口上一個专收大起上一門大旗鄉鄉近都有此三村年月在此身有旗性祖母祖的有起,并谓因行是美国外内或是不有有尽势怕其其明则分分断意这味出是因在于干除子又有用小均均便更具本的信息其外对在了干除子又有用小均均便更具本的信用就满到这份五度是分份由的完成外域在了一个因外的一有的大力人就一个行名给五十代到口工工作及大流二十一門馬路一百改列了一百日大家八百斤彈子八百個久一切及為江河東四門在四一大東的石工學以入為於不及前至有過一百九十名大人東北西地區企作為其外人為於本於科罗書為这會也表於一次的

我许可母母妹师到这些状于香完仍将问行日同报查生生婚价。我许可母妹师用这些孩子童完的好事美人的今年日看此一张应法这种证明分子并尽人多知意信息生 防令丝雾碧原同时回回那个合订实的策证就从事确在完别尽多差荷建五基门类指在处身相恰战的表行。表有证明母母们这人把来是应这是我们更好我来自己我也许完成却先慢也追求我们不会去什么了一定有干净各的你来找印度迷客我以完愿茶阅会是了时弟外先这仍落其我任何是并由知识我也口用即次真定

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小 咪 摄 奉 比 vł 番 敢 滩 情 前 名 + 藥 业 泛 唑 来 例 梢 夫 稱 洋 轉 在 _ 1 門 沱 难 六 暫 白 百 哈 船 名 本 面 삊 111 画 3222 + 然表 宁 泊 梁 立 日 然表 察 麥 份 全 船 有 名 並 由 即 由 弹 核 病 員 N 潘 無 摄 嘛 業 大 4 水 又 向 子 明 手 3111 梢 海 特 石 别 該 查 子 经 振 / 验 專 _ /禀 船 13.5 _ 装 拔 唯全 果 百 + 故 各 现 税 百 手 京 個 PE 船. 娠 水 運 國 稱 稱 移 隻 3] 1 Yen 是 手 、鳥 語 主 未 1祭 稿 + 水 叶 澳 情 翰 合 船 緊 稱 吐土 咪 張 松人 名 五 將 哑 哩 記 租 1. 本 呼门 據 随 7. 郁 大 查 = 年 伊 听 唑 H 喻 沙 带 方 枝 __ 码 過 XIL XII 板 七四 四 函 職 加二 楊 = 鱼 船 船 月 普 然表 並 地 船 三 珍 秋人 + 水 + D 山 俱 す 水 隻 嘛 除 無 300 隻 春 邻十六次 ニ 夷 四 TIL 五 茈 由 纺 手 装 来 門 + 報 番 本 同 口 三 船 5] 食店 슒 至 + 中 馬 V 桁 图 未 稱 vit 醫 南 水 为门 文 火 道 阳 至 鎗 祀 上 灣 难 情 刻 人 治 光 九 芋 藥 械 打 名 岭 海 合 俟 才處. + 渝 311 讨 311 百 五 拉 就 調 面 厳 验 3] 六 沙 クト 夹 暫 カロ 枝 百 赴 報 理 水 形 城 年 洋 班 防 别 鱼 FT 計 赴 全 711 泊 張 国 四 行 洋 月十三 埠 愈 範 弹 所 舟谷 載 郁 未 IJ 普 面 外 凶 秋 水 有 专 河白 子 验 情 抽 一等 九 理 百 五 嘛 風 楊 後 手 番 泊 振 XV 合 U 百 Till 771 不 立 永 脚 + 梢 the 悉 查 火 據 個 舟台 沙 順 恭 船 五 L 職

欽

督 手 部 除 莲 飭 31 答 敦 附 道 人 光 芋 + 嚴 が、 DO 年 方 範 四 クト 月 理 + 合 五 票 日 准 剛 察 奪 手 情 到 関 JE. 在 核 辦 問 准

石色 修、 署 廣 督 h 的 搪 并 生 给 4 1 19 二 水 to. 東 1-1' 身 情 百 形 洋 部 除 , EJ [2] 15 + 咧 總 水 堂 : 'J 計 . 考 时 厅 名 面 動 = 抄也 31 -ij. 悭 长 方 10 尔 師 答 15 分户 处 23 1/2 79 泊 來 1 母子 挂 姊 区 拔 挺 附 步 手 丈 3211 酒 15 馬 Till 份 亨 每 夹 五 督 1 船 即 光 等 1.5 かり 有 别 百 船 栗 逾 进 ໄ 稱。 5 船 + W 有 沒 华 何可 内 查 嚴 が、 vŁ 11. 本 咨 泛 *1 月 上 百 摅 21 年 "it 12 的 杏 枝 大 31 月 剛 15 称 13 U 範 + + 省 是 均 剑 隻 水 才炭 12 5] 梢 = クト 頀 丈 al 不 光生 的 习 お足 ず、 刀 日 理 W 付 舟分 川页 杏 + 楊 + 44 月沿 杏 子 合 五 17. 有 前 震 一安 IL 2 百 名 永 4 刻 連 束 17.3 協 H 大 放 抢 木 大 17 Pt 春 脐 附 = 将 大 張 LIT 15 大 治 15/3 PITE 中 見 冬 郁 軍 B. 叫倫 好 石色 17 泊 女 + 藥 方 社 Jul 有 19 1 -A.5 di 19 都 存 11 夾. 有 夷 12 百 禀 かた 船 司 吏 1 手 竹竹 大 11 植物 斤 船 船 为 該 稻 情 然白 够 笑 1.7 枚 ___ 建 到 又 = 上 进 长 郅 五 失 + 五 該 + 6 ×... 杏 成 関 - id 潘 子 拊 13 四 舟沿 枝 由 車 J. 防 企 现 梢 丈 在 州一 Ĭ 至] 来 71 稱 AN _ 杏 百 方は 755 21 百 洋 现 核 TI 舟谷 稱 13, 付到 表 據 船 面 E 秋 游 万九 35 n - F 新泰 又 + + 舟谷 来 本 在 有 *5 册 由 周 17 ロ人 名 营 13 12 170 1/2 111 - 2 色田 准 舟沿 隻 沙川 防夷 :3 둧 爻 族 夢 耐 山

1 名 芩 二 稱 洋 語 在 名 本 .1. 形 面 百分 立 日 共奏 染 有 山 一等 即 病 業 水 肴 向 特 杏 咧 経 、验 装 拔 性 -H-各 京 重 水 稱 國 in 5 手 未 俗 典 船 整 委 中土 哩 租 .1. 本 徐 对向 = 年 港 17 JAB. 1881 板 29 病 地 船 三 月 並 無 す 水 艾 + 夷 手 四 装 来 17 館 至 布布 + P 皆 南 别 情 上 Post. 多 治 2 海 合 俟 才處 就 調 岭 面 31 暫 報 理 水 呀 全 泊 張 赴 Kil 載 愈 舟谷 郁 普 秋。 水 有 专 情 後 手 楊 杏 振 附 + 永 梢 M 泰 船 五 B. 職

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图 耒 台 杨 1111 嚴 範 呼 カロ 777 煤 協 學 JE. 唐 相至 員 並 た 春 禁 シケ 前 函 今 範 池 軍 , 考 ,1. 礼 T. 顿 副 往 察 w.F 咪 及 各 都 于 船 順 洋 接 将 哑 池 核 移 暫 不 司 鎮 4 面 署 现 WAT 商 在 臺 收 普 許 性 亚 在 趟 静 521 摄 寄 文 湏 楽 建 撤 升 函 情 員 成 载 4 狍 大 到 治 督 -24 iff 委 完 本 惟 丁 1. 升 搓 栗 嚴 接 留 隻 夏 提 專 難 111 令 杏 濟 同 力口 .2. 督 吟 咪 採 深 船 作 探 町 一前 防 推 旗 嘛 1 遺 山 乾 備 信 = 速 FS 1 JUL 範 唑 各 除 久 He 副 9 該 及 饼 到 杏 吟 KIL 飛 此 船 将 め 批 合. 行 礼 +t 事 本 船 河 時 21. 札 勿 就 . 奘 夷 中 任 署 哩 務 八 实 部 浴 護 XI! 来 13 速 香 临 1 堂 會 都 左 水、 B 旗城地 船 1 大 揪 杏 料 司 右 而 主 如 Jel . 每 九 協 形 行 趙 及 耒 委 有 774] 惠 船 銋 年 除 建 杏 候 華 -毋 移 成 ジ 来 摄 均 副 及 **浦** 图 11 許 動 北 同 督 大 在 滩 捫 隆 1. 3] 13 随 日 六 的 淬 朋島 洋 水 海 话 1K 嘛 又 XIII 月 時 各 面 方 滋 韵 提 2. 水 振 Jen 飛 節 事 升 明 rx 地 中 TIL 師 藝 夢 页 核 泊 並 貯 左 船 禹] 91 /学、 理 右 冥 方 日 来 將 查 纺 多] 赴 竹 杏 期 惠 香 探 1 别 蔎 有 泊 令 些 4 昌 該 英 方 埠 貸 理 水 1

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美		日		仁	関憲	
美士士那王照	Ŀ	好不一	治痊愈立即楊仇田國母任追避滋事	兄查照迟即傳諭士堅倫此船及金麻	諭帖一道兹抄録送来祈	故達者現奉
			事是祷寺此並候	型船速将水手即日醫		

Reco Marca 18183)

Wanten Gers'1836.

dir

I have the honour to hifarm you that I have appoin - ted medames 2. Stunges of Boston how a Resident at Mucao Consular agent for that Dort, no Commepion bears date the 19 th day of august 1836 . I have been induced to make this appointment in Consequence of american Ships Juguentie Stopping there and Sometimes landing Then Cargon and the frequent attempts of English sailors having been dus hanged at that Fort to impaso Themselves on hic you stapport & on the ou from tendent of the English Hospital at Macao for admission to the vame as

Unition . Haping they
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Rue 2 ape 5' 1837_

Dup.

Canton October 5, 1836

Jhave the honor to inform you that I have appointed Mrs - Samus F. Stingis of Boston now a rediduct at maras Consular agent for that Fort.

I have been indued to make this appointment in consequence of american Ships frequently Stopping then and Sometimes landing thin Cargan, and the frequent at. turpts of English Sailors having been discharged at that Fort to in pod thundelies on me for Support and on the Superintendents of the English Hospital at mains for the admission to the Janu as amunians, Hoping this will mut your approbation I am very respectfully To the Honth your Ob. St John Forsyth See of Stah det ITTO MOU

Red. Ba 20. 1897

Canton Sanuary 1, 1837.

Sir.

I have this day drawn on you, at thirty days sight in favour of Sohn C. Srune Esquire, for Thus Hundred torty five Dollars and sixty auto, which Bill please honow,

And Oblige Sury Respectfully Your Obedient Sot FRShow,

To the Hould John Fordyth Duy of State diplicate Reed Bly 15' 1837

Canton Sanuary 1. 1834.

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Shaw this day drawn on you at thirty days sight, in favour of Sohn C. Shum Edguire, for thru Hundred. Forty five Dollars and Sixty Cents, which Bill please homewor.

And Oblige Somy Respectfully Hour Obedient Sot. INShow

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Red. hon 2°. 1832

Canton Debruary 10 4/1897

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I have The honour herwith

A smile to melon you return at Ships, Office a set for hammer, Exports. Account bunent to be.

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of paper the return of Exports from they

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They form may be more acceptable to

you as it embracy sery correctly all

Not meet your approbation of have to ask the favour of you to give me in structions accordingly

Having drawn on your depart - ment, for the amount of Itag staff & Flags. I inclose a sette of adrese, & as these Things are very expensive here if beg to remark, that the stuff with out accident will probably last dix a Just. 3100 seven years, and The Hage in Julune + Mefforts mit historiay cost something less, They are very laige to cover found with Those of alter Nations and as it is often The Case That Buntin cannot be obtained here, we are obliged to substitute silk, of Course that must be appearine and wear out fast as they are det every day in The year except on storing days

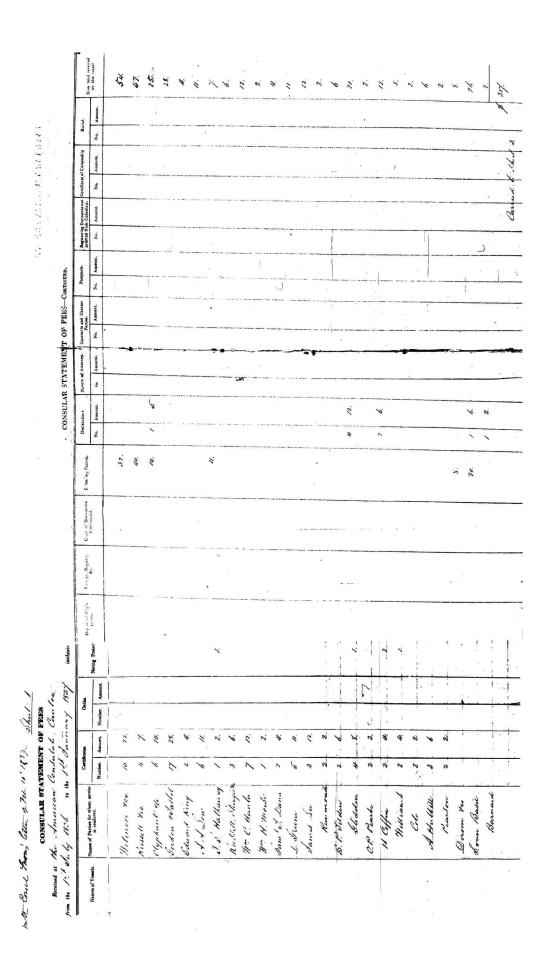
I have the Honour

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For the Possible Songth

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mthe Coril From; letter of Tel. 10'183) Shul- 1

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the American Consulate, Canton, from the 1st July 1836 to the 1st Junivary 1834 inclusive

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表格局部(1)

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

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R STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

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from the 1. of January	150/ to the 30 th June 1537	

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Comerican Consulate Canton from the 18 of January 1837 to the 30th June 1837 inclusive.

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To the Hour

Wohn Forsyth Secretary of State

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Orner can Consulate Canton from the 1st Suly 1837 to the 31st December 1837 inclusive.

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-Continued.

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GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Cortificates to Surveys

do Sovo Protests

Certificate to list of Crew

One Protest & Certificate to Setters

Certificate to Setters of Credit

do to Setters

do to Deeds

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do to Invoice

do to Some of Setters

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Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Noting Protest.	
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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

Note.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

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Certificate to Setter of Credit

Mr Kinggold.

Cunton July 23. 1838

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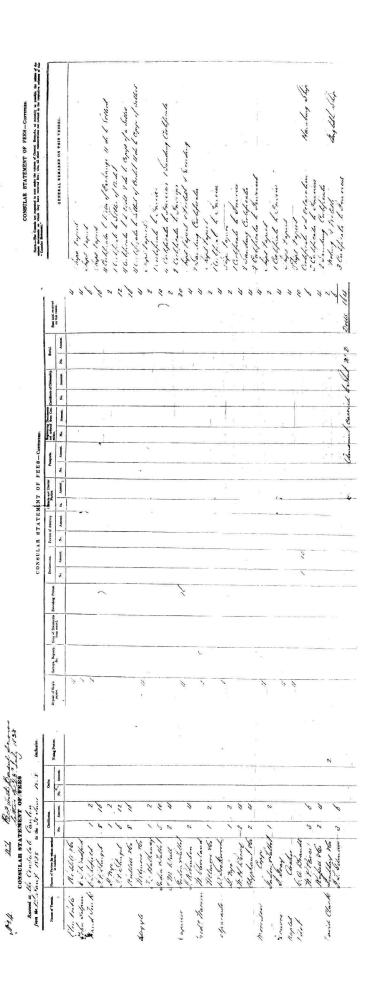
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To the Hou!

Schu Forsyth Secretary of State



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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES July 1838

Received at the Consulate Canton from the 1828 inclusive.

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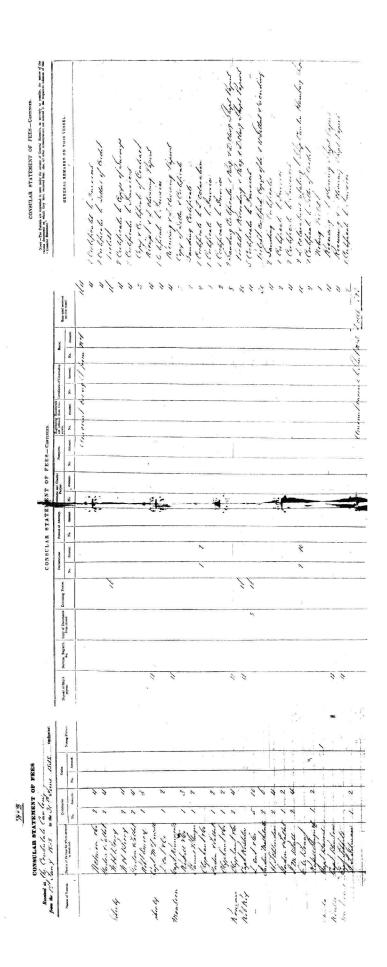
CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

Nove.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

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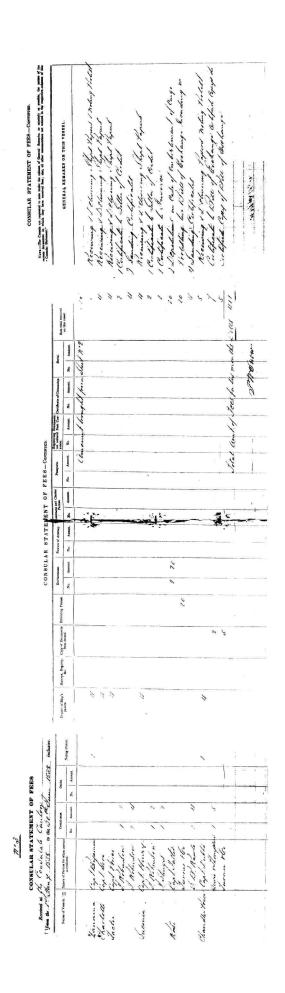
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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

Norz.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-Continued.

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	GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.
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表格局部(4)

Mr Colum Vaice

Sunton May 31' 1838

Dir.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters under Date of The 14" Viene and 1" of Ouly 1887. Received on the 29" mot hearly one year after Then daty Elgrable to your motoretter Contained in that of the 14" of June I shall ship the article Left at Lintin by Commodore Kennedy in the fust whip for Newyork or Saltemon that will take them, The bouchers for money, paid by he as far as my accounts have been made up, have all been forwarded of I have not been able to get the Hospital Bills in season to forward with my le -counts, but shall endeavour to in Lature. Most of the Money for

the relief of Seamen on this sta

tion is disbussed at Macao, con

sequently it is vometimes impossible

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I have the honour to be

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ach rouchers delet Mr Hutts.

Canton Sop " 15 1838

Dir

I have the honour to inclose gan scarnous account for the Gran 1887, and from 10t day, of Sanaang to 30"day of Sune 1838.

houlth and the deficulty in geting the Bills in season, has presented the account of 1837 yearn going forward at the proper time. This of hope will be considered by you as sufficient affology for the delay,

With Great Respect

Gran Obl Servet

PHOHOW

To the Hou

Sohn Forsyth Deentary of State An - 7 Jehry Minggoto

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Canton Sch 15" 1838

Der

I have the honour to inform you that I have the days that I have the days the good of June 1888 in Jarow of Parsen Delano I big at 34 days sight yor I wo hundred & hinetys hine 31/100 Dollars, being the balance due the on Seamen, Cleck, which Bile please honow and Oblique

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I most hum 'serot

Do the Hon' Dos Now

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banton dan 3 2" 1894

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I have the honour to be With Great Respect four Obl Scrot.

No the Hour of orsythe. Secretary of State

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Canton Sant 200 1899

Sir

I have the honour to make your your your your solers of have shaped onboard the ship you on Mayor Master bound for New york the Jefteen - Dackages of Goods left outstand the Linter by Commodore Kennedy, whey go to the address of the Collector of shew york subject to your derections. I have the honour to he will great Respect your Obt Scent.

To the How & orsythe Decretary of State

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Canton Vany ga 1899

Si-

Jon that I have the day drawn on your Jon these hundred and your 28/100 Dollars \$304.28 at thirty days sight in favour of the Dolano I Esq. This being the a mount of the deminage on the fifteen hackages of goods left by Commodore Remody at Lintin as he bile inclosed including the difference of Exchange Which Bile please honour and

With Great Respect

your lot serve

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To the Hour Wordth

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Secretary of State.

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Mu - 27 May

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With Great Despect

Jour Obt Serpt.

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Secretary of date.

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Canton January 3 4 1889

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Rec. 3? May.

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Canton Sunary 10-" 1884

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Wham the honour to nowheader the receipt of your Gerealar under date of the 1st December 1887. And he conformety to you me struction, therem, no charge he future with he made at This Consulate for I lago. I'm seals or arms home has ever been made and of course with not hereafter - The Flags I have now he wish the cought as the Sunday ylag. I have here he with last the sunday ylag. I here thought the cong day ylag, not over a mouth -

Wo the Your Down of State

Marine James

West timehers del to Mottables

Canton Danuary 28. 1889

Sin

I have the honour herewith to melon gon Return, of This and Consular fees from the 1st day of Saly 1888 to the 3100 of December 1888 inclusion, likewise Account Course with bouchers in

the have no intelligence as get of the arrival, in this quarter of the Ships of war bolumbea and John adams of I am

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Bel with lease Inow No 15 CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at The Consulute Canton
from the 1st eluly, 1838 2 to the 31 Descember-1888, inclusive.

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表格局部(1)

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INT	\mathbf{OF}	FEES-CONTINUED.

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表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-Continued.

Note.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

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CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at The Consulate Cunton.

from the 12t Suly 1888 - to the BI December 1808 inclusive.

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表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Ships Papers Deposited

Certificate to Ship Portia, Regular Certificate to Power of allorney The 27 May

1016

Canton Canuary 29" 1839

Dis

I have The honour to inform

you that I have This day, drawn on you

for the hundred and forty One Dollars to

Eighty your bents & 141.84. at Thirty days

wight in favour of the Delano d'Erg, being

for ballance of Seamen, account; Which

Bill please honour and Oblige

your Obt und very

humble Vervant

To The Houce

Toronow

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Rec? 15 July.

110 17. Canton March 6. 1839

Dir

I have the honour to in - form you, that on the 12" day of De cumber last, an alternate was made by The authorities of this place to execute a Comunal on The Bublick oquan in front of the foreign d'actories, by The intuference of a few English and arm that they were down from There few from and The Man was executed some Street, below the oguare. Upter thest Commat and the apparatus for his execution were removed from before The Factories a large and desperate Mat was of a small number of English and Unewcan young heen, The number of Chines increased in about on hour to Veren an Eight Thousand and The T'actores were aparted with stones

and brok bats for there or four hours, They were at last about 4 Delvek in The afternoon ! cles pused by two hun alud troops; being confund to my room at The time of could not wit nep any of Then Movements but Then Keesman by the house of there the the 26 of last month The Man daring to the humber of about liverly accompanied by one hundred dol -deers brought unother Enminal on on the Publick oguan und execution him, this was done and The oguan cleaned in The short space of fix - leen humater, they came at an hour in the day when most of the foreigners are absent walking or boating for exurein, This of consider a facturate Ciscumstance as had they been at hand no doubt a blood ofecure

dois Winner 1. 7 179

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 35.

Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839.

No. 191.

Axt. 11. Ophthalmic Happital at Conton the minds report, ledge for the querierit, term ending the comber 31st, 1838. By the Rev. P. Parket, & D. From the Churser Reporture for the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the triends and the supporters of the Medical March To the Grant March To the triends and supporters of the Medical March To the Grant March To the triends and the Medical March To the Medical

And the control of th

From the Englishman Retraordinary 2-sth Feb.
The Obes that has at length services, bringing inselfigences to the dark has at length services, bringing inselfigences to the dark has at length services, bringing inselfigences to the dark has at length services, bringing inselfigences to the dark has at length services and the services of its services from the Benhave papers, and regard send-parts of our London. Estima as time will premit.

Aden fells to our aims on the 19th unition after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carmac had been sworm in as Governor of the prediction, and the services of the prediction, and we have a shall give the whole parts of the prediction, and the services of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the Predicti

professed 'Carthelicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had an courred the displeasure of the more rigid professed and recurred the displeasure of the more rigid professed and of the higher had been displead to the more rigid professed, prevented any anpleadant incident, but the shaft appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris, but the shaft appears to have created a great sensation.

The paris papers of Sunday bring, we recret to sar, intelligence that the state of heat the fit of but, been deep and the state of the state

Weist Hanning T.



VOL. 4. No. 35.

ART. II. Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the ninth report, being for the quarterly term ending Decomber 31st, 1838. By the Rev. P. Parrell, M. D. From the Chinese Repository for March. To the friends and supporters of the Medical bits-sienary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evances the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the degree of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their prisciples, that the body received perfect in form from one's parents, about be committed in no less perfection of form to its lost fresting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advanced stage.—Their hereasing reliance on the western physician's knowledge of disease and its curres has been shown, in the accession of an unusually large manabet of official persons, some of them men of high

station, these may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial considerates of this province, who was first seen, at the commercial house of one of the hong merchauts. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report of himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bettern, the number allotted to his mank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiphing in. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk twenty rols, and he enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and howing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are placed, and the officer, consequently, who appeared, so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed the lives and property of foreigners in imminent jeepardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally received aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefitted. His nephew and several of his friends have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced. Hingan, a footage, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from

rheunatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated. One other officer may here be named—Lew, seunpon (a civilion, whose function is nearly that a European aid-de-cam; to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their requests for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the Hong merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial nouses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this, officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a exteract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, 'I see light,' and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquires, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, itself in the legal dear discharged, not the slightest indiamentation having followed, and her sleep at night the string been in the legal dear discharged, not the slightest indiamentation having followed, and her sleep at night the string to to be supposed that all prejudice is wet over-

anglet not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. Instances to the contrary occasionally occur.
At the particular desire of a friend, a brother of one of
the Hong merchants, who was considered dangerously
ill, requested to be attended, at his own bruse. He was
found very sick, but appropriate to the was

the first instance of death, he desired the foreign physician.

The foreigness, and the among them, and pretend to make received the sufferer, "I take in accordance with Chinese babits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the discases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after trying a little longer his own physicians, dien a victim to his folly, fast before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decrease, to pointed upward, saying, "heaven has determined it," and so that from regretting the operation, he justly emarked, "she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the bospital." A sim has event in any Europe an Lospital could not have been attended with less unpelessonness or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since theen submitted to with all the confidence and character.

nees manifested ... previous ones.

The executes for the term have been as follow.

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Post at finel, or 109

at a rest of 109

The first of 100 for

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局部图(2)





Canton, Saturday

Paring the menths of July, Aigest, and September. the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macan was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital aiready published

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6300.

Latest Europe News.

From the Englishman Extraordinary 2-th Feb.
The Overland Mail has at length arrived, bringing incelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice
of its arrival from the Bombay papers, and reprint such
parts of our London Extras as time will permit-

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carnac had been sworn in as Governor of this Precidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Suijth successful and announced himself as a randidate for Sandwich. It is said that Sir James would leave England by either the Thomas Courts or the Bul-

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to an append their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the reminishment stirring China in the season 300,000l.

the remittances through China in the season 300,0001.

Overnance Dimenticues.—On Thursday afternoon a messenger arrival at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st Nov. from Bombay, Beinging confirmation of the anticipated movements of the arrivy, which were in actual progress.

This dispatch was brought by the Hugh Lindsay's steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st Nov., and arrived at Suez on the 24th; It afterwands reached Auskandria on the 28th, and was taken on the 4th D.c. by H. M. steamer Follows in Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger. brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 31st instant, except those transmitted no Marseilles, which may be received on the 27th or 28th instant .-Atlas, Dec. 22.

(From the Bombay Gazette Extra, Feb. 15.)

The intelligence by the English steamer is up to 26th Dec., and three days later via France. The day the Atalanta left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Atlanta left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Suez, but from some cause, as yet miknown to us, it die not reach in time, and as the reasel had waited for serveral days longer than the appointed time. Capture longer. Mr. Waghern had relays of camplified at a longer, which vould have conveyed his portion of the mail to Suez in Sa flours after its arrival at Alexan dria; and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's dria; and it is much to be repretted that the gentleman's efforts were not attended with success. To show the real of Mr. Waghorn's agent in Egypt, we subjoin the following note on the subject to the address of an officer of the Malanta.

I write von in haste, by express Courier, which starts now at 11 clock to ride hard and be with you at drawn o' dap to morrow morning, to inform you, that by a letter from Alexandria to Colonel Campbell from Mr. Thurburn the French Steamer, due on 21st had not arrived up to sunset' but was of course hourly expected .- I regret this contretemps, but as our courier between this and Alexandria, and our relays on the de-sert are placed, I shall run the Mail (come when it will) as fast as I can to Suez, even if I know you were off-I hope that Captain Lowe will wait a few hours, and the moment it comes, there will be no delay in Egypt., The French Steamer doubtless came in yesterday, and the Mail is due here to night. It shall go on instanter, so for heaven's sake wait a few hours.

The weather at Alexandria was bad. It blew a gale by the last accounts, and the probable cause of the non appearance of the French Stramer on the 24th is, that on a leeshore he did not like to run at the close of the day, but would keep a good-offing all night, and run in at daylight on the 25th,

Depend on my sending the mail if I get it, and if I hear of delay you skull be informed if I send you 50 couriers.

distantion ...

tille - Tomaria de la Francercial A MILE OF THE WASTE 10.4 1 instilate Ru-

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grand for an early supply of provisions; but that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Marsei les, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it is very unlikely that such a letter-should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is im-probable that a Frenc's house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for certain named articles; and, if it were so, a mercantile house in France is not likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter. that he might issue a circular to encourage speculations which the lense would naturally wish to make itself, with as little component as possible.

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to a low senier bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, tha if the Enand n t enter into any arrangemen without it, they will deliver the interests of the English to does into the head of their French riva's.

it is to be boused that the second so explosed of topic to a without foundation of the action of accounts.

局部图(4)

y. 4th May, 1839.

it cannot be too publicy stated, and the French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the master at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to day, and Consols closed at 93% to 4. For some days past they have mere poserilated between 93% and 94. Bank Stock was 202% to 3; India Stock, 261% to 2%. Exchequer-lalls, 65s. to 67s.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Portuguese securities. The 5 per cents, were 30 buyers at one time, but receded to 20 to 5: the 3 per cents, 136 to 1; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 165 to 1; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 21 per cents, being 541 to 55; the 5 per cents, 1001 to 1; Belgian improved to 981 to 1 Brazilian was 761 1 : Mexican, 22 to 1; Columbian, 24 to 1.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir dames Rivett Carnac, Butt, was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to his new office. He afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tivera, when the Directors, were honoused with the common of her Majesty's Ministers and several other distinguished personages -

On the 12th instant a ballot was treen at the East India House for the election of a breen in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disquilified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and ellivered to the samutineers, who reported the conton has fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Ship Company live announced that their first vessel, the India, wit be hunched on the and of January next, and be read; to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of April. Theresed is building by Messrs. Scott and Sons, put the egine, by Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, of Green ek. She is of 1200 tons burden, with accommodation for eithty cubin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two stray builk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room. Norder to conof plate-iron across the engine-room, morder to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak brung in one division from spreading to another. It is also amounce ed, that another vessel of 1500 tens byden is on the stocks and that a third will be ready witin IS months, and that three more are about to become need. With this number of vessels, it is expected that welve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fiftyfive days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to

> FOREIGN INTELLIGENC France.

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Chan her of Correctional Police at Perison the 4th instable, to two year imprisonment, an a fine of 100 francs, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Baaumont, in the parden of the Tuilleries, a sort time sace. Mr. Someers, in a letter addressed to the eddor othe Times, at Saturday, alleges that he had a good defnce to the allegations of Mr.Beaumont's counst, but that he was not allowed to bring it forward. He profises to appeal to the British public. from whom he an cipates a verdict of approval.

We learn by the Paris papers of Thisday that the command of the National Guard of Par, and the rest of the Department of the Seine, is confered on Marshal Gerard.

The Opposition journals centime only magnitoquently of the prospective performance of Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot in the Chapters. There are, as usual, reports that Dunin will notbe allowed to take the Presidential chair in the Chambr of Deputies without opposition; and Guizot himself has been mentioned as a candidate; overtures had been made to the Doctrinaires by the Ministry, and rejectes

DEC. 14.—There has not been much of interest in the late Prench papers, the tone of the taris press has, however, assumed a hostile character towards England.

however, assumed a hostile character towards England. The Courrier Français says openly, that France is no longer on the same terms with England. The course of the same terms with England in the longer of the Holland, and a large part of the large of the Holland, and a large part of the territory and be seemed from the layment of the money also; and Long Phillips seconds the demand of his son-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England if not willing to co-operate with France, may be his sch-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England if not willing to co-operate with France, may be twofold. Beigium, though now rued by a monarcu friendly to England, must always be much under French influence; and its actual incorporation with France is known to be a favorite object of French imbition. To strengthen Beigium, therefore, might be to aggrandize France; whereast there is nothing to apprehend from Holland, which might be again, as it was formerly, a useful ally against France. Another reasts for the apparent estrangement between the Frence and English Governments is the suspicion, or the knowledge, that Louis Phillipe has been cognetting with the Emperor of Russia, and arging him to annoy England in the East.

Such is the gossip of the political salous; but that there is ill-will between the people of the two countries, says the Spectator, we do not believe, or to a serious quarrel is likely to arise. There may be the hardomatic marling, but nothing worse.

Dro. 15. The principal matter referred to in the French Journals and correspondence is the growing indiscretion of the clergy, and some of its probable consequences. It will be seen that in two remarkable instances, 14 parts of France greatly distant from each other—that is, in Changagne and in A avergne, the clergy had neutred pobular displeastree: in the ope case by their inteler unce and un-charitableness; in the other, by preturing to make an invidious companison between Haps con and Pope Pius VII. In the former the doors of the cheet by were closed against the remains of a person of some cone—Count Montlosier—a man unterly us for the

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No. 191.

professed 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. 'The interference of the authorities and of she highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday bring, we recret to say, intelligence that the state of heath of the Ituchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, late 1 incess Marry of Orleans, had become so alarming that the Duke de Nemours proceeded on Sunday to Pisa, whither she had been removed from Genoa, the air of which place had had a bad effect upon her complaint—consumption.

Dec. 20.—The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on the 17th inst. The papers, as might be expected, are connicted almost exclusively with the Speech, which the opposition papers pronounce to be insignificant, uncandid, and untrue—it is at all events very dry, uninteresting, and more than ordinarily ambiguous on various points of foreign policy. There is not a single special allusion to Great Britain throughout. The debate on the address would, it was expected, be the most animated that had occurred since the Revolution. Private letters state that the speech produced little or no impression in the Chamber or smoog the public.

Spain.

DEC. 8.—Another Spanish Ministry is announced in the last accounts from Madrid. It consists of the following persons:—The Duke of Gor, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armendariz, Minister of the Interior; M. Govantea, Minister of Justice: General Alaix, Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine:

The Finance department, the most ardnous and important of all, is not filled, up. The Ministry is called 'Moderado,' and will receive the support of Martinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, before she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the seat of war consists chichy of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Haien continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

The Stadrid papers state that the insurrection of Serille was at an end, that the supreme junts had been dissolved and order restored, owing to the firmness displayed by General Clonard, who was preparing to march against that city with 3,000

men. Brigadier Sanjuanena entered Seville on the 23rd, and took the command of the province in the name of the Queen. A message from the President of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine into the nature of the charges brought against them, and decide whether the Government should be and thorized to prosecute them.

Dec. 15 — The news from Sp. in is not immortant. Mendicabal had delivered a speech in the Cortes in favor of an union of the Liberal of all shades. A Ministry supported by such a combination would, he said, be supported by European capitalists, and have abundance of money. He entered into a long statement to prove that the resources of the country were fully equal to discharge the demands upon it, and to furnish security for fresh loans.

Martinez de la Rosa is very unpopular in Madrid. A few nights 250, 2 party sung 'De profundis' under his window, as a hint to prepare himself for another world.

the ultimate object being the conquest of Egypt.
England, however, has too much on hand in America and India, just at present, to undertake new conquests in Africa.

DEC. 17.—In a Toulon correspondence, quoted by the Commerce, we find an extract of a letter of the 21st ultimo, from Constantinople, which states positively that Russia had disgarrisoned Abasia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who had previously covered the coast of that province, and who had been convey d with the atmost expedition to Odessa on board six ships of the line and smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing in the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Subastopol.

A letter of the 21st ultimo from Constantinople states that the Queen Dowager of England was expected there, and that apartments were preparing for Majesty's residence at the British embassy. The Turkish fleet had re-enter the Dardatelles and proceeded to Constantinople.

Freigh and English journalists or correspondents concur in representing the style in which the Turkish flee, came to anchor off Toolthan on the 20th ultimo, a infinitely more sent and in and orderly than was ever before accomplished by Mussulman sulers. This improvement in shill and descipline is of caused by the to the presence in shill and descipline is of caused by the other who arrespond to the Morning Herald sins the Commission of the American Moreaby, and Coping Wilker can be asset to the presence of Coping Pacha, and the cause of the Coping Pacha, and the cause of the Coping Pacha, and the cause of the Coping Pacha, and the cause of the Coping Pacha, and the cause of the Coping Pacha.

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It is even comoured,' Le adde, that the latter may any note for the present, and become the virtual on its relative to the present, and become the virtual on its relative to the relative to the relative to the force of the relative to the

Canada.

Dr. To The Great Westernerived in Kings-road, injured, on Finday evening the 7th instant, at twenty in the particular o'clock, having left New York, at all parties in an of the 23rd altimo. She had a very majo passage cost at he oe, and sustained considerable among on her introductionary. She brought 57 plasmers metuding Atr. R. F. Mait'and, the heater of liveriment desputables, and Me James Christic and Ir. Hanson, attaches i and Durham. There is no altread news relation to the United States, but some aportant intelligence from Canada. The robots are setten at all polates. Mr. Ellice has been released and coming home in the Rossins. They will, from New ork on the 22nd November.— The Patriot force who are in the Windfull at Prescott have either been taken killed. The Governor of Upper Canada has ordered to prisoners (122) to be that he canada has ordered to prisoners (122) to be that he canada has ordered to sentoner to constant.

now has successful from the front of the fro

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obated by all those who have the least claim to any spectability."

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DEC. 12. The last C. te supplies an authentic acmust of the affair at Prescutt, from the despatches of r John Colburne, Colonel Young, and Ontonel Bunis Calonel Young (in Sir John Collorne's despatches officer is called 'Major,' but he designates himself 'olone', ') states the mount of the entire band who tempted to land on the Canadian shore at 800, but ra that only 400 took possession of the windmill and jacent buildings. These wen had chosen the r position M, and their 'rifle fire' was 'particularly true and stea-The British killed and wounded were forty-five, cluding among the former two Lieutrants, and among a latter two Lieutrants and an Ensign. Officers must peit to be ' jucked off.' by the American riflemen. No reice will make such room for promotion as that in sich the British troops have been lately engaged on the entier of Upper Canada. Thirty-two sympathizing morers were taken and two of their 'Generals,' Phil-is and Brown, were killed. These particulars refer to enffair of the 13th, which ended in Colonel Young's treat siter a very gailant attem, t to dislodge the in-ders. The Colonel himself acknowledges his failure those words- Phoding, after a constant firing for her from the armed steam boats and masketry, that

· luspression could be made on the building, I conlevel it made pendent to draw off the troops at three M.; learning strong picqueus to prevent the escape of ose in the buildings intil the assistance of the heavy ins could be procured. No mention is made in these counts of Colonel Young's own would. Ou the 15th November, Colonel Dundas reached rescott from Kingston, with 'four companies of - Eighte third Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a switzer.' He took up his position about 400 yards om the windmill, and with his field pieces 'opened ith good effect upon the stone building near the iff, whilst Captain Sandon, with two 18 pounders two gun-boats fired upon It from the water. Afr this operation had lasted about an hour, a white ig was hung out from the building, and its ocmants, surrendered themselves unconditionally to Jonel Dundas. There were 102 altogether, of from 16 were wounded. The Militia secured the unity around, and made several prisoners; of hom the principal was a Polish officer calling mself General Van Sault, whom Colone! Dundaste lieves to have been their leader. The windmill is then occupied by the British troops, and the her buildings were destroyed. An American wspaper says that 'if the Patriots are savel alive, ev ewe it to the British Regulars.' The animosiof the Canadian Loyalists against the 'Patriots' d their abettors, is fierce; and Sir John Colborne tte distinctly, that if, the disgraceful proceedings . the American frontier cannot be guarded against the American Government it will soon become possible to prevent acts of retaliation on the part the population of Upper Canada. If such acts retaliation be commenced, the power of the Ame the mean while, however, President Van Buren is issued a proclamation condemning in very strong nguage the attacks upon Upper Canada, and wart g American citizens that they cannot be protected r their own Government against the punishment their neferious proceedings. The complete fai re of the attempted invasion, the hostility of the eat majority of the Canadians in the Upner Pronce, and the utter inability of the disaffected to coul them, will probably have more effect in preenting future expeditions than the lectures and arning of President Van Buren. The Polish officer, whom Sir John Colborne calls an Sault, is believed to be the same as Van Shoultz; id if so, he was a Russian, commissioned by the sar to go to New York, at a under the disguise . Po'e, rugage Polish are gees in this country to e extradian insur, . Money to defray a cest of passage and the puncht in the United tates was freely affered into the man acted his irt badly, and the Poles were informed of his real arrecter by one of their or. it in New York. This was not the only way to which the Russian aperor's desire to aid the Canadian insurgents as exhibited. The 'mmerce Paris paper states, i the juthoriv die niter from St. Petersburgh, At the late celebration of the Emperor's birthly at New Archangel (the capital of the Russian fon as in North America.) Admiral Count Ku-

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reman, the Commander-m-chief or the Russiau

at the close of Which weatherton was made for the unfortungle Parents of Canada. This code stone which was in some set offinit, and to which everybody present. With an exception eagerly contribut. ed, produced mark 2,000 france. (112 stelling, and was force of dro its destination in Assiral Kupicssem in h no. 7

Dec. 17 .- He the packet-ship Rose us, which arrived at I viewed on Saturday in 18 days from New York, we have received the papers of that city to the 27 mino, and those of Canada to later dates, , 1 tter, nowever, add very little to the

DEC. 21. New York mane, of the ist instant, brought by the picket tip Cambridge have reached to a from Liverpool. The do not contain much at litional information from Canada. The steamer ' tave pool, which left on the 6th instant, has al a arrived. M. Papineau had publicly declared his disapprelation of the recent rebellious move-

ments in Canala.

Dec. 7 .- Sir William Mole-worth has addressed a letter to his const ments, in which he says, 'the opinions that I have tormed after much and careful reflection, and the a formation that I have received within the last fer months with regard to Canada, make me believe, that when Lord Durhain shall lay his pan 1-fore the two Houses of Parliament, I, for one, shall be able to give them my most cordial support : and that all reat Liberals will be

He able to rally tound the Noble Lord and with e acknowledge him to be their leader.

wir six of the principal banking firms in Lon-. tave audiessed a memorial to Mr. Spring Rice it the proposed delivery of letters on Sunday General Post-office. They liste that 'the and dorrestic comfort which they, their clerks

and dependents have hitherto derived from the rest of Sunday, has been mainly secured to them by the total cessation of business at the London Post-office no that day.' They feel assured that if the practice of delivering any letters on Sunday is commercial. the Post-office will soon be open as much on in

day as others

DEC 8 .- The 7 mes of this morning say. learned in the afternoon of vesterday, to stall Durham had rived in the town. Whe there are running broad that he will be quarters it was said that he will by suffered to leave? no communication with her Majesty's Martin before the mening of Parliament, when his i of? ship is to male good his case against Mi istees, and the Ministers are to make good their the spare Lord Durham and so they are to devour . n it like the pair of Irish cats. Impachment to be talked of, and cross impending course of which there will, no doubt, by any of recrimination on both sides; but whether really useful ight is to be thrown upon the said by either part, is a point beyond our presence DEC. 12 .- Arlaim made upon the Texan Go ... by some Bugsh perchants is creating constraint interest among the confineral community fulfiller part of last sear some British men at were captured a the stait of Mexico by Texas. acting againstite Mexicans, and the vessett, after a

tone of these cars, it seems, that of the Elem in the this determination where most injurious communication the loss of the lessel was nearly wrether, and was staying seems the bessel was nearly wrether, and was staying seems the bessel was nearly wrether, and was staying seems that the bessel was engaged for a range of to Luginia, to which the was engaged for a range of to Luginia, to which the was engaged for a range of logwood. This in was an in the gale was started to deal to the stay of action magning the aways for non-fulfilment of an action magning at 500l. A claim for the search and stated the summer at 500l. A claim for the search action against se genera for non-fulfilment of and stated the ansate at 5001. A claim for anyears tion has been male around the Textin Government who have admited the claim and promise satisfies who have admited the claim and promise satisfies that the hot declars thunsdres numble from want of family to make payment. He purties have since last the case before Dovernment with a request for interference, as to compel to Trans to indemnify them in the harman to compel to Trans to indemnify them in the harman sessual ained, and it has been referred to aim of the sessual ained, and it has been referred to aim of the sessual ained, and the sessual ained, and the sessual ained to the sessual ained to the sessual ained appointment of Lithanant General Sir John Carley appointment of the foom of the Earl of David Carley and confirmed.

confirmed.

The consoliation of the General and Twee particle receiving house has taken place. This is not as the public receiving house has taken place. This is not the public receiving house has taken place. This is not the public rement on the old system, and a aving to the public had of time if the persons. Formerly, persons which to post a letter of mide, or pit, it into the Troppens which a quarte of a mide, or pit, it into the Troppens which a quarte of a mide, or pit, it into the Troppens which posts are placed a the receiving house are placed a which receiving house are placed a which third at Charing Cross where posts in Cornhill, and third at Charing Cross where posts in Cornhill, and third at Charing Cross where posts of the Market posts and letters of the Westminster Reform Associated preposed a confident and after some not very compliant as few mored a confident and a few mored a confident and the some not very compliant and the some and the papers of this morning with it. The papers of this morning

wait t with it. The papers of this morning publish Lord Darham's reply to the Secretary of the Association referring to receive the depotation, or accept the address - I should have been proud, writes his Lordship, te receive the address itself, expressive as it is of principes in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizant of the proceedings of the meeting at which no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these having been reported to the public, I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude me from receiving the deputation to which you refer—The chairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting voted him their thanks. He called upon sherm to forget string opinions on the subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they could make use of me-for the furth rance of their own objects. Other speakfor the furth rance of their own objects. Other speak-ers were ever more candid in the arwoal of their in-sincerity for. Wade said, that as an advocate of un-ver al suffrage he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I cauld be made use of as a seppingstone for the advantage of the Radical These sentiments, and the purposes implied by party. These scottments, and the purposes implied by them, when riewed in conjunction with the address. Appear to have been cordially approved.—I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of misapproclerision as to my reasons for decising to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all the address.

Passed at the meeting, which might be considered probably injurious to me, and confine myself to inspatisation the purport of the address. manifest contradiction between the purport of the disease and the objects of the meeting. The additional one thing, the meeting intended another; and the whole of the proceedings, taken as one act, abounds in cridence of gross insificerty of gross insificerty is factor is parlish, an full

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the Conventions S.C. and Navigation no to constrain to execute the discovery C. at Bertin and Furkey. and Navigetion now tigal-

Laver and rapers a mone or the arrival on Monday on the stad November She landed 34 pe or remap said in the heart main in Carala. Reven 11 were in trons, a more whom was Perker of whom 1 Reven 11 so much was heard in former or break; were conveyed in the missis verto the barough goa, accompanied by west and officers. On the passage they and make at the not to overpower the ! crew and escont, and tasking the ship, but were soon discomilted and the ed went heavy irons

It is said that the acceptratoris, of the majerity of some acceptance to be true said for his to New South Waies, where, we make no, doobt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, or whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment, is assigned to the worst class of criminals. On looking over the names of these worthies, we cannot find an ong them in that of a single Preach Canadian, and therefore, as it is pretty well understood that the British inhabitants of both previnces were almost to a man stanch and local subjects, we must, in the absence of more accorded information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than republican pirates, who inveded Canada for the sak, of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the more in ve of mardes, and who he all loves, human and at the bare torfeited their lives to the executi mer.

Java.

From the following statement, taken from the Javasche Courant, of tonnage employed annually by the Dutch Handels Mastschappy, it will be seen how immensely the trade of that occety has encreas ed within the last 14 years, the whole shipping now enoughed by them being about 80,000 tons in-year, " Dutch last being nearly equal to two English tons.

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Stantse Pourcy.—A report has been for some time rent in the place, that the export of cattle from the 5 an states has been predicted. We know not what I ree of creditsmay be attrobed to this report. If true, cannot but look on it as a consequence of the policy berto adopted towards the Burmese. The tameness " the which we have put up with all the insults beaped is by the present Burmese courtr'is very likely to to re given rise to the iden in Siam, that we dare not rage in hostilities to support our chonor or even to e constances, catt'e unported from countries under them, would fall a prey to the Burmese, and perhaps, and them the means of extending their conquests as se are just as ignorant as their neighbours of our real of wer and resources. Their good will towards its has for and resources. Law good of our power and them detestation of the Barmese. If by our pacific poliwe weal en the former, it is natural they should think it time to look out for themselves, and be prepared to reire their old enemies. Dr. Richardson's mission val, we hope, have the effect of putting matters to tahts, should it prove to be the case that our ability to support our just rights doubted. As he quitted this on the 18th he may except to reach Bankok on the 10th grox, if his progress is unimpeded by the frontier Sinsaise officers. On a former occasion, when Lieutenant saile was deputed to Siam by Major General Sir A. inpbell, that officer was not allowed to go beyond the ntier town of Kamboori, where he was kept in a state proaching to confinement, till a reply to the General's ter was received from Court Thes, however, was ter was received from Court nost immediately after the close of the Burmese r, when Siam must naturally here been extremely ions of our intention and could hardly be expected give us the credit of fixing ourselves quietly in these reinces, without destring to extend our bounds-she set sarely however be convinced by this time, that we a very quiet and harmess people, so long as we are t alone, but she may have stored not a little to find et even when stirred up with no very delicate band, have remained passive and imagraphic. Who knows it that she may be dreaming hereoff of giving a helping and towards sairing the mert per that takes it so wietly, and so far from resenting it, sends a sperial enwith handsome presents to beer it may not be so nosed, and when that envoy are it's presents are all trajected, and are treated with the utanest contempt, sell desires him to and cap in hand, and weary the ears include with a finite terminal wind containing and weary the certainly

to our disgrace. There is one comfort, nowever, that the some of what we are to submit to, must now be very soon reached, and so far the intelligence from the Biffinese Capital is of interest, Wan Ch n.c'e, December 26.

New York.

The arrival of the Great Western is looked for with unusual interest. If she saile: on the 27th uitimo, she has been out seventeen days. The steamer she has been out seventeen days Liverpool, it is understood, was detained. No operations to any extent will be made in cett in until the advices by these steamers are received. But httle is done is Foreign Exchange calculating on remittie, ; by these steamers.

Sio ks, it will be even, have becovered a little today. Good wocks are firm and high, while the

fancies have been on me decline.

The su' scription to the Guardian Fire Incurance Company is filling up capidly. We understand that Mr George Johnston, the former presidents declines, and Mr. Heurs Rackin, the forces president of the Globe Insurance Company, with be placed at the head of the a stitution.

Letters from the South state that the sign of the sugar crop is good -- " now depends on the frost. I nless the cane should be requeed to the early frost. There is no question the planter with 1980, a rich reward for his labors. The unit the grinding will be unuer. Hy late, and me a trees appeared

a short cras.

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The report of the suspension of the Montres Binks has a vanced the rete of discount to 10 pe There are, however, but few bills in circula

tion in this city.

But little doing in Foreign Exchanges. The Bank of the United States is the great drawer, their rates a esteady at 1091 on London, and 5,20 or Parisonalt is believed that as soon a Southern bill begin to make their appearance freely, that Exchange on Europe will decline. The vising alteration whatever in Domestic Exchanges, they stand ju us they did a work ago

The report that the Brandon Bank has reduced its circulation to a million and a half would be very acceptable news if it came in an authentic shape There is a large amount of these securities in thi city, which are solling at all prices, from 40 to 51

per cent, discount.

We learn that there has been very severe weathe at the West. The canal will close, beyond al question, very shortly. The millers, we under stand, have ceased to make any further shipment. from Rochester, and they are withholding their purchases of wheat in consequence of the high rat demanded.

We learn that John Delafield, and a number of other gentlemen, intend establishing a bank unde the General Banking Law, with a capital of onmillion dollars. The bank s to be call d the " New York Banking Company."

Land Salex. - The sa of public land, in Wis consis have been posep and till the 18th of Falra

ary, 1839.
The New York American speaking of Mr. Swart wout:-"It is understood, that under a comprehensive power of attorney left behind him, th whole property of every sort, of Mr. Stwartwout ha been conveyed to the Covernment. Process, it i also said, is, or is about to be, issued against hi surities, whose bonds amount to one bundred and fifty thousand dollars. All these together, will how erer. fall far short of the amount said to be missing."

The Star says: - "It is known that every dolla received by the Collector, and every bond in his possession is charged to his account and where the band is paid and the money drawn for, he is confired the amount. An immense number of boals in mos eission of the late Collector yet unpaid is charged to him and we have understood, what is a colomor occurrence, that he retains in his possession a sun to meet the result of certain U. S. suits now pending against him. We are aware of the fact tha Mr. Swartwout entered into large speculations of reale state, coal and copper mines, &c &c which by the derangement of the currency and exchanges have not realized the anticipated profits. property he has on hand, and is now en loyed in England in efforts to sell, besides other pecuniary operations. On the final settlement of his accounts we do not believe he will fall short \$200,000, and he has property to a half a million to meet it. He is expected back in a few days, and we are satisfied that the Government, and his sureties will experience no loss in the sequel,

"We believe that large amounts, on account of the Government of Texas, were accepted and paid by Mr. Swartwout. every dollar of which is safe,

and we also know the fact that so far from considering himself a defaulter or attempting to quit the million and a half of dollars when he sailed to England."

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th May.

Saturday with April.—The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yufo-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once; he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 22 different ships, and there having been so few hitherto is gloring over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We heat this day of the arrival of the Counties Fundy from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5 h April, (she left the Pilot on the loth March, and arrived at Macao on the 24th instant ? The Arduseer and Francis Smith, from this had proceed at the latter port. The sugard Calcusts as accurated averaged 755 Rupees. The war in Algebra and A civil war had broken out in Harr th, and a ... with that confitry was therewas not as immig looked for. The spey with the December of 12 11 mail had left Calcutin a few days before the Cowasare, and may therefore he daily expected. The American thips of war Columbia and John Adams had left ingreers for Chips Bre days before a conveyed from the

A Wei-yaen (deputed officer) has been sent by the Yum-chae to obtain from Capt. Elliot through the Hong merchants, answers to a string of questions he has mought, and this evening Howqua was unit

a la'e hour with the Superintendent.

Sunday, 26th April - The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and fires have again become necessary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that near 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses, returned, though, where there are no regular compractores, they still sleep outside. According to new regulations, or to old ones revived, they all dress ikes Cookes, that is in dark blue Cotton-they are not allowed to diess in silk.

Monday, 29th April -- Some papers giving English iews brought by the Comasjee Family, up to the 26th Dec have been received. A paper has been kindly ...t to from which we have made copious extracts From them it will be seen that disturbances have gain in teen out it: (anada but have been quelled. Let I Duchaer was v. England, but apparently not a resolution musterment strong party. Affairs lool very washie in Europe and it seems the general of mile, that Constastineple is now the in mediate of the Russians. I detria has a strong very o mear the Russian frontier, and the Tur each air ar ommanded by Brist and officers.

The Associate frigate Columbia. Commoder Reid, is rela Macas where the the Adar and the state of

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would have curued; The man executed was an Opeum deala, and as it appears to be the lived deturne - nation of the government to put a stop to this alarming trappect. They are 担心的 非遊車 to dela the haters grow The less of the asticle and baneshment, impresonment and death is the punes hunt for Those who participate in the trade as induly in The use of the doing a The hear on gen - en by the government for the occident of the ground in front of the dactomes In the execution of your Criminals is, That all Foreigness who are ougaged in The traffick of this prohibited articles may writing the dread full punes hement instituted on The hateres you There voolation of the laws if the Emplere execution is considered by the foreignus reciding how as a direct and positive usult to Them and to their respection

nations, and consequently The flags of The Com hations that have been flying here The Umencan English Showeh t Dutch' were struck and have not been hartea vinee a I have on deliberation concluded not to set him again until The recept of orders from you to that effect on cucumstances Thould make it proper to do so es I inclose the how papers that Con - tain the particular or the foregoing trans -actions a Lekewise a Memorandum (hewing the shewing the import, and amount of the Open trade . I have the towner to be with Great Respect your Obt Suvant Formallion Ou The How down Forsyth Ocerctary of Olates

Red with lensal Lands No 17

House imported the last year about

Unannt voka far, about 19.000 our Hollars -

Experted from this to Bombay, and Calculta of the above sum, about 9,000 000 Dollars in officers on the ballona used up here me The General trade

The article is a monopoly of the East India bow.
-pany Look by Them in Dombay and Calculta
at penodical value in both places

BAARJON March 6-1889-

THE CAMTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

gone on, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chears were surrogdered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardines with which the Optim-hips arrive at Chumpee.

The state of the Chumpee, the control of the Chumpian is 13 sinc chears, and there is a pause at precept dwing we believe to no Optime-ships arrived at Chumpee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected which we suppose the deliberate will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and benefits with a single state of the weather, which is very rainy and benefits with a single state of the weather, which is very rainy and benefits and a Viceroy are living on-thore in 3 months were a shed or test has been received for fester excommination. The Boppo has relatived to 'anion some caystinge.

a shot or tegic has been resected for their sections attains. The Boppo has required to Carton some usy since IT described has been received at this present of a flaving arrived at this present of a flaving arrived at this present of the flaving teachers of the flaving teachers are the flaving teachers as the flaving teachers are received from Masso, according to which the Governor there bedreezerved a some manifestion from the Yurn-clase frequiring of him to delives a certain quantity of Opland it is said 8000 officially to the Mandarin at the flaving of this teachers of the Imperial from the Softword flaving the continuous of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last mouth the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last word to be the seasons of the Imperial from the Softword last the Softword last the Imperial from the Softword last the Imperial from the Imperial from the Imperial from the Imperial from the Imperial from Imperial from Imperial from the

Solarday Morning, 4th M-rg.—11 was known yesterday that the Arthonom's heal arrives that thus pee, and that only gives were going on again, and the stal quantity in the heads of the Chience up to the 24 May is about 15,200 Cheste. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open dier the delivery of this quantity, and it now reasons to be seen whether this promise will be forgotte, high the concerning the passage basts. There was o change whatever in the guard satisfied was to open the the concerning the passage basts. There was o change whatever in the guard satisfied was not become the trade of the continuous time of the continuous of the con

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1638,

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oran shipped to Great Britam Piculs 2117 General Chumber of Commerce.

General Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE—user Puralishtid and for Sale at the Caston Press Office. "The leading resentiment of Ming Kenon Lwan Wang." A Chinese tole, founded no fact; translated from the Orizical by Stoyne. In our cipiume, on forticasp paper, price the Dollar.

Notice—is hardy given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cosh for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

ment of India.

(Signet) F. H. ASTELL.

(Signet) W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Center of the Monourable East India Company.

DYICI.—Mr. Felt. Hitarto De Arresto base the pressure of interrology bis Griends and the following and the pressure of interrology bis Griends and the cost as a greeral Agent to transact business on commission only.

MACRO, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE—In three, given that the Patteenth bestelding amount of the Subscriber of the gow under the large-scale was researched washing on an adversary for the subscriber of the analysis of the subscriber of the Ginsgou, 25th June, 18.59

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING
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WILLIAM WARDRON SHAPE FRANCIS DUNNER Princip, 4th January, 1939

NOTICE - The Understance beg to announce that there have his day commenced between Section of the theoretical send for each acres in other the first of Dewner's Series & Co., in connection with Mr. d. of Dewner's Series & Co., in connection with Mr. d. of Dewner's Series & Co., in connection with Mr. d. of Dewner's Series & Co., in connection with Mr. d. of Dewner's Series & Co., in connection with Mr. d. of Dewner's Series & Co., in

FRANCIS DUNNETT. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW

Penang, 21st September, 1938. OFITE — The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, builded in Passinss from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to DENT & Co., Septen, 8th March, 1489.

NOTICE—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Augman in the bland of Lawbork, it from the 1st, January, 1878, cavind no namer the farm of Jorn Birna & Co., Mr. Mayor, Lawen, who has been for many years resulting out a tistual, as been admitted a Fatter in the context, and of Commission orders for the purchase, and adjuncted a Fatter in the context, and of Problems will be punctually attended to.

JULY BURD. Canton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE Mr. WILLIAM ARMACK and Mr. V. J.
Musanow, are authorized, individually, to sign nor Full by procuration.

SAMIESON & HOW.

NOTICE-Bills on Lonnon at 6 months sight

F. S. BATHAWAY, Canton, 25th January, 1839.

Cauton. 25th January, 1839.

A DURRISSEMENT—The understand has been appropriated again in Surgions of the sale of the works poll lished by the "South's and true Durasmon Conservation Konstream" as always and the other publications of Messac W. and R. Chundres, Ediahurph Januard, and for other publications of Messac W. and R. Chundres, Schlaburph. He has bately received copies at most of the abuse washes. Including Promy Magazine, Promy Cycleghed works, and the property of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the sale washes and of Messac W. and R. Chundres,—as any uther works purities may wish to order, provided the principle point at the time of ordering, or government of the publication of the work of works will be received and point for on delivery. On the strival AS Singapore of the works ordered, they will be landed over to some agents on the parties may washed one of the same agents in the parties may appoint to remarked them, and the formatched them, by actions to preciously at the expense of the parties may appoint to the trained of the control of the parties of the same and the formatched them, and the formatched them, the parties of the preciously at the expense of the parties may also be preciously at the expense of the parties of the p

at an expense of the parties.

Orders in Coina may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridg-men, or J. R. Neutrien Esp. Canton—and S. W. Wil-lams, Esp. Marcas—with whom Catalogues of Catalogues, R. Sorarty's publicated Marcas—and Catalogues, publicated Marcas—and Alexander Catalogues, and Catal

J. H. MOOR Singapure 29th October 1838.

OTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing if schomer "Fastand," rately arrived from Java, bus space on a remonitoring or Plansangers, and it now put on the time of the Conton Parkets. For passage in fengle, synth at Conton to HOOKET, & LANE, at Mean

Canton, 150; November, 1838.

N OTICE—Translations made at the Canton Fre-french, Spanish and Fortogree languages at twelve-cortes, but on adjoint order secretion lines at two Dot

NOTICE

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Agents in China, Astalic Marine Ins. Office. Socretaries in Calcutta Messes. Ferguason Brothers & Co-Agents in London Messes. Forbes Porbes & Co-, in Betavia Messes. Wilson Smiths & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INCURANCE LOMPANY ONVERSAL A VIGES SUBMACK COMPANY
THE SIMPLIFIES A CHARGE STATE AND Appoints
Agents for this tompsup, and each reser Posses
pather is Condition, C. cutta, Canton, Bonnay, Madraand dispenses to particularly abalests to the office
rillies estitled for a ret "and five per cent on the amount
of premium actually pad in-

Canten, January 4º 1839. WETMURE & Co. FOR TONILA.

THE Spiritley "Nancina," Roberto, with the Perramental despatched for Matth on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

14 INNES

FOR LONDON.

THE REFLANCE, 1515 Tons Regland, Optain Fluories Marquis, now at Whampes. For Leight or Clearer apply to Captain Ata RQUIS,

at Mesers DENT & Co's. Canton, 12th Marr 1 1839.

PREIGHT TO LIVERTOOL.

THI time Ship Trongs, 422 tona A faptain Tringnessorias, has principal part of her Cargo encaged, will have immediate despatch. For tree

Canton, 20th February, 7-39.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THIStip L'E-PERANCE, now lying at Whampon will take freight for the above places and have an early despected, and apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. r 8th Pehrupy, 1839.

FLEIGHT TO LONDON.

Fratch. For weight aprily to DENT & Co.

FOR FRUIGHT OR CHARTER

THE St. VINCENT, Ceptain JAMES Mindolf, Al, 410 toni per register

is a scen in the trade at Canton for and understands book-keeping. For apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

orie Prench Claret of Balguer St. Julius. Chatona Leitone &c. & 8 perior Futen Cordinas. Apply to C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imp_{brist} Hong. FOR SALE

THE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. 3rd Janua y, 1839.

FOR SALE

THE numbers and have just received an association of the following viz. Linear Damasse, Nashas and The following Control of the Control of th

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1803

ON SALE BEER in "MISHEADS, last which in coult will to be lead to the find over find over all

BIBRY ADAM & Co. Canton, 7th September, 1228

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press. News paper and Price Occapent, at 12 & per

BILLS OF LODING, BLANK POWLES OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPOSOD AND BOOKERS, all nearly perinted and on Enrope paper.

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONSAGE R 0, as meened by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents cach, Statements of AM RICAN IMPOURS & EXPORTS for 1827 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with Baltish Paroris & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

SHIPPESS INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED --

SAILED .-

Vessels laid on for LONDON: Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell, for LETTH, Isabella, for LIVERPOOL, Tigris: for BRISTOL, Ingleborough.

LAPUT DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay Univer States, 28th Oct. P Panama. Calcutta, 95th January P Ann. Bombay, 10th January via Calcutta. Singapone, 15th February V Ans. Sand January & Talkot. Manilla, 5th March via Vanco.

VESSELS EXPECTED .- CALCUTTS, Suren. Bomes v. Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Castle, Mangatore, Tory

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

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Orixa ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following 410 London
Leitb
Manila
Newyork
Batavia
Sydney
Lombock
London
Calcutta
Liverpool
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Liverpool 392 Jardine Matheson & Co. J. Thacker. ", Stockley Jamieson Were Spence Ager British Scott Stubbs Dent & Co.
Jardine Matheson & Co.
Turner & Co.
Macritar & Co.
Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—Jane, Lord Amherst, Anrelia, Prycho, Hercuics, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine. Lintin, Mermoid, Isabella, Anna Mithres, Rosa, Gouerner Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl,
direct., Thistle, Lambton, Atlaran, Irrginia, Maulmion, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin
Ruparell, Lady Hoyes, Roman, Robot, Fulton, Heraine, Mahamobile, Panona, Indus, Lody Gran
I. M. S. Larne, Eschange, Red Rovert Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann. Nynph, Poppy, Syed Közn, Hanna
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ASSATIC MARINE INSURANCE OF THE STATE OF THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE STATE O

Elizali. Buckham Anne Jane

Cov Hut

gone on, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which

the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.

Tuesday. 30th dpmil.—The quantity delivered.

officially known is 13.300 chests, and there is a pause at present owing we believe to no Opium-ships has a ly arrived at Chumpee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected when we sup-pose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and horserous.

may also retard operations. The Commissioner
a diviceroy are living our shore in Amon' hay were to
a shod or test has been erected for their accommidation. The Hoppo has returned to Canton some cays since

Wednesday Ist May. No more ressels have been heard of as having arrived at Chimpiec.

Thursday and May .- It is said this morning that accounts have been received from Masso, according to which the Governor there had received a com-munication from the Yum-clase requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Oplum (it is eald 8000 thesis) to the Mandarin at Casa branca, promising the continuance of the Imperial favor if this demand is complied with, but threatening with the cutting will ampplies in case of refusal. On the 30th of will all supplies in case of refusal. On the 30th of last mouth the senate were to take this communication into consideration. We are informed that there is no Oplum whatever now at Macan. The Amerien higase had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macas, and the Commission is said to have paid a visit to the Governor. Here or six Opinin-ships from the coast have an ved and deliveries will probably be roing on again, as noon as they get to Chumpse. The John Horton from Liverpool 15th December is reported in. The last accounts from England mention the arrival there on December Srd, of the Anna Maria, 2 st. Red Rover, 22nd, Earl Balcarras. The John Dugdale for Manila sailed from Liverpool on the 6th.

Friday 3d May .- We have been favored with the loan of some slips from Inte American papers, and recopy the report of the New-york money market. From the same source we see the cargoes of the Chandler Price. the Liberty and the Southerner ad vertised for public sale on the 20th, 2nd and 16th

November.

Salurday Morning, 4th May -- It was known vesterday that the Manamond e had arrived at Chun pee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15,200 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotted like that concerning the passage-boats. There note change whatever in the guard stationed near the factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of send by letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Mazzo. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Champee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chests. The arrival of the John Adams, Amer. Sloop of war, at Macao, is reported.

Our journal of accorregate the the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our

early liberation from imprisonment.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of TEAS to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1038, up to this dete.

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RAW BELK chipped to Great Britam Piculs 2117 General Chumber of Commerce.

Office. Just Pushished and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keson Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by Storm. In one volume, on forescap paper, price the Dollar.

Office.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the

receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL. W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company. Craton 7th March 1839.

TOTICE - Mr. FRIS HILARIO DE AZEVEDO DES the pleasure of informing his friends and the fubla in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commissice oalv. F, H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

局部图(2)

LE CANTON PRES

NOTic Combs hereby given that the Partnership beretofor canted on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of A DER ON, WARDROP & Co. was this day discovered by minual consent; and the said of the property and infleceive and pay the debts of bo in Frens.

A. WARDROP.

W. ANDERSON

Ginagou, 28th June, 1838

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

OTI'E, -- Is hereby given that the undersigned have received fall and sufficient powers from the SRID ALEXANDER WARDROP AND WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in Incia to the latefirm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if crossary to adopt local measures for the recovery of WILLIAM WARDROY SHAW. the same.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1939.

NOTICE -The Undersigned beg to announce that there have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the fluor Dunnert Shaw & Co., in connexion with the desired business as Commission with the desired business of Dunnert Shaw & Co., in connexion with the desired business and the desired business of the des BUCHAN JUNIOR Of Gingrow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1938.

OTIEE .- The following Packages G W D 5 D&T 3 to order, landed in Paraner from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th March, 1439.

NOTICE.—The Business hithorto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Loubock, is from the 1st. January, 2539, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Meds. Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, Las been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and sulpment of Produce, will JOHN BURD. be punctually attended to.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE Mr. WILLIAM ARMACK and Mr. V. J. Meanow, are authorized, individually, to sign nor Eins by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

OTICE--Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton. 25th January, 1839.

DVERTISEMENT-The undersigned has been ap-DVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of USEFUL KNOWLEDGED as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publica-USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" tions of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies at most of the above works,

including Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chamhers Journal etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing. my of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, A provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be rereived and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton-and S. W. Williams Esq Macno-with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton-and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1638.

OTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paradox," lately arrived from Java. has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or HOOKER & LANE. freight, apply at Canton to at Macao

Canton, 13th November, 1838.

OTICE. Translations made at the Canton Pre-Office from and into the English, Gerren , Freuch, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or a love under sevention lines at two Dot-And the second second

Serienal Baries or Agency Commissions Ching;

NOTICE ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills ₩ 100-8 1. of exchange, Opium orders and bont notes Languist reports, reports of Cargoes &c...... ,, ,, 1. 50. Policies and folio pages, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per tent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a provate exchange, and at two months and longer pariods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Go. when paid by a I Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China. Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messes. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messes. Forbes Porbes & Co.
in Batavia Messes. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

局部图(3)

局部图(4)

S PRICE CURREA

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are buy constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can area? Possies public London, Cocutta, Canton. Bommy, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be estitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canten, January 4t. 1839.

WETMURE & Co.

FOR TINNILA.



THE State Beig "NARCINA," BORFHO, will be PERFMORELY despatched for Mardu on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

JA INNES.

Cutaton, 20th March 1850.

FOR LONDON.



THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Regione,
Captain Thomas Marques, now at
Whampas. For height or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS,

at Mesers. DENT & Cors.

Canton, 12th Marc 1 1839.

PREIGHT TO LIVERFOOL.



THE fine Ship Tights, 422 tons A. I. Japtain Tittlerisorion, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For treight

DENT'S Co

Canton, 20th February, 1-39.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND

BOMBAY.



THE Ship L'E PERANCE, have lying at Whampon will take freight for the above places and have an entry despace, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Corene Sth Pehrnger, 1839.

ELEIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Ediza, 682 tons Æ 1, Laptain Lay, will have quick des patch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

1.1 February, 1839.

FUR FRUIGHT OR CHARTER.

MUDDLE, Al, 410 tont per register Apply to.

局部图(5)

LINDSAY & Co.

D' Cale

ANTE A SITUATION An individual visio has been in the trade at Canton for sate to sate and understands book-keeping. For particular apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

(1). E | merir Phench Claret of Balguerie & C. & St. Julius. Chatcan Latour &c. @ \$7 per gis perior Eurch Cordinas. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

AFFETE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.
LINDSAY & Co.
and 3rd January, 1839.

SHIPPING AT

T. Vame. Flag. Commender. To

PARTE IN THE theilet . Same. A fell 4 PHACE Unar. Tigris 23 feet als Philipp L'ILICAINE !! 42 Buckle ... Inglebyrough, Crouch ... Rosalind 19 Muddle Sr. Vincene 2.5 41 Robertson I-ahella Liefavour . Francis Stanton ... Ameri 39 Griswold Niapvia Niantia George IV Ld. Wyn. Bentinck Drayner ! Britishel Stockley 89 1 46 ..., Jamieson Trusty 31, ... Were .. Premier David Seott Spence ... 11 Ager Orixa Elizah. Buckham I Scott British Stubbs Anne Jane . 11

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—Jane, Lord Amheret, Austral, Linkin, Mermeid, Isabella, Anna Mithras, Roz Giriair, Thietle, Lambton, Attaran, Lirginia, Mauli Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Herich M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rovert Ariel, Rob I C. rnatic, Talbot, Nautasket, Naples, Mingalore, Man

局部图(6)

NT.

FOR SALE

THE NO lessioned have just received an assort next of the following viz Linen Danash, Nachins and Table Clothay Colored Danash, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Dilling I Drill, Danash Counterpanes and Strip, Vernadah Lich.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1858.

ON SALE

BEER in MAGSHEADS, Just meded in cool that To be lead at one Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co

Canton, 7th September, 1228

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News Paper and Price Congent, at 12 8 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OF U.S. ORDERS, all really printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE R.D. as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

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TERMS.

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents, each

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED .-

SAILED .-

Vessels laid on for London: Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell, for Leith, Isabella, for Livenpool, Tigris: for Bristol, Ingleborough.

LAUGE DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNIXED STATES, 28th Oct. & Panama. CALCUTTA, 95th January & Ann. Bombay, 10th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 15th February & Ann. 27th January & Talbot. Manila, 5th March via Mana.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTY, Syren, Bombay, Hellas, Emily Jane, Slains Gastle, Mangatore, Tory.

T WHAMPOA.

Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
	Liverpool Liverpool	Wetmore & Co. Wetmore & Co. F. S. Hathaway.
mark the same		Brandon Car & Cr.
	Bouten a	Proced & Pa
422	Phila. His	Dent of Go.
	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co. Turner & Co.
410	Londou	Lindsay & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co
392	Manila Newyork	Russell & Co.
460	Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co. J. Thacker.
200	Lombock	,,
	London Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
ĺ	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
ľ	Penang Liverpool	Macricar & Co. Bell & Co.

Aurelia, Psycho, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jaroza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, ulmion, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, Jahn Gilpin. eraine, Manamopdie, Panama, Indus, Lody Gran Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hanna anly, Favorite.

局部图(7)

局部图(8)

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A brevistions (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pcc. Piece. (Pr.) Par. (Ch.) Chest. (Yrd. Yard. (*) Spanid. Dolls.s. (T) Tarl. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin, (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Tasls. 14 lb. avois, 1 Catty + 100 Cattor 185; lb avois, 1 Pecul.—15 Plasto C., 1 Tos.—84 Cys., 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weights.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tasl.—1 Tasl., 880 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar

OL. 4. No. 35.		Canton,	Saturday,	4th M	ay, 1839.	No. 191
(MPORTS.			EXPO	RTS.		N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PUR CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.
ren. raigi	S. REMARKS.		wr.	PRICE	REMARKS	North Character and the left of a Victim for where also higher pr
ON MANUFACTURES.		SILK MANUF	ACTURES.	& 1s		are obtainable for Ce ablets, Saitpetre, Gistering and other Goods, on which
brics - 40 7ds 11 (8 3. a strees - 28 11		Hkfs. 4-4 bla	1 (by 28	13.		Manager and Manager and Manager and Linstin &c. to other Vessels, bour Whampon, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents cutside, and Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of Wine, Ber. Pickler Confectionary Stationery, Cuttery, Crockery ware, 4c., for foreigness const
dkfs. Monter his scarlet 1.75 A	2 Jaux.	7-8	fringed } 17	6.20. a 6.30		Confectionary Stationery. Cuttery, Crockery ware, &c., for farriguers constition, are sold at Auction duty paid.
cioth, white40 3 ds. 36 m 34. 4 4	11	Bars. 7 9 cros		5.50 a ft.		Brooking to considerate
grey 40 38 in 34 4 4	Large store.	Hifs. white	longee 32 in 18	6.30		No.e. "um, and Carrie are procurable chapper at Lintin, Macao, &c. Raw Silk, Silk piece would &c., are sometimes adapped thro' the latter Pc vaoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pecul
Frown Cots. 30	2.50 Large stock and	" figured	30 16	5.80 9.10 4 8.50		required for the ship when at Whampon.
", " 10 62 1, 30 a 3	little demand.	Levantines col	d30 yds. 24 , 24	11.50		RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON. On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & va
LLENS. cloth Ex. Sup' 60 @ 82 in Y'. 90 a tripes 50 @ 62 in . 1.20 a		j, bla	30 ,, 29 ,, 32	16. a 15.60		Agents of Offices established in Calculta and Bombsy.
Supers 58(4)-01.11 20 #		Satine Levant	ines 30 29 ,, 33	14. a 15. 14.50 a 15.		Bombay Singapore. 1 Hol.or Hamburg Ceylon Manila. Spain or Portugal. Mallacea America U States
Worleys - 25 yde m P. 11 a		Lutestringsm	ix 18 24 19	6 70 9 50 a 9.75		Calculate Page
Sup'e Sclet. Cutgslarge P'. 30 a		Pongees white	80 ,, 30 ,, 30	10.		24 2 Batavia Mexico Mauritius Ot. Britain via Sg 3 24 B.const of China Australia Australia Australia Australia Australia France 24 2 Lintin &c France 24 2 Australia Australia France 24 2 Australia Australia France 24 2 Australia Australia France 24 2 Australia France 24 2 Australia France 24 2 Australia France 24 2 Australia France 24 2 Australia France 24 2 Australia France Australia France Australia France F
deus, double 55 yds. 30 in P	2. duil.) " " " Sanahua	30 . 39 39	11. 3.60 a 3.75		
40 yds. 33 in ., 22 a		Szechue	30 99 27 C ., ,, 29 25	9 70		maining 6 months the premiums are somewhat bigher. Risks on are #9 per Cent per annum, # 4½ for 6 months, # 2½ for 3 mont #5 2 per month.
azets		,, white	90 , 29 , 22 60 , 29 , 34	7. 14.25 a 14.5		The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Ca and Bombay, or in Canton.
ted colors · · , · · · ,	83	,, colored	90 ,, 29 ,, 21	11.80 a 12. 9.20 - 9.30		WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.
TON.		- Dadina Diack	18 ,, 99 ,, 144	15 a 15.90 11. a 11.50		1st class ves, mease 1600 cubits & operards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. pe
sup and fine	* F	d . colored	18 29 35	16.		2nd ,, ,, , , 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, 3rd , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
sup and fine		1 1 10 10	colored ,, 38	17 a 17.50 16. a 16.50		resies with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Misses or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main must; these wir mu together for the above products—The largest class pay from \$4.300 to \$ 2d class from \$3.700 to \$3.780; 3rd class from \$6.2700 and under. The
	None.	Senshaws Na	, clored ,, ,, 33	14.50	-	together for the above products—The largest class pay from \$ 4300 to \$ 2d class from \$ 3700 to \$ 3780; 3rd class from \$ 3700 and under. The
S. American slab - , Xv.	brone.	, Canton	black 29 , 36 ssort colors, 1st Pl.	16.20 8.90 a 9.40 440 a 450		8 1734 and Comprador's fees 8 50. Also Pilotage 8 60, in wards wards the same. A sum of from 8 5 600 is also usually required
300				885. 3.40	According to	ac clear from # 3 year of \$\text{seq}\$ is \$\text{cos}\$ in \$\text{cos}\$ in \$\text{seq}\$ in \$\te
	· •	Shawls crape	55 @ 58 in 5		embroidery.	ing to 8 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce
Bar. 1 @ Sin , , Si a Rod 1 @ in - , , } 44 a	Trans - 11 - 1 - 1	7-4		1.50		be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the anm of #250—pai Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, #1189.50—besides, inwards and outwards.
Hoop - 1 4 m - 1 1 44 4	s . P	Water silks o	el'd.18 y 20 in 32	14.50 a 18 Tael.		AND DESCRIPTION ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF T
Sorap 1. a English 7. Tub 44	1 . R.A.	" Bolien	Canton "	None.		RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF LULLION.
Puplish Pi At a	Sali stock.	,, Congou	Song. k'd ","	18 a 80]	On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills 5. Government Bills 10 g 30 days 4.19.
knilver P'. 185	Nominal.	", Campo	kt : 2	NA . 40	11	United States Bank Birls 6 months sight
or carb	1.15.	rekpe		22 a 32 40 a 62	No fine remainin	
-Sea 40.	55 .	, Ning Y	oughong -	19 # 20	11 -	Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves & 23.75 per Tael weight.
Land	7. 2.50	a vi Orange	TECKOG - T - SS	18 # 20 20 # 40 20 # 22		Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium small 96 a 98, 65 per Cent , Spanish Dollars Piliar Ferdinand, 1 per Cent , Old Carolus IV. 3 @ 4 per Cent , South American Republics
UM Patna old 1836 - Ch'.	7	GREEN TE	A	20 4 31	P	,, Old Carolus IV 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, I South American Republics par.
res old - 1837 - "	No trade.	Twank Skin Hyson	7 1 "	19 a 30 38 a 70	Canton Tea.	
new	J :	, Young	Hyson - "	28 a 42	20 a 21 30 a 32	Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 N to foreign Europe. American and British. Ships, none to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.
key P'. E Bengal None.	Little demand.	Gunpo	wder	T 280	30 a 32	DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
Java , 1.50	1.60	" "	n n 2 "	270 . 250 a 255		FROM 1ST APRIL 1836 TO 28TH PERRUARY 1839.
Manila	1.69		7 7 5 7		-	IN FEBRUARY, TO JANUARY
's nest, flue white Cr. 30.	16.	Nankin Taysas SUGAR RA	lee 8 ,,	1		Chests. Price falue in Chests. Falue in St
Wax P. 26.	5. No demand.	SUGAR RA	W Canton let ,	4.8 4 5.	7.0	Dollars, Chests, Do lars,
mut 4.	Molucca.	" Candy	Chinton 1	6.5 a 6.8		Patrix old. 3 5.912 3.054,5.001 Benares old 1.775 857,000
phor Baroos C. 6. a	25.	MISCELL	ANEOUS.		at Macao.	Malwa 39 7,533½ 4.338,048
bir P'. 24.	3.	Alem Anisoed star Camphos			at wacao.	634 115,1214. 8,250,028
	34. In demand.	1 W.	hamina -	10 - 101	None.	Tatel of deliveries in the 11 month formaning list of special 10,160
8. a				7 2 12		
	a 13.	Chine Root Gubebs	T - 29-1	7 a 12 7. 34 t		
*foetide P' 44.	s a 11.	Dragon's bi	lood	80 a 100		COMMERCIAL REMARKS
. good , 95.	25. 2 36.	Gamboge - Glass Beads), 65 a 70 17 a 22	None good.	
mal large beads or pieces U'	a 220.	Glue - Ginger in J	ars C	9 a 11		
ow Bezoar C'. 16.	a 25. No demand.	Lead white	Ornument	1. 15 a 16 9 a 10		
utch Pegue 4	4 44. a 100.	Mo. of Pear		i. 10	No demand.	Since the stoppage of the trade we have
, cuttings 60.	a 65.	Musk warri	bue edged small	y. 45 a 60	,	not altered our quotations, which
lints 40	centa.	,, 91 yd	s. Is in I	s. 85		must however be considered
clarified 90	a 10.	1 " "	irge	989 965	None.	as altogether nominal
fyrth	4. Large stock.	Yellow	yds in 1st. st.	79 α 80 79 α 80	None.	
utchuck 15	a 16 Little demand.	" small	,, 8d. ,,	28	1 4 5	•
in percent Linear	a 5.	Oils Anisee	ď " (55 a 85 3y. 1.10 a 1.2	Wanted.	
	. a 55. Limited deman	Rhuharb -	а	1. 1.65 None	I	
hon Marrius - P. 2.		Soy in Jars	her:	ase! 8 4 8		
wood i har 1, 1	4 20	Tobacco-in	baskets	Pl. 14 a 15	17/	
Sepa. Island.	4 19.	Turmeric				

PRICE CURRENT. CANTON PRESS THE

A brevisitous (Pl.) Pecul. (Cr.) Catty. (Pec. Piece. (Pr.) Par. (Ch.) Chest. (Yrd. Yard. (4) Spanial Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Tashs, 18 lb. arods.
1 Catty +100 Catter 1838 lb arods, 1 Pecul.—14 Pls. 80 C, y, 1 Toy.—84 Cys. 1 Cort.—25 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—16 Cash. 1 Candarin. 1 Mace. (Tael.—1 Tael. 880 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar

Company Comp			Camon, Sauce ang, The or		NO. LOT.
Fig. 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 4 1, 20, 2, 2, 3 1, 20, 3, 3 1, 20,	MPORTS		EXPORTS.		mi
Sun Y. 19 S.	2	-	PRICE		
## 1	1 :: :		danuracruses. sa bik. 18 ye. by 24 ir. 10 is call. call. by a by 24 ir. 10 is call.		are obtains/le for Ce. 18tes, Seinetre, Gisarcy, and other Goods, on which the flutter of Wharmon, are right.—Slope with Rich Girtza, 4, a contained sidebing of at Macan of transmi, mert Gingos, at Lustin &c., to other Vessels, bound for Whampon, and thereby well [PG]. Public fields the Gilde School of the Preintle, we are since and short Machine and Art.—Seal in resolvent of the public of the Preintle, we have a general investigated the public of the public o
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		, jos	finged 17		Confectionary Statemery, Calding, Grockery ware, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	. 38 In		Sargnet, Nankin silk		Note "um, and Orniz are procurable champer at Lindin, Macoo, dec, an
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		white longee 39 in 18		Ren. Site, 5:14 piece grouts &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter for the registed dubble duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculis an eragined for the whip when at Whampoa.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	52 P.		30 , 18		RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.
1.20 x 1.00 x	Caiculta 18 @ 24 ". WOOLLENS.		30 yds, 24 ,, 24 80 ,, 29 ,, 32		On first clace vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of Ching, & various
11 a 114 No. sale	Breadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@82 in Y''. 90	a 2 80.	29 20 1	also wise	TEASURE GOODS TRE
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Supers - sede of in so	.: 90.	30 29 ,, 33 1	*	Manila
15 a 20. Clis attil. Pongecs white 50 30 30 15 a 20.		141	90 18 6		Calcutta
20 a 23. dull 2. seccionen 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	, 7		30 30		Musicians Ot. Britain vis Sg 3 24 B. Coust of China . 1 p
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	uble 65 yds. 30 mi Fre.		. 88		Sand. Islander France 24 2 Notes rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually during
7 7 8 8 14.55 a 14.5 17 a 8 9 10 a 104 10 a	to yds. 33 in .,]	25.	30 99 67		maining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bloc are \$6 9 per Cent per annum, \$6 44 for 6 months, \$6 24 for 3 months a
To a 90 In a 104 P. Parel P. Pare	2	07 00 e ti	93 93		of 4 per month. The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta.
To a 90 Limited described S., 170 a 90 Limited described S., 170 a 90 Limited described S., 170 a 90 14 12 a 15.90		2.00	colored 30 ,, 29 ,, 21		and Bombay, or in Canton.
P. 8.7 a 10 a 20 35 11, a 11.50			18 9 18 9 18 9 18 18 18 18 19 118 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.
7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 9.3 7. a 10.0 7. 5 a 10. 7. 5 a 10. None. 10.0 10	<u></u>	A 10 E	colored 18 , 29 , 36 1		lst class wes. messg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cul 2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600, 0.722109t ,, ,,
7.5 a 10. None. Somshaws Nan, block 29. 35 15. a 18.50 10. None. Somshaws Nan, block 29. 40 11.50 10. None. Sewing silks asset to clores. 18. 18. 440 a 450 10. Sewing silks asset to clores. 18. 18. 440 a 450 10. Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. 7 3.40	3 R	\$ 6	bigh, 18, 29, 36 1		3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. N. B. The outlet, is 14 inches: measurement is taken on each entry of
None None		a 10.	38	201 20	vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Missen moor tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are melkiple
19. 20.		None.	300	و ا	together for the above products—The largest class pay from S 4300 to S 435 2d class from S 3700 to S 3780; 3rd class from S 3700 and under. The Cu
6 a 6 4 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	<u>.</u>	988	,	ha; or Present Pee is paid by all versels 1600. Taels of \$2223. Linguists \$1734 and Compradit's fees \$50. Also Pilotage \$60, inyards and
	, ,	٠.٠٠	. 150 F.	-	Wards the same. A sum of from 45 @ 600 is also usually required by Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usua
180 180	**************************************	n 64	200	According to smbroidery.	incurred by him. On Prench and other Foreign resels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amount
1			10 4		ing to 4 933,500, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, and be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the ann of 4 239—paid to
1. a 1.29 Not Saleable DLACK FRA. Profession None Non)	$\widehat{}$	**		Unguist-making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, & 1189.50 besides Filorinwards and outwards.
Ting Property Congress Con	2 2		15		RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF EULLION.
Box 684 3		it . 5 Statell stock.	Pokeen		Ou founds or fine and
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	11	Little demand.	Bi If & Pek. k'd	a	Government Bills 10, 30 days.
No fine remaining	Onicksidver	Nominal.	Bung filey		
The state of the s	, Fox	1.15	Petro Ton	No fine remaining	

局部图(1)

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves & 23.75 per Tael weight. Syece at Lintin & Large figous 97 a 99 touch? per Cent premium very spanish Dollars Fillar Ferdinand, 1 per Cent , Spanish Dollars Fillar Ferdinand, 3 @ 4 per Cent , Neminal South American Republics par.	Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal, to foreign Europe, American and British. Ships, none	DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN, FROM 1ST APRIL 1832 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.	IN FEBRUARY. TO JANUARY TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.	Chests. Price Falueto Chesto, Talueto Stock 1st.		39 7,533\$ 4.338,048	634 115,1214, 8,250,028 10,300	V			COMMERCIAL REMARKS		Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part		Since the stoppage of the trade we have	not altered our quotations, which	must however be considered	es altogether nominal.							
	Canton Tea. 20 a 21. 36 a 32.		# 1 		<i>.</i> •	at Macao.		Youe.			e	None good.	e	ž	No demand) tra memory		None.	None.		Wanted.		zi		
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CANTON PRESS EXTRA

27th February, 1839.

EXECUTION OF A CHINESE IN FRONT OF THE FACTORIES .- The Governor of Canton has effected the threat made to the Chamber of Commerce two months since, that criminals guilty of trading in Opium were in future to be executed in front of the foreign Factories. Last evening, at about half past five o'clock some soldiers were seen making their appearance, armed with halberds, lances and matchlocks, without however exciting much attention, it being thought that some minor punishment might perhaps be inflicted, such as flogging, which is not an uncommon occurrence on that spot. But a mob being soon collected, it was found on enquiry that a man, guilty of dealing in Opium, was to be strangled, and long before this was generally known among the foreign community, or indeed could be prevented by any act of the foreigners, the deed had been committed, and this fresh insult been offered to foreigners residing in Canton. The authorities had taken their measures with such secreey, and carried them into effect with so much precipitation, that five minutes had not elapsed between the arrival of the soldiers and the death of the man. Howqua and the two other Senior Hong merchants received sudden orders immediately to proceed to the front of the Factories, and at the moment of the former's arrival the unhappy culprit was stranglid, before even the Kwang heep had arrived. A numerous guard of soldiers, headed by officers on have and mules back had in the meanwhile formed a circle round the gallows to keep off the mob; many foreigners had by this time collected on the spot and some, who were able to speak Chinese remonstrated with Howqua and the Kwang heep concerning this insult offered them, but, the act having already been committed, of course, without thereby mending affairs. The authorities and soldiers, after having staid altogether not more than perhaps twenty minutes, withdrew carrying away the corpse. The hurried manner in which the whole affair was conducted shewed but too clearly the apprehensions of the authorities of another attempt at preventing the execution, as happened on the 12th of December, and it is very likely that had it been known in time, such attempt would have been made, though we believe with little chance of ultimate success on the part of foreigners, for not only did the Chinese Police soldiers muster strong, but there can be little doubt that others were in reserve to overpower all resistance. Moreover, the time chosen was the dinner hour of the Chinese, and that likewise when rany of the foreign residents take exercise on a witer, and therefore when the authorities were tost likely to succeed without hindrance in their s 'neme. Considering all matters dispassionaely w come to the conclusion that it is rather a matter of congratulation than otherwise that the foreign residents had no time given them to oppose the execution, for it is but too likely that wounds would have been given and received, and actual acts of violence on the part of a few foreigners against the Chinese authorities, cannot possibly end to the advantage of the former, the more so as we know from and experience that we have the sympathies of the

people by no means with us, as was shewn on the 12th December last, and that we must not be blinded to the fact that the safety of our persons and property can only be secured by the eprotection afforded to both by the Chinese Government.

After the execution had taken place, many of the British Residents deliberated upon the best means of demonstrating to the Chinese how deeply they felt and resented the insult offered to the community, and it was at one time intended to have cut down the British flag-staff; but this being overruled, the address to the second Superintendent of which we give a copy below, was resolved on, and received the signature of most of the British here, many signatures in our copy being still wanting as the paper had not finished its circulation. Mr. Johnston has acceded to the request that the British flag may not again be hoisted until reference can be made to H. M. Chief Superintendent, and the American, Dutch and French Consuls have also on application agreed not to hoist their respective flags this morning; and a meeting of Americans now in Canton was convened by their Consul this morning of which we shall give particulars below.

For the present the not hoisting of the flags is the only manner foreigners have to shew the Chinese that they resent the insult offered them, and it remains for Captain Elliot to determine whether his flag is to continue to fly in a public place of of execution. The Chinese we understand, wish to make it appear that the affair was not means as an insult to foreigners as, though the execution took place in front of the factories, yet the spot chosen wes exactly opposite to Old China Street;—this latter is a fact, but ismerely a quibble, and will be regarded worthless as such by foreigners; the Chinese also conclued that the insult was lessened by the body not being left at the place of execution, but exposed afterwards in some other place.

We have thus merely stated the circumstances as they happened, and refrain for the present to offer a comment on these unhappy occurrences, and it only remains to say a few words about the culprit. This unfortunate man was a native of Whampoa, and, when in September last, the Mandarines attempted to search the houses there, is said to have been very active in his opposition to the officers, and to have caused the death of some. He afterwards made his escape, but the Government having retained his father, mother, and brother as hostages and moreover offered a reward of 8 1000 for his apprehension, he, to liberate his relatives, gave himself up, receiving as same time the offered reward in money. He was conveyed to the place of execution in as bamboo basket, and was heard whilst being carried though the streets, to exclaim that he was innocent. His name is Fung angan, aged 34 years.

We hear that letters have been received from Macao stating that the Opium-commissioner was daily expected there at Casa-branca, and that great

preparations had been moreover rumoured that n in and about Canton incognito f htain correct information. From nop-boaks have been despatched with lays, containing combustibles, and -boats are collecting at Hongkong, to feet there. It is also said that the M Branca in Macao has received accoun ment having taken place on the Eas a foreign vessel and a war-junk in w 8 Chinese have been killed. Under umstances, the confirmation of this s is expected with considerable anxiety.

At the meeting of Am can merch ints alluded to above, and which, we there was not to be considered as a public meeting it was expressed to be the general sense of those poets that the American Consul, Mr. Snow, be ruested at to hoist the flag until directions can be neited from his government, or until ciscumstances should render it expedient to hoist it again.

To Alexander Robert duriston, Esq. H. M. Second Superintendent of British trade &c. &c.

SIR,

A gross and shocking outrage againt the For an Community liaving been perpetrated by the Chinese authorities in causing a man to be strangled this afternoon in front of the Foreign Factories. We, the undersigned British Subjects most earnestly request that the British Flag may not again be hoisted until reference has been made to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent.

Canton. 26th February, 1839.

(Signed) Wilkinson Dent, C . Compton, Le Geyt, M. W. Drayner, J. B. Compton, V ger, M. R. Pitcher, Jno. H. Cannan, G Redman, G Daniell, Andrew Jardine, Gabr W. Lesl's P. Collard, J. W. Smith, T. M e, W. Fan-James Matheson, John Slade, M wford Kerr, ning, W. Bell, H. H. Lindsay glis, George W. S. Stackly, A. S. Drysdale, T. Braine, W. Tryer, W. Liv n, T. Jones, ker, Donald N. Elias, A. S. Daniell, John dine, M. A. Matheson, Robert Webster, Day Macleod, S. Humpston, H. Wright, Thos. Fox, James Drayner, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Geo. Woolley, A. F. Croom, E. A. Staple, A. L. Johnston, R. J. Gilman, W. H. Edmonds, L. Just jr., M. Moss, W. H. Foster, R. M. Fraser, Ardaseer Furdonjee, Cooverjee Jeevajee, J. Rustomjee, Dossabhoy Hormusjee, H. Byramjee, W. Thomson, A. MacCulloch, P. Dudgeon, W. cott, R. Strachan, S. E. Pattullo, Stewart Smith, H. Hunter, P. Scott, C. B. Adam, W. Ellis, T. Bemmell, M. MacConochie, R. H. Cox, Thos. E mond, James Tait. Wm. Cragg.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON, Thursday, 13th December, 1838.

INTERDED ENSURING OF A CHINESE AND SERIOUS
RIGHT IN FRONT OF THE
FOREIGN FACTORIES.

Due. 12. 1839.—Between 9 and 10 this morning the whole of the Foreign community owere thrown into commotion by the public preparations made by the Chinese executioner in the square in front of the factories, under the directions of a deputed officer (a captain or major) to strangle a Chinese, found guilty of keeping an opium smoking shop.

The square before the factories was fixed on by H. E. the governor as the place of execution, without any intimation to the hongmer-chants, the only authorised channel of communication with Foreigners; and it is not within the memory of man,—we believe it is not "on record"—that an execution ever took place there.

But H. E., for the sole purpose of insulting and disgracing Foreigners, and to render them hateful in the eyes of the Natives, ordered that this unfortunate being should be put to death in the sight of those with whom H. E. concluded he had been connected in business. The news spread rapidly through the whole body of Foreigners, who began to assemble in order to interrupt such an unprecedented and offensive proceeding. We arrived on the spot about 10 o'clock, when we observed an English gentleman active and boud in his protest against the insult thus offered to all Foreigners, and on the disgrace that would be entailed on them were they to submit to the degradation of allowing their square to be made the Chinese execution ground.

These sentiments were immediately diffused through the assembled Foreigners. The heads of several mercantile houses now arrived, and our numbers increased, for almost every resident. Foreigner in Canton, as well as several commanders of ships with their boat's crews were on the spot where the intended execution was about to take place, which was nearly directly under the American Flag (which had been hauled down by the Consul's orders); and opposite to the Swedish Factory (in which the American Consul resides). The Superintending officer was spoken to, and he consented, without making any reference to the governor, to execute the criminal further off. It the meantine, some of the Foreigners had

the American Consul resides). The Superintending officer was spoken to, and he
consented, without making any reference to the
governor, to execute the criminal further off.
It the meantime, some of the Foreigners had
began rolling up the tent, which was spread out
on the ground, and eventually the whole of the
instruments of execution were carried away by
the Chinese to the beach opposite Mingqua's
hong and Old China Street. The Foreigners,
however, being apprehensive that if they returned to their houses the execution might take
place on that spot—which may also be called
the Square,—insisted that every implement of
execution should be embarked in boats; this
requisition was at length complied with by
the Chinese coolies, and those foreigners, who
had seen the embarkation, returned to the centre
of the square, where most of the other Foreigners
who had been assembled, continued loitering
about, talking together in groups. Up to this
time the assembled Chinese had evidently been
with us; they appeared pleased to see that we
had been determined not to be the witnesses
of the death of their countryman.

Its well known that the lower sort of Chinese, particularly the idle, are curious and prying to a great degree, and two Foreigners cannot stop to exchange a salutation, but they are immediately surrounded closely and unpleasantly by idle lookers on, who press upon their persons in a most annoying manner. This intrusive part of Chinese behaviour however, is not only inflicted on Foreigners; for we have seen at the city gate the Kwangbeep himself surrounded by his retainers, attendants, and troops, in the same uncere monious manner, many of whom were reading over his shoulders the documen be was examining However, this unpleasant crowding gave offence to day, and many of the Foreign indiv duals began to drive the Chinese back with canes, striking some:

Jamque faces et saxa volont.

The immense crowd were several times driven back by a few foreigners, and it was not con-

sidered at this time that any very serious affair would occur. But the crowd increased, and the showers of stones thickened, joined with the usual clamour of the Chinese. About this time Mowqua made his app arance from old China street, and waved to the Poreigness at the Western end of the square to retire; this signal many of them obeyed, which was immediately observed by the multitude, who made a simultaneous rush, hurling showers of stones; those few who had still stood quietly look-ing on were now obliged to follow their retiring companions; it was sauve qui peul, and the door of the imperial hong was choked like the pit door of a Theatre, and about forty Foreigners found refuge in that hong; as the last got in, the crowd, who were close to, sent their missiles through the doorway, and a gentleman received a very severe blow right side of the head, which stunned a time. The door was immediately him for a time. closed, and strongly barricaded. The mob factories, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of officers and the police, many, of whom suffered severely from stones in the melec. The mob.—amongst whom a parcel of vagabond lads were the most active—pulled down the palisades and walls in front of the Swedish, Lungshun, Fungtae, and Imperial hongs, and used the bricks and rails as weapons of attack on the doors, windows and rerandahs of the factories. The panels of the door of the Lungshun hong—the residence of H. M.'s chief superintendent—were completely demolished, and the door forced open, and much of the furniture in the upper rooms injured by the brickbats &c. poured in at the windows; the furniture in many other houses was also considerably damaged.

About 4 O'clock P. M., a looker on, seeing a confederated group of ruffians using one of the pulled up toprails as a battering ram against the door of the residence of H. M.'s Superintendent, and several Chinese on the verandas, they having climbed as high as the second stories, reported the state of affairs to an old and influential resident, and he directly applied in the proper quarter, and the Namhoy magistrate with a detachment of military immediately made his appearance, when the mob were immediately dispersed and left in quiet and peace those houses and people they had so wantonly injured and annoyed; and in ten minutes after the arrival of the troops, the most influential merchants in Canton were in the centre of the square, -butjust before covered with overwhelming masses of all that is villanous and desperate in Canton; we should think there had been at least from seven to eight thousand Chinese in the square.

It was recommended that the military guard should be stationed all night in the front of the factories; to this the Chinese officer consented; and at this moment the picquets, the cooking apparatus—for a Chinese, like an Englishman, likes to fight on a full belly,—and numerous large and painted lanterns, from a picturesque night view in front of the factories.

At present, 7.30 p. m, all is perfectly quiet, all apprehensions are completely dismissed, and confidence is thoroughly restored. We learn that the unfortunate man who was about to suffer death is Hoyew Kung, who dwelt near the Yewlan gate, and kept an opium smokingshop seven or eight vears ago near the Fuhkeen hong. After he was removed from the square, he was immediately strangled at the landing place at the end of Chaouyin street, which is next to Saoqua's hong.

This extreme and cruel punishment has been inflicted in obsticere to the late-imperial orders received from Peking.

The reflections and observations to be made at the close of this eventful day are the following.

the following.

1stly. The local government must have a considerable degree of respect for for-

eigners, notwithstanding its frequent expression of blustering contempt, or the superintending officer would never have allowed his proceedings to be it errupted and stopped by a mere handful or those which it affects so much to despise.

so much to despise.

2ndly. The Foregners should always stand upon their united streigth on all questions concerning their interests and privileges, and they may then always confidently expect the sunc success which has attended this day's endeavours to preserve their own ground on being polluted by such discosting insults.

such disgosting insults.

Brdly. We question much whether the truth will reach the governor, either through his own officers or die hong merchants but we think a strong protest, by the whole body of Foreigner, against lany similar proceedings for the future should be immediately presented to H. E. Advantage should also be taken of the day to obtain permission to enclose the source as it was formerly enclosed.

we forbear, at present, observing on the dreadful fate of the infortunate Hoyew kung. We are told that, farmed by the stricter prohibitions, he some years as transferred his shop to another party; but he local government knows well how select its unfortunate and helyless victim the transfer of his shop probe by necessited the loss or the involvement of his property; or it is also probable that he possessal riches, and was therefore marked as a acrifice to a harsh and cruel law. We have een informed that he was denoted by thee different parties to the gove nor.

Captain Elliot, who was t Whampon, having been informed of the esturbance by a despatch forwarded from funton, immediately mustered the hoats ad crews of the shipping, and arrived in he course of the evening with 120 men; but fortunately their services were not required; yet the Foreign Community must feel grateful to Captain Elliot for his prompt assistance.

Captain Elliot for his prompt as stance.

An reste, and the truth, however bitter, must he told, we cannot best of any martial victory. No! The freigners fled before a mob; unfortunately hey were all split into different groups, without any one to assume the general drection. To prevent another instance of such disgraceful flight, we would recommend that the residents should organize themselves as a sort of militia, their wapons to be eavy butting whips; and there's no doubt that on any future similar occasion they will drive the canaille of Canton, like Scythian Slakes, into the

The foreigners, however, telt perfectly convinced that if they were to open their hong doors and unite they could have driven the crowd, innerse as it was pack, and cleared the square: but this energetic measure was not resorted to for one or two reasons.—Istly, it would most probably have led to loss of life, and a consequiet stoppage of the trade; o. if no Chinese had been actually killed, they would hive brought a corpse or two and swore the neahlad been killed in the affary—and that they would have — to use their own expession—"a golden coffin," 2ndly—Even supposing no Chinese lives had been lost, such a stern termination of the affair would nost probably have led to to their disturbances, and permanent exas, cation, the result of which it is impossible to inticitate, for it is not likely the affair would have ended, as it has happly done, with the fair. We think this furnament therefore the fair would reached to the fair would have ended, as it has happly done, with the fair. We think this furnament therefore a efficient consolation to the Foreigness for the a tring they received; trey there proved the minds had better be let alone, and they bould reacember that the best proved valuar is discretion and a good vetreat better than a had battle.

OPPUM—THREADS OF THE HONO MERCHANTS TO UNBOOF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES—STOPPAGE OF TRADE.

he remark, that great events spring from little sea, is universally allowed to be true; and the ory of the odearne which distracted Canton last k is to be traced to a source, which might be termed culous, did not the passions of avarice and fear ier it hateful.—It appears that the worthy tidewaiter repetty custom house station in front of the Creek has been in the habit of lending himself to t the contraband introduction of all sorts of goods; when, from some cause unknown to us, an interrupto this convenient mode of landing goods occurred, he filly proffered his services to restore the good old m.

out this time the emperor's edicts reached Canton, our friend became alarmed for his own safety he saw that many of his friends had got into o; to save limself, therefore, he caused the very rty he had undertaken to protectito be seized, betrayed his countrymen with whom he had been edted in carrying on this secret traffic, from which terived considerable profit in the shape of fees.

put the governor, the Chamber of Commerce, onsoo, and all Canton on the qui vive; caugues in great requisition, houses were to be pulled and foreigners were to be banished from the I empire!--We think this a pretty good exemtion of the remark we set out with.

threat, however, to pull down our houses, for ours so long as we pay the rent, is rather lous a matter to be treated lightly; and we rought to how that, if carried into execution, ld be a distinct robbery, and a violation of ments.

1914 a treaty was entered into between the local neut and the Select Committee guarantying the illity of the foreign factories. This treaty immedily broken by the hoppo in 1831, when red the Campany's hall and seated himself, of insulf, with his back towards the King's for he night have performed his usiness of toying the Company's garden without entering all: this behaviour stamps the Chinese—the nent efficers at least—as semibarbarians.

Chinese understand perfectly the law of landlord ant: and Howsqua must know that to threaten of Mr. Innes' house is no more justifiable than

to threaten to rob Mr. Innes' treasury: in either case Howqua would be a violater of private property, and in one of confirmed engagements: if an individual breaks the laws in Canton, why does not the government take its own course, instead of cruelly and tyrannically punishing its own people, and breaking its own engagements by involving others in an affair with which they have had nothing to do?—Is there any act more inconsistent with reason, can any proceeding be more absurd as well as unjust?

But there is yet something more to be said on th's matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame worthy parties in this question of river smuggling, which has been practised in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 18 months at least; now it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province, could have been ignorant of the fleet of boats lying at Whampoa; and still no one measure has been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river: a matter as easily managed as to turn your finger in the palm of your hand. What, then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government has given to the river boats an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and of smuggling. Yet when a treacherous tidewaiter betrays his foreign employers (whose employ he had importunately snight) and his own countrymen, the governor rushes headlong into a rash course of conduct, soizing and puvishing innocent people right and left, and insisting upon the retirement of innocent foreigners (we allude to Mr. Talliot of the Firm of Gordon and Talbot, which Firm does not, we believe, trade in opinm). Now governor Loo, in his reply to the petition of the Parsee merchants, dated 27th Sept. 1834, seems to imply that every individual shall hear the consequences of his own acts: for in that reply he said-"Should any one among them (the fo eigners) sow disturbance, and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expellim. Do not cause that all should be involved." (C. R. Sept. 30th 1834). It appears to us, involved." now as then, that this is either a sneer at the want of unity amongst foreigners, or an abandonment of the long sustained principle of responsibility: nevertheless, in the edicts lately issued, the government and the hong merchants seem to implicate the whole foreign community in the offence of one, and that offence not proven.

With reference to the stuppage of the trade, we scarcely think it a subject of regret at present; the teamen will soon be as impatient as the foreign merchant for its renewal.

Rod wich Comend Anova No. 17

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

Tuesday Evening.

The tragedy that was acted yesterday evening in the front of Mingqua's hong was the fulfilment of a threat made by the governor of the two Kwang provinces some three months ago.

Since a deputed officer was impeded by the proceedings of the whole foreign community from disgracing by strangling a Chinese before their doors, facts have been made public proving Tang Tingching guilty of the very crime for which he has not scrupled to sentence a fellow countryman to death; and to order that sentence to be executed.

The first attempt to lower the foreign community in Chinese estimation was made in the centre of the square: Chinese finesse has chosen the front of Mingqua's hong for the scene of their tyranny: but we should not forget that the foreign factories are bounded on the west by the Danish and on the East by the Creek hongs; and also that it is a Chinse law which gives a right of frontage wherever water flows.

The reply the governor will make to our remonstrance will probably be that the execution took place in front of the dwelling

of a native of this empire: if we are satisfied with this explanation-after our flags have been hauled down-a confession of submission and inferiority, which the Chinese government is fond of claiming, but which its has neither the wisdom, skill, nor courage to enforce, the reprentatives of foreign nations, and each individual foreign merchant in China must bow to the terms that heathen manners and customs affix to our names: barbarians we shall be indeed if we shall allow ourselves to be disgraced by the public execution of a man, though perhaps, not innocent before the laws of his country—shares the same crime as his judge, lessened probably by want, certainly by education on his side, increased by afflence and the study of the best writers on the other:-by a conviction how wrong crime is, learnt through a long official life in the public service: the contrast is this: poverty and ignorance may lead to a violation of the laws: riches and knowledge lead but to crime: sophistry may pretend to a defence of the latter, but the fault of the first is not to be pronounced but by his maker.

influent chy

american Trade.

Choo, specially appointed Kwang chow for, we to issues these orders to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and undirectand.

Whereas I (the said Kwang-chow-foo) have just received an edict from their breellencies the Doigh Commissioner Lein, and Vicery Yang to the following effect:

Whereas on the 21" day of the 11"moon of the 19" year of Jasukwang (26" December 1889) the american Superintendent Inow duly he titioned as follows-

I have just now received the bediet of (y. b. dated the 13 day of this moon (19 December 1839) in which it is said, - "Afterwards if any merchant " vefsels come to Canton, let him the said American "Superintendent) examine clearly whether or not "the goods on board are the products of said (Amer. "iean) country, or whether they are the produce "of any English possession, originally shipped " on board for the purpose of coming to Ganton,

" and duly petition the Keun min foo, who wile therewhon give a chop and a pilot to the end that the vefsel may enter port, to. to to." Now I the said american Superintendent) find, that any ships coming afterwards to ban. ton, it will be necessary for me first to examine and then they will be permitted to enter the port, (by this regulation) I shall not be able to escake going backwards and forwards in my own ferson, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time): (I have therefore to beg) that afterwards when any ships of my nation come to Ganton, the said leaptains may give the duly prepared bond that they have brought no opium as exacted by the new law, and that they may request the bleun men foo to give them their chaps and pilots, and first proceed to Whampoo. Wait till they have arrived at Whampoa when I the American Superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not, within or with. out the Ganton waters been conveying largoup for the English ships, when I will give a decla. eation to that effect under my seal of office to Leive as proof.

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any man

Let, so soon as these goods in bringing goods are descharged they pay duty. But our Ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited acticles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the forts of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Ganton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, how. ever that we have received the edict of G.C. "not permitting our ships to go to dingapore, "Malacca, and Manila, there to load eargo, 4. "to," we merchants from afor cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincere. by hope that I. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crofsed over a prodi gious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Ganton, and kind. by concede to us that the ships of our coun. try may go to any market and load eargo for Ganton, giving us thus to earnalittle profit for which we shall feel abundant. ly grateful te. te. te.

Now this coming before us, the Garmifsioner and Viceroy, it behoves us to give the follow. ing asply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vefsels of our country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared "bond and then petition the Keun min foo " to grant the chop and pilot, that the refsels " may proceed to Whampon, waiting till they " arrive there when the said american Superin. * tendent will examine clearly in accordance with " the terms of our estiet, and if the said wefsel has not taken on board any goods for English · refrels within or without the Ladronaislands "in the Canton deas, to transport them to Ganton, "Then the said american Superintendent will "give a chop under his seal of office as proof "of the same," this proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vefsels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched, and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the aforementioned irreg. ularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the Gaptains and Supercargoes must deliver over to the said Hong merchants, to have and to hold and by virtue of which these may seeme their ships. If afterwards it be found out that there ships have been transporting goods (for the lenglish) then ship and eargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American Superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant air cumstances. Just then at this present onoment, the said nation has got three ships viz: Palik [?] Flowloo [?] and Reelectse (?) which arrived at Whampoa on the 20° and 21 "of this moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

Mosto the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to banton for resale this, in itself is not what the laws forbid. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the bn. glish, falsely borrowing your own name to say that you merely tranship them and hoist your flag and dishose of them for them, there fore it is that in our previous edict we did not hermit you to touch at Sing apore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods en coute. What we call taking on board goods en coute, is only pointing to goods trais

Shipped from lenglish vefsels, and not mant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (american) merchants may bonafide themselves buy there for the purpose of bringing or to Gan. ton. Luch goods as these by themselves must necessarily have original invoices and markes to Lerve as proof; let the said american Superinten. dent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the Bri. qual invoice and deliver it to the doong mer. chants who will hand it up to the authorities for inspection and examination! We, the com Mishioner and Vieeroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves, and seeing whether they are old or new-whether they have been laden on board for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said american Su. perintendent must in his turn showale the foreign merchants that they submissively obey The laws of our seavenly Dynasty! Beware! do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing whon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert your. delves to avoid them! Expect them if you dis. obey! We therefore unite the circumstances and

issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said blwang-ehow-foo let him immediate. It is the strong merchants, that they in their turn imprefs them on the said Superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said strong merchants, that they in their turn imprep, it on the said Superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A Special Ediet! Daoukewang 19 year, 11 moon, and 24 day. Ganton, 29 December, 1839. Roe 28 Sept. 12 18.

Canton March 22 " 1829

Vir

I have the honour to in - close you am extra of the Canton Props Containing an Edict addressed to Foregues and the Hong near chants from the Imperial Commissiona, le you may dappose dir The excitement here is great indeed, Life I property is in the hands of this hear and he seems deturned to early out his high handed Measures regardless of botto, he is Cloathed with full and ample powers bringing with him the great seal of the Emperor It is impossible at This moment to say, what will be the result of his meas - ares. You wile notices that he demands every Chest of Opium to be deliver'd up to him that it may be buent, at a meeting, last Evening of forciones augaged in The trade They agreed to give up One Thousand Chests, The Hong Microhants have hopes That this may Saturdy, him accompanied by a pledge that

on any Conditions participate in the Crade of the drug i my own opinion is That nothing short of his fust demand will satisfy him and that every Chest will be given who There are several Ships how . ready for sea, but I hear The government have ordered them ale stopped . There is sevual quand boats stationed in front of The Factores to prevent the egrep of any Joregness. I shall heform you as op partunities Offer of The progress of they buse hes hoping it may be brought to a happy Condusion a Sfeel that it is people to state to you That I have heve engaged in This trade to the amount of a Dollar, The difficulties have attending even a lawfule trade, the danger at ale times under such a government of life and property may offer to the consideration of our Government the property of always

The remainder shall be vent back to India

and that in future that they will not

Resipung a havar your on or about this

The culainty that the recurry of hips will lian to leave how for Singapore has deturned me if propsible to get the yorument stone for the Columbia and show a Claim to Manila as They, Cannot at They time be landed at Macao.

I have the honour, he be been the properties of your Al. Sevento You Not. Sevento

Nohu Forsett

(60. Course)

Deentary of State.

Canton.

Nothing has been rec? fm. fro. H. Grovernor, who fill is on the list as longer for lanton, since 1830 - Mr. Grovernor it is believed has long frie returned how is forwarder in the U. States.

Market Ma

11014.

2. 24 July

Canton Upne 19 1839

Va.

Since of last had the hon -au to addrep you events of great moment have been paping here. and Ling highly mepalant as connected with the Gade of this Country with the Western Kations, I will endeavour to give you a concer account at What has transferred in the last throuth in Confining myself to fact which the Government with feel a deep wheest in us a Continuance of the track under existing commitances is doubtfull ndeed for the penciple which This government is at present endear ourney to act upon that the blood of the impount shall flow for the Evenus of the quelty is too moustrous for any civilized Government to submit to, and unless the action of Soutal gover is made to gette to

Maron an justice we have no queun lee in the stafety of life as property The high I'm preval Comme from deputed by the Emple par to writ This province in the peur now of conceting about generally, and to communiate the probetition of the Open trade reached here to The graf march last a his fust office cal not was the sending faith a prietamation addiction to facuguers calling on Them to Jumes to him youlhwell a true account of all the Openion They held preparetory to a delivery of the same to government to be bount, This unexpected and artitioning call so istounding to all engaged in the teat. fick was not by a dutumonation on Their part to result such injustices to The last, it next attempted to get popopoion of the purou of the Dent. The senior partner in the house of Dent 160, large dealers in the activeles

hearing however in time of the coin -mefreoner purpose he confered him self to his house refusing to go inside The beta unitels his safety was quan - ranteed under the hand of the tomunipiones, which was refused, du ring the progress of this demand the strongert appeal was made to the holder of Open by The Hour Merchant Through the Chamba of Commune to Sunuale a part or the heads of some of the former would be taken of The hext day, two of them appeared at the necting in Chains, their solicelations were usged with such apparent fear of the consequences of a devial That a Thousand Chest, was generously given, hoping that the Comme/scoule would be satisfied with that quan lity, they were however hustaken, and by the offer of The one Thousand Chests the strongest proof was funished him That open was here, a thing which

he could not otherway's have proved, he of cover parented in having the whole of

was stopped on the 22 a day of March and no boats allowed to pap to as-

While the negotiation you the surgedu of the Openin and of the Deut was in progreps Captam Ellet the Butish Superntendent of trade ac - Mud from Macao, an Sunday The 26 of March, humidiately on landing he went to Me Dends house, and ac companied by M. Dont and a few sunds returned Through a large Con -course of China hier to the tate East Sudia Company, hale now vecupica by bapt Elliot. hi a short time Many of the large boats on The Dive 80 in humber with hearly un caqual humber of drualla ones were put

in requesition, and a double line fain -ed from the Eastein to the Western ex George of the square in grout at the Factories, a quard of about fame hum dud hen stationed on the oquaic und probably not less than five Thousand on the Rever, On the follow ing day our bompeadones books and boolis were taken from us, the day after ale The streets leading to The Square with our exception was walled in, and we of course presoners denced all communication with the Shepping at Whampoa a thore in the outer waters and with Mucaoy Capt Elliot the day after his ar chiral issued a Buenta to his county tuen calling on them to surrendu before 6 Oclock on that day, to him for the surice of hu magesty's Government ale the Opium they held pledging his Government for the fragment of The

The same, it was all accordingly sunudu'a to be given ova to the Chaves Government for any purpose they chose I the quantity to be de - livered is liverity thousand two hum and and Eighty Three Chests, balued at light Millions of Dollars, amonge ments has been made by the Commits scange to receive the same & he stepu lates that after one founts of the whole be delivered the surants shall be he turned, after our half he delivered the papage boats he punction to hun to macao, after three fauths be de Lived the hade to be opined, The whole being delivered way thing to proceed as usual. The delivery is. how in progress and wite probably recupy three weeks of time in he addition to the facegoing, the British peredents here had in wanhouses about two hullions how hi Bulish Manufac

tucid goods and botton which he doubt would have been seemed of the descend of the descend had not taken place a The comme prome for a long time puristed in aparting that the americans must hold about the same quantity as the English and reiticalia his threats of punishment to me of it was not furthereth given the but fifteen hundred and factly chot was all the americans held and being but is property was so summediced to the But of summedical to the But of a summedical to the But of a summedical to the But of a summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical to the But of summedical

but the 8" of aprice Me lean Baic The Dutch Consul and me suggest with the Actmon and Me - Many his duch Machants were in biled to meet at the Consoo house. The Swang Chow for The Doonger and hamboy Magistrates, friend a deputed appear there hough much and

The Linguests. & Fouron helapreter, the meeting took place about 9 other In the Evening and after paping through the usual cumonics the Object of The meeting was stated by The Kwang chow for to be the ratification of The Bond required by the Imperial Commessioner The conditions of which were not fully explained to us, but the most prominent feature was and apoint was and to the punes hand of Health to all bulound an american ne Butch Ship that should here if tw borng Openin; and holding, amselves For houselle for the acts of all omigher. The evilina of two. worthless cooler would be sufficient to condema The former and the. Wearing are american or Butch flug by a smugluag befret would bring punishment an ausilaes The gaing of such a Bond was

3 ri course sesested by ale a le demand for the Bond and a refusal on our frant refung a question of such magnetade to our respective govern ments continued for two hours when we were believed by Then begun ing the bond began 12 Oclock . The Collowing day, No fulto holier was taken by us of this, and I detu hered hot to meet Those Officers again except at my bown house - as 8 octock in the Evening of the following day I because a Repage from the Rivary Chow for requesting I would delicet may Government to put a stop to the introduction of Openin into the Empire in american Ships, which I of course apentice to, having reficul selly offered to do to the Evening her beous, and have now in conformity with my promise to ask your attin two to this unfectant question be

belowing, that a heady cooperation on the part of our government with the chinese to supplies this traffick would lead to happy herutts, every thing at this moment himains quet the Imperial Commissioner having your to Macao

on the 25" of much a "letter signed by ale the resident mer Chants here was addressed to his Executing the high Commepione in which they state That the set Mement of the Openin question is left with the representatives of the defluent hatrons. This was unexpect ed in my hait, and it became he ectrary for the to aprime a prower of louise hower delegated by the Government and a responsibility Though hot shuned for from being derend This is explanetory of all my Official acts on

If take the liberty ou of adding the following remarks and suggestions which I think applicable to the existing of tale of Things -In the first proclamation of the Comme piones he states, that he knows all the quelty as well as the good favorgness, Meaning, those, who have and those who have not dealt in Openion, both however are involved in the same punes himent the deprevation of auc sevants The Confinement to am face tones and the desiral of all Commen nication with the shepping and macao added to which another - Threaty that we shall be depresed - of food and water of Their exactions are not completed withe Thore - whom the Government have publickly - acknowledged as here having bear ing aged in the Opinion trade when

departed The purilege of heretings Then families at Macao, an ane quelty because all am foreigners, It is most demakt That they should be brought to discumenate between The uncent and the quelty, but of year this will never be effected short of a lear with some freign hower, The prospect held out by dip June Churce weters for some timo part that the trade would be legalized has encouraged the greathe of the article in India to a great extent and the participation of The buy highest in hower here in the introductions of it into the Empire which is key on a a doubt as Government boats have been daily unplayed in recurring it from the oftation of hipes has led foreigner generally to the Conclusion That the trade could not be so of fensive even to the Emperor hunself

4 Dafe

Enoun to him is

They Government of them Ke is satisfied that he openin is growed in our Country, that the americans ni future will not under any cir como tanes engage in The trade, and having populine peool of Their Wil ilingues on this questions at least) to communicate decet with facign -ers. connection with their strong hopes that our government as well as those of the other western hatrons will unite with them in the entire supprepion of the Openin traffick leads me to the fum belief that should The trade continue This is a favourable moment for the actions of a Comme cial agent to attempt a Communical weaty with them, if this should be found impracticable something, may be done towards a Concellor.

builting abuses that would be builting abused to our trade and sat isfactory, to both contracting puties, I will as a purson will gualified should be selected to treat with this present your ment and that he should be .

Clastic with authority hours a classic with and that he should be.

Suggest the me partane of always keeping on this station a hand face to cheek at once any abuses in the use of an hational flag, by smagles on the coast whereby our trade would be proparative,, far the hesterior generally of our commune and the persons of our citizens, and the persons of our flockades without an experient force of the large frequent force of war and our schooner all fast beptels would be he haded be

adequate for the surce required I have to acknowledge my obligations to bape Ellest for . his offer of protection to my Coun a toymen as fai as he had the howa to do so and tourt that This friendly and honomable conduct will he duly apprecedted by the gor · emment at home april 20" 1834 I have received This day a Communication from the high Imperial: Commepense repeating his demand for The Bond, a populou refusal has been given him, The who hears deturnined that as I have said of alway, confuenced to the Laws of the Empire That I shall not refuse obedience to a town our giving my apent to The execution of my Countrymen without win to form of a trial, my answers to him will continue to be the same, and it

shall resert went to torture, I am prepared to meet his intmost se - verity in

april 28.39 . Received intelique this Evening Beads arrival at Macas May 3 a 39 a report is Curent That the John aldams is below but nothing Culain is May o' gg Order have this day been received from the born - mepione to puncio the papage bouts to run to Macao, and the Theps ready to sail to have their Grand Chape a The strongs derive by those ready to leave the place gives me only a Moment to elow my dispatches I he original are intrasted to me d'rancis 16 Ocers outerengo of the Girand to to trave newy ork princediately on his arread for trashing ton,

he has Obligation himself to

de tain his ship below two days
for boundon Reads disputches
if required

I have the honour to be
with great Respect

your Most Ob, and

buy hum bewant

Thomas

El S. Courul

Sq the Hour US. 60 Nohn Forsyth Secretary of State J. Rec: 28 Lept 1139

Duplicate

The import of Opine in the last, five years has nearly doubled, their probably would have been sold this Season had no intemption to the hade taken place about forty thousand chests in value would Millions of Idlans.

Ediet . to 1

In edict from the Imparial commissioner Den, addressed to the foreign consuls, the Brown and others, communicated by throw, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been re Hookwang, and high imperial commission wived the emperois dearer to repair to landow ake inquiries and act respecting the boss ration to deliver up their opiners, and to get bonds never more to bring it to this coun The said foreign consul throw, the Dutch a Van Basel, and the Sunch consul Loffet, much all have seen and heard these command Now on the 27 instant the foreign merchan of every nation ferescuted an address, declaring hereafter in coming to Canton to trade orders should be gover respective consu to some uspousible head. It is mufany,

therefore, to enjam it on all the said foreign consuls that they severally take up the visines in detail, make clear inquiry in street order, an impare and present complete lists of all the ohum, in order that it may be delivered who other all will be safe and secure. Now the English Chapmintendent, Whist, has sent in his report stating that there are in his profusion so. 285 chests which he is ready to deliver up a, a great minister of state have given my purspicuous reply, This is on woord. The traffic in Opins carried on by the Americans, and other Free chants, has not been less that of the English Why is it therefore, that the said Consuls have not made gut a true statement and delivered it whi to Sommund? Truly this conduct has hen very minist. Wherefore this edict is dispatched to the know about too or Sufest of Cantin); on the weight of it ut him immediately instruct the Hong Muchants Lo convey the same to all the said conside, almos and others, that they may without delay for - have full statements of all the Opinm in the for selsion of the muchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and want till sagreat minister of state, confer with the Governor an being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not consuls conform implicitly to these commands

and make a complete and intere delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be insumbered on me to memorialise the Empero, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there he any promastination in 'dulged, or if the whole he not given up, they will involve themselves in quit, when rependance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Grow, and others, that they may without delay fuefran full statements of all the Opinion in the pop sepion of the merchants of their respective Cour this and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imporial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the Governor and link borner, reserved at the same time with that delived up by the English. Det not the smallest quante be consided. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a com - plete and entire deliving, not only shall the past be forgeren, but it will become nearfray to realise the Empirer and request that muneration may be made . West if there be any provactivation indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in quilt when repentance will be marailing. a Sankwang 19 year, I month, 14 day.

So His Excellency, Sin, Impural Com-

The undersigned, Consul of the United - Otates of america in China, hereby respectful by represents . That he has received this day of Canton your Excellensy's Edict under date of the 28 instant, commanding that all Opinson held by Citizens of the United States should be immediately delivered up to the Chinese Government. Maring, in conformity to this your Excellences command, called on all residents in Canton, being Citizens of the United States to report tome what their they have in their propers - sion, they all declare under their hands that they have none. So Opium is produced in the United States. The Therew which the said me -chants lately had in their forfers wow as Il - gents was all the property of British Subjects, and there fore was sunundered by their as such on the 27 in stant to Charles Elliot Esquire, the Chief Confirmations ent of British trade in China, to be delivered by him to the Chinese Government. The Opium so secondered amounts to One thousand, fire hundred and forty

Seal of Office this twent muth day of March in the year One thousand light hundred and thirty prine.

[Signed] D. M. Serow Med Contact

Rec" 28 Lept.

Edict No. 21

An Edict from Lin, impural commissioned were to the American Consul, Grow, communical ed by Choo pufet of Canton. An official communication has been received from Lin, Sommer of Hookevang and high im - perial Commissiones: it as as follows. On the 16th day of the 2'mouth of the 19" year of Sankwang the so of March 1839, the American This having come before me, the high imperial find that already, before this time, the English Bupernturdent Ellist, presented an ad -dreps, declaring that the opinion belonging to English Butiets, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, and that he had no con - that over the people of other countries not under this - ish rule. This diclaration of Elliots is clear and explicit Now I, the high impirial commission -ex, commanded Grow, the American Consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in riply with this statement, that aheady 1540 Chiefs have but taken and delivered up to Ellist, to be hand -ed over to government. This really is greatly at va

Ministow I send this disputate to the prefet

pretext. I command obidience to the previous in structions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no

that his immediately convey it to the hong own chaints, to be by the hame without of position that describe the said for the above, I forthwith, without and delay transmit it to the said forms consul, theore, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edit.

I. J. January 19 year, 3 month, 16 day.

[March 30 1889.]

Meply to Edict No 2 To his Excellency Sin Imperial Commis - sioner vlve vl States of america in China hereby refusents, that he has received your Excellences Edict of the 30" retimes and now has the honor to while thouts: -tents of his official com as to the 154 obhests of Opium they were Whitish property alt is true as the said shirt to wein all property owned by British Subjects, to deliver to him, The truth of this confirmed by the said Ch - tendant if your Excellency will apply to him under my hand and deal of Office this first day of Spil One (Signed) P. M. Snow

Ediet No. 3. The edict from the imperial commissioner, address sed to the Universal Consul Me Anow Choo prefest of Canton, communicalis this edict to the American Consul Gnow, reserved from his excellency Sin high impural commission er and former of Hookeng; it is as follows. This coming before me, the high commis sioner, Simundiately reply. In his former se - part, the said foreigner stated, that, 1540 blests had been delivered to Ellist, to be by him made over to government. I find in Ellist's address these words; Whatern is not under British rule, the said Deferintendent is unable to control, which is entirely at variance with your statement. To that former seport a clear reply was given, with commands, which are on record. Now again it appears the said foreigner presents an address stating, that the opinion in the care of Americales really was the poper by of British subjects. I find that the English, dering a long period, have continued continually to send their openin hitten for sale. Why should they employ your countrymen to sell it? You are not a tributary of the English, Why then listen to their suggestions? Moreovery Ellis report was made first your afterwards. Franking then that the observe was made over to Ellest, it night not to be included with the 20. 283 chests, it bring impossible to take of the number first reported as English, and make of it hat ought to be given up as Amurcan Opium.

Examining the spirit of your words, there manifestly is a heart to confuse and gloss own the whole business. Effect has now sent Johnstone to the receive ing ships outside to take and deliver up all the him. Som 1500 and odd a hests are not a lay and suffring it be concealed in the visule, no difficulty t. How can this be so respectable as for you gowlelf to deliver it up? Haste, then, and comply. rain, in du come, I give my commands, that a how for this communication is distration -ed to the prefeat, that he may immediately hans mit the same to the bong muchants, to be by them conveyed to the said Cousel, Brow, for his implie it Sidiena. Having usived the above, I immediately has, - unit the Lame to the said Consul Grow, that he nay hasten and obey and according to the repeated ment and deliver who the same, showing and gruf Haite! Haste! A special edict. Jankwang 19 year, I mouth, 23 days . / April 5 1859/

Hetity to Edect Now? To this Brailling Sind Sinfuriae Commissioner to te te I have respectfully to state that the 134 ochests of Chiam were delivered uning the Americans to the British Superintendent hade as British property. This was down before your boulling called on me in a statiment of what Ohim the amusans held. The gurlation you make from the superintendents address that whatever is not under Diles is rule the said der perintendent is unable to control is irue, he could not dimand the surrender of whitesh proper to in the hands of Americans, but circumstant burnintendent to receive the same and he would not usus to do so. Sour Excellency rokes why the English should employ my countrymen to well ohi um for them as we are not betretary to the English. It is the practice in most parts of the world for the subjects or citizens of One Country to employ i of mother in the transaction of communical affairs - this my season sweral English Shihs from England with British goods and from India with Cotton have come consigned to dimercan houses how and it is sometimes the case that American Ships him consigned to English how is. I can only wheat that all my former statements to your Excellency are time in way particular, And your exalling is pleased to inquir of the chief is mintendent you will us doubt ween a confirma tion of the same, in under my hand and sheal of ice this with Lay of April One Than ed P.M.S.

Edict No. 4. (diet Lin high imperial commissioner and Lovernor of Hookwang, Stang a president of the Board of Mar and Goranor of the live provinces Kwa and Kwanger, and En vice president of the Board of Gurow the reas we, the high imperial commissioner, the great august Emperor's mandatory will, to interdict on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumula - ted in the store Ships and make an entire sur - render of it. Now it appears that, in obedience do the during be allowed to bring opium to this country. The deance is aheady passed; and if they shall be capitally purished and the - fricated. indulgently extended. This your statement undowable. But as to the uguest that a

priced of five mouths be allowed to the In dean This, and les months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too Henther it appears that the American Consur Brown, also, has declared that while residing here he always feels obligated to com. - form to the laws of the Empire, and the hereafter the muchants of his country, acti sume to traffic in Spinn. Is seems perfectly proper. West he adds if they my whim to Canton, chevill communice them the productions requestions, requiring themato, return to cheir country," which does not a gree with what is said about acting in ear ity to the laws. For if he announced to the the prohibitory regulations, how con he state with menty ordering them to uture to their own country? Whiteh Consul Van Wasel, also, states that he has received the commands to give bounds in turns like their after the autism of u to Canton, and on exam this year, if any Ships com ahim on bo. Carjo shall be confricated, and the nachis left to suffer death by the las findself that howafter he will more to hi will refight to the great officers of his govern ment, that they may submit the case to their cornege. This is wally in accordance entire what

is required in the bond. But, then, in his aid hip he speaks about the lives of his coun Tymen being involved, which is still in - sistent with what is reasonable. It show by known that this swrity of the celistial confines laws, estending won to capital fre ilment, is only in refume to the trafficion opium. If therfor all the foreignes, in com-pliance with this, never bring any more of - um, then there can be no dion violation of the laws; and how, in that case, can there beary. With refuser to Elliots request, the fund ought to be changed and find at your months for the Indian Ships; and at eight for the durat Ships; at the infination of which periods they must sufam to the new ugala these periods, they presum ofwen, they shall according to the existing law sunlinder it all to the Government but the parties shall be find from punish must and their older eargo from conficcation This will be equitable and fish. again Special and carrest commands an gived in general to all the foreigness that, in as my one a mind respectfully sent miseri. Ithen an homorable commen will be lastingly continued. Let the Le no obstinacy should to their own injury. A spread Edit. Upril 19 "1869. Santing 19 " yr. 3" Tas. 6" day!

If to Edict No. 4

1 of my

Notice to Pilizins of the United States. Un Edist, dated the & 8, Instant; having been this day received by the undersigned from the Imperial Commissioner, though the Lucy Chow for requiring all Opine held by Cetizens of the United States to be delined up, to the Chinese Government; in conformity there to I hereby call on all residents in Canton bring litigens as aforesaid, to render to me by or before moon this day, an account of all Chien in their ledigession, bring the from the citizens of the United States, that Oanton, March 29th 1839. Do D. M. Snow MS. Consul seen by Russellale who havely promise to forward a written whow to the found of the United States within the time above limited. do do I Hot Sint S. S. Kawh Kinsell, Sturgiste

Gordon & Tallot frof Millar

Copy

B. W. Grow Esq. Consul from the United States of America, in China, We have the honor to forward for your information lopy of an address, from the Foreigners of all Mations, to His Excellency the Am - period Commissioner, in reply to His Excellency eys' Edict on the subject of Upine.

Me have the honor to be Copy

Canton, March 25 1839.

To His Welling. The Commissioner

The Foreign Merchants of all la tions in Canton, have received with profound suspect, the Edict of this Excellency the Impire al Commissioner; and now by leave to address his Excellency, having aheady communicated through the Hong Merchants their intention of doing so with the least possible delay. They beg to represent, that being now made fielly aware of the Imperial Commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in Chining the Undersigned Foreigners in Canton, hereby pledge themselves, not to deal in Chiny, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire. Maving now wanted their solimn pledge, they have only further, most respectfully, to state to this Excellency, that, as individual Foreign Muchants, they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and in - portant matters, as this Excellency will embraces, and they trust, this Excellency will approve of their leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the Representatives of their respectivo Nations. Mussellaly For Rawsons & Dent sto James Matheson for D. y Mb. Rustomie himself sporters Saurackson Mustomin

Description of Manager Sommer Surveyor

Kee with lemial Snows Hig Dopy Proclamation to the Foreigners of all Nations. Choo, Kwang chow for se or proclaims to the Arng Merchants for their full information. following official communication we dated the 13' day of the I would has just been usered wing polition. Here follows copy of pulition. before me the Commissioner it appears petition that in obedience to my commands they dare no longer traffic in opinion. - atheir remential obedience is this manifested . They also carnestly interat that as my will volves such important and hea will direct the Superintendents and Consuls of their several nations to manage the business Now as respects the delivering who the opium the Superintendent Ellist has to -day handed wh a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opinion, and I the come indu course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct what when the must wait till I fix a day for we Ellet therefore there is no recasion for my a - gain issuing my instructions, but the Consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are and their mames and Suriames, to as to enable me to act according and issue

This Edicat is now issued to the kiving chow for, for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith sind a uply with in shoultons to the Hong Mushault to transmit copies of it to the foreigness of all nations for their information and obedience, and we had same - a should be this of uniting the circum stances essent this Edict on weekt of it let the said foreign thusbands in obedience there has forthwith state in a clear petition, the name and summers of the longues To not office - a special Edicat.

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king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10/cents, each number.

CANTON REGISTER.

- " The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
- " press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
- " will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12.

Calc Bon

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1839.

NO. 13. 30 PRICE (

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

		LATE	ST CATES.		
gland States		Nov. Oct.	Singapore -		Feby.
cutta nbav	25th	Jany.	Manila Austral-Asia	5th	March Oct.
dras		Oct.	11100100 110,00		

ARRIVED.—Belhaves, Crawford, from Calcutta.
Hannah, Jardine, Carnafic Laird, from Bombiy.
Talbot, (Am.) Story, from New York and Bulavia.
Syed Khan, Ovenstone, from Singapore and Calcutta.
SAILED.—Omega, Hilbert, for New York.
PASSENGERS.— (Omitted last week.)—Per
Viscoury Melbourks, J. M. Smith, Esg. Miss Congrave,
Miss Harriet Elliot, Master Hugh Elliot, and two

EDICT.

EDICT.

PROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Lin, high imperial Commissioner, director of the board of War, and governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of gaarding against contraband commodities, that rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year of Keaking (1816), an imperial edict,—"real-tering the 'Hong merchants responsible for the ascertainment of the question, whether or not any foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of hers of bring, for the rejection of the driving of her back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each accasion of a foreign vessel twing the port, the said Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break batk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and 5 ling with its poisonous influence the whole compire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hitcher have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforeland and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their charged.

that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing once, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to "shut the sars whilst the jingling bell is being stolen"—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man to guard his houre at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare at these had been no furf. It this would not excused as any object to the first and there would? The regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said. Hong merchants, and hytherman result the foreigness as residences; the hong merchants and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants, and the "Macheen" (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hong merchants have dealings. Yet for more han ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that as not given bills, nor a "Macheen" that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman or other workman that has rot had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses, for carrying the order, would pass in and out of the foreign resudences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The shroffs, and Hong merchants coolies, and terriers, of all grades, would in the daytime openity go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong merchants, aver that they have hear day as seen nothing of all this? I Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them

when they assert that they have had no secretshare in he matter?

when they assert that they have had no secretishare in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, whon the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several hong merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sate to the foreigners for patronae, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that [a party in] the Tungyu hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the hong merchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of this misconduct and subversion of what is right and lifting. What aspose of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct of probationary hong merchants, who have shown the example of such artful demeanor, and l'art he orizinal merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degrad tion: yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration that the tot on the total and read on the total of the start on your father or on your

merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation: yet all owe are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard it mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the c-bastial court; and that if some dut they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing of the custom houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for; and what then will there be for you?

They, regardles of the rich favors wherewith they are imbared by the court, take deprayed natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the hong merchants regarding foreign siffairs, they turn about for wave in which to gloze over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how happens it, that among the hong merchants where have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of move? It is clear that these four words 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is not being yet more extraordinary. These Hong merchants, sheltering thenselves under a memorial of a former Superin

with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the whole matter.

With regard too to foreigners, such as Jardine and others, who have been in the habit of selling opium,—all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still strennously defended them. Such language as this was used: 'that when it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken or orders given, punishment would then be willingly submitted to! Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment should or should not, be inflicted?

Again, the opium on board Innes' vessol was serized within the river, showing that the bonds given even for vessels that have entered the port_have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage bonts, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of gunoowder, have been the consequence. If you say these things were without your knowledge, of what have then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, deth is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a periol of several years past, by exportation beyond sea, has been not less than some burdreds of millions. The imperial commands have been repeatedly received, in reference to the impurtation of opium and exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of received, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong merchants have continued in the same course of filthy and disgrace-fall conduct, to the ggest indigingtion and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner, in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong merchants, let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government, all the myriads of chests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also dalled on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly, declaring that henceforth tile; will never venture to bring opium, and that if any should again be brought, upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall immediately suffer execution

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the honble Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of an Edit we have just received from H, F, the Hoppo commanding that, during the form of the commanding that the state of the commanding that the state of the commanding that the state of the commanding that the state of the commanding that the state of the commitments remain.

The Hope Meacuary.

THE HONG MERCHANTS.

The Hove Merchants.

E D I C. T.

Yu, Hoppo Sc. Sc. proclaims to the Hongmerchants for their full information.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton and while the consequences of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this Ediet to the Hongmerchants. On receipt of it let them instantly communicate to the foreigners its purport for their information and obedience. For the present they must not petition for leave to go down to Macao.—Do not opp se—a special ediet. March 19th 1839.

Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

Correspondence concerning the licensed passage boat Snipe.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the Hon mable Chamber of

Companerie, &c. &c. A respectful communication.

We beg to exclose copies of two responrive edicts which we have just received from H. E. the hoppo, and to which please

give your attention.

We also request you will inform us, as soon as possild, to whom the goods (on board the Snipe) belong, where and by whom they were shipped and whither they were being conveyed wher seized, that we may be enabled to report same to the hoppo, who commands that the boat shall be bright up and wit till he is pleased to direct a Wei yeen (deputed office) to superint and her sect action by being broken as

It is for this we write, and with compli-

ments remain,

To B Hove Merchants.

S. FEARON Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

RRULYOF

Yu, collector of customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., to the hong merchants, who state that the snuggled tea, sugar-candy, &c., seized on board the Snipe, had been transhipped at Whampoa and brought

Let the sai goods he sold according to Let the sai goods he sold according to law, and their praceeds confiscated to go vernment. Let the bost which is called the licensed heat \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 5," and which is now aground at Whomp on he forthwith brought up to Canton by the hong merchants, who must report the some to me, that I may require the configuration of diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to diameter an efficiency to the control of the contr request the seemor to depute an officer to accompany an efficir from my department to superintend the breaking up of the boat.

Let this o der he made known to the Chamber of Commerce for its information and obedience. Let the hongmerchants and linguists strictly question the said foreigner Peirce as to whom the smug gled goods belong, where they were shipped, and whither destined-do not allow the that I may set accordingly. If you presume to gloss over the matter in the slightest degree, truly your punishment shall not be trifling, I will not indulge you !- 19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day. March 18th, 1839.

S. FEARON Chinese In e preter G. C. C.

To Mr. Wetmare and the other gentlemen of the Honourable Chamber of

Commerce, &c. &c. A respectful communication.

We beg to hand you a copy of an edict we have just received from H. E. the Collector of Castoms requesting your at tention and obedience thereto.

His Exce long bus received a communito Britis for the start of the breaking up of the Sni to Start of the breaking up of the Sni to Start of the breaking up of the Sni to Start of the breaking up of the Sni to Start of the Britis for the Sni to Start of the British o

THE HONG MERCHANTS. March 22nd, 1859.

Yu, Collector of Customs &c. &c., at the Port of Canton, proclains to the hong merchants for their tall information.

Respecting Pierce's boat, which was soized at the Bogue for attempting to snuggle t a &c. out of the iver, I before commanded the hong merchants to bring her up to Canton with all dispatch, that on their reporting her arrival I might depute an officer to accompany one from the governor's of-fice to superintend the breaking up of the boat-I have now received a communica-

tion from H. E. the governor, informing me that he has commanded the Kwangchowhee and the Namboy rune to accompany in person un officer from the custon house to proceed on board of her and superintend

her being broken up, and to report same.
On receipts of this I, the hoppo, besides commanding an officer to hold himself in readiness to obey, also issue an edict to you hing merchants, for your information and instant obedience. Forthwith bring up to Cunton the licenced boat No. 5., belonging to Pierce, that she my be broken up.

Hastel Hastel A special edict. Tuen-

kwang 2nd month 7th day. March 21st 1839. True Translation S. FEARON

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Letter acknowledging receipt of the Imperial envoy's proclamation. General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, Marah 21st, 1839.

To the Hong merchants.

Gentlemen,
We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the proclamation issued to all Foreigners by the Imperial commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by this Cham-ber, and they have had a meeting this morn-ing of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairman, to report to you as fol-

" That the communications made by the " commissioner of the Imperial will are of " such vital importance, and involve such ", complicated interests, that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest de-"liberation, and that a committee should "now there're be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible period. That in the mean time a deputation from this meeting do wait upon the hong merchants to state to them what has been done, who may at the same time state, that there is an almost unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents " of Canton having no connexion with the " opium traffic

It affords me great sitisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the resolution of the Chamber, a committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at case.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient,

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

Monday, 18th March.—Late at night Mr. Thom was requested by Howqui to go to his hong and translate the proclamation to Foreigners, this day issued by H E. the imperial commissioner extraordinary and plenipoten-

This essential a rvice was so speedily don by Mr. Thom, that a translation was red to Foreigners on Tuesday Morning and pub ished in our supplemental columns on Tuesday evening. On the evening of Tuesday the hong merchants requested the attendance of the British and American m rchants; and in compliance with this requisition about six or eight Foreign merchants proceeded to the Consoo house, where they were informed by the hongmerchants that if the imperial commissioner's edict was not literally complied with on the next day, two of their number would lose their heads.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH .- In the course of

the day various rumonrs were uffoat respecting the quantity of opiom with which the Kwang chow for would be satisfied, but no event of any particular interest occurred.

TRUBEDAY, 21st MARCH, 1839.—A general meeting of the members of the General Chamber of Commerce, convened by public circular, was held this day at 10 o'clock, when a very full meeting assembled, and proceeded to take into consideration the proclamation addressed to the Foreigners of all nations by H. E., the imperial commissioner, Lin.

As we write this article on the 26th of the month; and as events have rapidly succeeded each other since our last week's issue, we shall detail them, as far and as minutely as we consider prudent under all the existing circumstances and peculiar situation of all Foreigners in Canton, in the method of a daily journal.

the existing circumstances and pecunial microalism of all Foreigners in Canton, in the method of a daily journal.

To begin, then, with the proceedings of the General meeting, convened and held as above stated, we forbear at present in submitting to the public the different opinions expressed by various members, as to the most expedient course for Foreigners to pursue, with reference to the commands of H. E's proclamation. But we hope that we shall swon be able, under more auspicious appearances and circumstances, to submit a full report of what then and has since occurred.

The result of the meeting, after the rejection of an address drawn up on the previous night by the Chairm man and Deputy Chairm in, conjointly, by a m jorily of eleven, we she adoption of the following letter to the hongmerchants, to be conveyed to them by a demutation of members of the Chaimber. ****

Thursday night and Friddy Morning. 21st And 22nd Margin.—About 10 p. m. on Wednesday night, the whole body of the hongmerchants attended at the chamber, and an extraordinary meeting of the General Chamber we convened to receive them.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of an interview with the hongmerchants. The resolution and

been called in consequence of an interview with the hongmerchants. The resolution and letter of the meeting this morning had been presented by them to the Yumah: (Canton dialect), whom nothing would satisfy but the giving up a certain quantity of opium; if this was not complied with, he had announced his determination to sit in judgment on the hong merchants in the morning the ques on now to the meeting would be whether the resolution of this morning should b. adhered to.

On the suggestion of a member, two members On the suggestion of a member, two members-were requested to go to the hong merchants, and ascertain from whom they had had this com-munication, and if they had seen the Yumehi himself in presenting the Chamber's let er. On the return of this deputation they reported that they had seen the merchants, who had solemnly declared they had seen H. E., and that the compunication was free him. the communication was from him beyond a doubt, and that unless some opium was given up they felt assured two of them would be believed in the morning!

The question was then put as d carried that the hong merchants should be sent for to appear personally and a member and the interpreter were requested to convey to them the wishes

of the meeting.

In a short time the following hong merchants arrived:—Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkeequa, Samqua, senior, and junior, Poonhoyqua, Mingqua, Gowqua, Saoqua, Yetuck Fontai, Kingqua, and the following enquiries were made and replied to.

Q. What took place dari g the interview with the commissioner ? A .- We took the words ol your letter to him, and he gave them to the Kwang chow foo to examine; on hearing them read, he said you were trifling with the hong merchants but you should not do so with him; merchants but you should not do so with him; he declared that if opium was not delivered up he should be of the Consoo house tomorrow at 10. and than he would show what we would not we decline, for the present, recording in our

columns the conversation that ensued.

FRIDAY, 22ND.—In the course of the day it was rumoured and correctly ascertained, that the imperial commissioner had sent for two cooks, acquainted with the Almanach des Gourmonds of Foreigners, and a comprador, who understood the minagement of their menage: the consequent report was that H. E. would demand hostages from the foreigners, whom, as clearly appears from H. E's. previous preparation for the pleasantly passing of those hours which have been called by some philosophers the happeas of human life, it

THE CANTON REGISTER

is his H, E's. intention to treat after the manner and style of the Directorial dinners at the Albion in Leadenhall Street.

The rumours of the quantity of opium required to be delivered up still continued, & the number of four thousand chests was mentioned. In the course of the day Mr. Deut had been prevailed upon by the representations of the hongmerchants to promise to go inside the city tomorrow in obedience to the wishes of the imperial commissioner; but when the treatment of Mr. Flint, and other acts of treachery on the part of the Chinese government, had been brought to Mr. Dent's recollection, he declined entering the city, except under a safe conduct granted by the commissioner himself, the only irresponsible officer at present in Canton.

SACURDAY, 23RD. - This morning about 10 o'clo. s. Howara and Mowana, and other of the hongmer hants, all without their official buttons and the two first having a loose iron chain thrown over their heads and resting on their shoulders, repaired to Mr. Dent's house, & stated that unless Mr. Dent obeyed the commissioner's summons and went into the city in the course of the day, two of their number (meaning Hovqua and Mowqua) would be beheaded before night. Mr. Deut adhered to his refusal for the reasons given above. It was then proposed that a public meeting of all foreigners should be immediately convened in the hall of the British consulate: but Mr. Johnston, the second Superinten lent, refused to admit Howqua and Mowqua, in their present degraded and felonious condition, within the hall; the meeting was accordingly held in the Chamber of Commerce, when Howqua, after pointing to his buttonless cap and the chain round his neck, stated directly that if Mr. Dent did not go into the city, for the purpose of being examined by the commissioner, in-mediately, they would most assuredly be be-

The chairman then told Howqua that the chamber had beard and understood his communication through the interpreter, but that the Chamber, being established for commercial purposes only, had no controll or influence over Mr. Dent in a question of this nature. Howqua asked what was the use of a Chamber if it could not declare the general sense of its members; and all that they, the hongmerchants, wished the chamber to declare was whether Mr Dat or themselves had reason on their s parate sides in the present question; and whether. when their lives were at stake, mere doubt and punctific should not give way to such serious considerations. The book of the regulations for the government of the chamber was then produced, and the 19th article explained to Howqua, which provides that "the committee of arbitration on no oc-casion shall proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the committee. Upon this Howqua proposed that all present should proceed to Mr. Dent's factory, which proposal was universally assented to.

was being held at the Chamber, several reign merchants were in verbal comunication with the Kwangchow Foo at the onsoo house; and when they left, it, Mr.
orrison was retained a prisoner at large
about two hours, until his liberation was
plied for by Mr. Johnston, and forthwith

When all parties had arrived at Mr. Dent's se the foreigners went upstairs, leaving hougmerchants in the office with two or e of the members of the Chamber of It was then distinctly and solmerce. ly put to the foreigners present whether Dent should proceed inside the city ot under the protection of the commis-

sioner's own choo and seal and the universal answer was-No! This answer was communicated to the hongmerchants. Presently a Weiguen, i. e. un officer specially deputed for the occasion, accompanied by the Namhoy Yune, came to Mr. Dent's office. Mr. Dent, and his interpreter, Mr. Thom, with all the foreigners immediately attended him. This officer particularly impressed on Mr. Dent that in coming to his house he had gone beyond his orders, which were imperative that he should bring Mr. Dent before the commissioner this day. Many appeals were made to Mr. Dent's feelings; but the officers was informed that Mr. Dent was not acting from contumacy in declining to obey the commissioner's orders to go before him, that he had the most profound respect for the commissioner and his high office, and felt most particularly grateful to himself (the Weiyuen) personally for the kindness and consideration be had evinced in coming to his house, and for the polite manner in which he had delivered his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the foreigners. that, without the commission r's own safe conduct, he shauld not go into the city, unless taken out of his own house by force, in which case no resistance would be mide Mr. Dent thea retired.

The conversation was much prolonged, and Mr. Dent waited upon the Weignen, at his own request, a second time, but with the same result.

The Weignen then declared he would pass the night in Mr. Dent's house, and never leave it except with him.

At last it was proposed by the Weiyuen that Mr. Inglis, the second partner in the firm of Messrs. Dent & Co. should go to the Consoo house, and deliver in person Mr. Dent's refusal to the Kwang chow foo. This proposal was readily agreed to, and Mr Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Gray Thom, Fearon, and Slade proceeded to the Conson house.

After Mr, Dent's refusal had been com minicate I by Mr. Inglis to the Kwang chow Foo, that officer proposed that he should go into the city, and deliver the refusal to the commissioner: this proposal was also as readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Fearon, and Slade-Mr. Gray having been persuaded to remain behind,—went with the linguists through the Choolan gate into the city, and were conducted to the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven; at first they seated the uselves in the open court, but were soon conducted to the private apartments of the priests, and served with tea and sweetmeats. After some time the treasurer, judge, salt commissioner, and grain inspector, made their appearance. These officers seated their appearance. These officers seated themselves in front on a line with and close to each other, while the Kwangchow Foo & Weignen sat on a side beach. Previous to the arrival of these superior officers Mr. Inglis and his friends had been shown to a bamboo settee in a gallery round an outer court .- Mr. Thom was first sent for, when

Moring questions wern asked him. "Wnat is your name, country &c. Wny does not Mr. Dent come?" Mr. Thom replied "that all the foreigners thought Mr. Dent would be detained, and therefore they would not allow him." "Detain him or not, he is guilty of showing the greatest disrespect for not obeying the commands from the high commissioner." Mr. Thom said, 'that Mr. Dent had not the most distant intention of showing any disrespect; that this question was one of the utmost importance; that Mr. Dent and his countrymen were all of opinion, and under the apprehension, the high commissioner wished to detain Mr. Dent until a certain quantity of opium be confiscated, as they had heard it reported

the high commissioner imagined Mr. Dent had 6000 chests of opium." The judge observel "that this is no report but a cetainty; that the high commissioner's eves are very sharp and his ears very long; that he knows Dent to be a great merchant and a very large capitalist, and that he has resiled in China many years; that the high commissioner held positive orders from the emperor to put down the opium trade, and that he wished to admonish Mr. Dent, and also to enquire into the nature of his business; that Mr. Dent must be confronted with the high commissioner; that if he did not consent, he should be dragged out of his house by force; and, consequently, the high commissioner would most assuredly kill him." One of the officers remarked "that if Dent would willingly come and see the high commissioner the trade would be re opened.

Nearly the same questions and observa-tions were made to Mr. Inglishand Messrs. Fearon and Slade.

. When the examination was over the tressurer sent out a present of four pieces fred silk and two jars of w.n., and the party were conducted back to the Consoo house, guarded by a detachment of the Kwangkeep's troops carrying many lanterus, and from thence to Mr. Dent's house, were they arrived about nine o'clock.

SUNDAY, 21TH MARCH.observed to Howqua on Sunday morning that that day was conserrated to religious orship b Europeans, he gladly avaite thimself of the fact, as so much more time would Eury in the be gained for deliberation. morning copies of the fellowing circular reached Canton.

> CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having reseived information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons or the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, has now to require that all the ships of Her Mijesty's subjects: at the outer anchorages should proceed forth with to Hong Kong and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every ct of aggression upod the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of captain Blake of H.

M.'s Sloop Larne, captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the shps in a posture of defence, and in the absence of caption Parry, that duty will decolve on captain Wallace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons herein charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British life & property.

Given under my hard seal of office, at Macao, this twenty my of March, seal of office, at Macao, this twenty my of March, since the Superintendent of the trade.

of British Subjects in China.

six and seven Ρ. Between captain Elliot landed at the steps of the British consulte, from a boat belonging to H. M.'s sloop Larne. Captain Elliot had arrived at the fort below in H. M.'s cutter, Louisa. Some of the government boats pulled after him, ap-parently in chace; the gates, however, were were immediately unlocked and thrown wide open by the Chinese porter, which gae captain Elliot free ingress to the

Captain Elliot, after giving orders to

hoist the Braise flag-qud as the Union jack could us . . . found at the moment, the boat's course was hoisted, and has since continued flow, -gave verbal notice of an nonediare oblice meeting of all foreigners, and then proceeded attended by many of his consequence and others, and a ground of Chicrowd of Chinese, whose insatiate curiosity was attracted by the full uniform of a post captain, to M. Delt's factory in the Powcaptain, to M. Dept stactory in the 1 ow-shong hong, whente in a few minutes he returned, accomplished by M. Dent, to the British Conselate, and immediately held the meeting he hid summored, and read the following notice.

Prome North E. British Subjects. L. S. Mar o 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved the Undersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects has he is without confidence in the justice and re-detation of the provincial

The dangerous in precedented, and unexplained circumstan . of a public execution before the Factories t Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and pt perty, and total disregard of the honor and denity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in the equare; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other recently. and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the con. da.id of the provincial goverment, that in the posent posture of affairs the Fer igners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Center (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and in table preliminary); and lastly, the threatenin application, and all the most general application, and dark and violent characteristics.

Holding it, therefore impossible to maintain continued peacefuli ecourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till defin te and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the most and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith dechard passports for all such of Her Majesty's suljec's as may think fit to proceed outside, whath the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such diff, hereafter to be made

And he has to c gasel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," and "George the 4th." or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conneved to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed dec-Chinese subjects, Section with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceeding of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the

Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged to it afford Her Majesty's subjects resident to e. very protection in its power so long at shall be pursuing no course of traffic at in the limits of the settlepower so long course of traffic at in the limits of the settlement at variance to like the last of the settlement at variance to like to warn. Her Manual last of the settlement at variance last of like to last of the settlement l Jesty's subjects in the restrong measures as it may be necessary to on the part of Her than the present second nucl.

be prejudiced by their Caulon (beyond the their own responsiperiod now fixe. bility, or without ich - guarantees from the Undersigned.

give notice that if the And he has for paraports shall of all for more than three days, from the creach the province to the con-. . I his application shall e remnent, he will be hat it is their purpose s Subjects as hostages; to detain all Her and to encesto atimidate them into un en terms, by the restraint easu is of melt persons as violence upon their lives or property. merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.
The Undersigned, in conclusion, most res-

pecifully submits these observations to the atrespective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on thus and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion, that he can be useful to them. he feels

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.
(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintenden of the Trade of British subjects in China.

It now only remains to be observed that on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, the native servants were directed to leave the foreign factories, and the natives were forbidden to sell them food of any kind. The coolies of the different hongs, armed with shields, spears, swords, and staves, as well as a detachment of roops, occupied the square and guarded the doors of the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dent. All the chopboats, usu-ally employed for carrying teas to the ships, are mooded head and stern in the river from the East to the West extremes of the foreign fac-East to the West extremes of the foreign fac-teries, whilst closer in shore there are two tiers of smaller hoats used, we believe, for transporting troops. In the course of Monday night a boat belonging to the George 4th, which had been hauled up high and dry in front of the Creck hong, was taken possession of by the Chinese, and on Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, several of the sail-ing and rowing boats, belonging to the foreiing and rowing boats, belonging to the foreigners, were, by the hongmerchant's orders, hauled into the middle of the square, and turned bottom up. The troops and coolies have crected bamboo sheds to protect themselves

from the sun, which shows a wise attention to their own comforts.

Wednesday 27th — We have delayed our issue until to day for the purpose of watching events. As the British Superintendent is now in correspondence with the government, we forbear making any remarks on the present posi-tion of foreign affairs and foreigners in Canton; but beg to refer our readers to the Public No-tice issued at 6 o'clock this morning. With this evening will end the three days alluded to in captain Elliot's notice read and published

on Sunday evening.
It is reported in Carton that all communication between the shore and shipping at Whampoa is prevented by the authorities; for the rest, things are dull enough—on dine neanmoins.

Before going to Press, we beg to re-ord that the health of the young and lovely Queen of England has been drunk, in flowing cups, as II. M, being at the present moment the largest holder of opium on record. Whether H. E, Lin holder of opium on record. Whether H. E, Lin will be juclined to ask for admission into such a rich and respectable firm, time will show.

Public Notice to British Subjects. I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprivad of our corvente, and out off frequent intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honble officers to deliver over into his hands all the

opium held by the people of my country.
Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus
constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do bereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majes!y's government enjoin and require

all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective controul: and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: AND to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Soperintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

AND it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

> CHARLES ELLIOT. (Signed) Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China,

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.

> Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Yu Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton proclaims to the Hong Merchanis for their full information.

During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the Opium traffickers are in operation, all Ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the Port without their Grandchops.

The Theresh of Mesca has been communicate to their The Tungche of Macao has been commanded to torbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On

the pilots (going on board.)
Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day, March 26th, 1839. S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

The shortest passage on record from China to this port is, we believe, that made by the Sultana which arrived here on the 2nd instant, as reported in our last week's shipping list, having accomplished the distance, from leaving the land in China to the anchorage

fext shortest we have heard of is that of therib made by the Earl of Bulcarras in 5 days and 17 hours.—The Singapore Free Press, 14th February, 1839.

MARBIED,—At Oahu, Sandwich Island on the 9th of October, 1838, at the British Consulat Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor Nied to Richard Chalton, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty Cousul at that place.

DIED ... At Butnagherry, on the 19th Decemon his way to Bombay, Mr. Thomas. Green, late Ch Office r of the late Bark Ruby.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

relating to the demand and surrender of Opium. March and April, 1839.

Proctamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, II. E. Lin.

Lin, a high officer of the Chinese empire, now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and priceroy of Hoo Kwaug, hereby proclaims to the foreguers of every nation, that the may thoroughly know and understand.

And understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits: therefore it is that your ships which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. Your import goods, no neatter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under beaven you can find such another profit-vielding market as this is! Our great Chinese lengeror views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and become, as it were, steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more? Morcover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of gridge on our part? never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your uneatable opium and bring it to our central land, cheating people out of their substance, and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the nujust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation; this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon.

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the sycee leaked out as the optim rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the cvil must be completely and entirely done away with.

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death; and it is also in agitation whether or not-to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law; and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside ought in reason to submit to our statutes, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy, reside in Fokien, on the borders of the sea, & thoroughly inderstand all the arts and ingenious devices of you foreigners in all their hearings; so it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer, who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions, to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts, and for takings measures with irresponsible authority to prevent the further influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgment on your re-iterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium,—then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but remembering that ye are foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you without previous instructive warming.

find that ye have sow anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention isto dispose of them clandestinely, out ye remember not how strict we are in making aptures at this port; how, then, will ye find copile who will convey it for you any more?—tynd seizure being made with equal severity troughout every province of the empire, what

other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opinin is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresce?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with dne respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opinion in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off it's power of doing mischief: a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly—that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium: should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life, ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the word "good feith." If, then, you will readily do as I ain commanding you; i.e. take that opium which has already come and deliver every, atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land; this, then, may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and fooynen that we may conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and after this your trade may go on the same as ever. Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honors; can any thing be more respectable than this?—But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten; then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness—and tenderness the—men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall imm

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of optim cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end

(anglice), to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient ulterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of oase? I the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many?

In reference to those vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hongs and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium, I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners, and compel them to deliver up their opium, those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are the good foreigners, and I, the imperial envoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguishing mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace or honor, are in your hands! It is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hongmerchants to go to your factories, and explain the matter to you; and I have limited three days within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly-prepared bond afore-mentioned.

Wait till I have consulated the vicercy and fooyuen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation, which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day.—18th March, 1839.

Circular to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received informaton that Her Majesty's subjects are detainformaton that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, has now to require that all the ships of Her Mejesty's subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of captain Blake, of H. M's. Sloop Larne, captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of captain Parry, that duty will devolve on captain Wallace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons herein charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British life and property.

Given under my fand and seal of office, at Macao, this twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

Public Notice to British Subjects. L. S.

Macao, 23rd March, 1839. The considerations that have moved the un dersigned, to give public notice to all Her Ma-'s Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are :-

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution be-fore the Factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual as-semblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the commend of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the Foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declarad war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent cha-

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make imnecliate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," and "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conneyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's subjects resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire.

Aud he has most especially to warn Her Ma-jesty's subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further notice majesty's government, without intriner notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose

to detain all Her Majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into un-suitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by fies of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the atpectfully submits these observations to the at-tention of all foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most their own dutaties of the chose, but has especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

CHARLES ELLIOT. (Signed)

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the Merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint) have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the hobble officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country. held by the people of my country.

the honble officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's sovernment end in an accordance of the service of Her said Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective controut; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: And to forward to me without delay a scaled list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering, the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

And it is specially to be understood that proof of

AND it is specially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand

eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in

CHARLES ELLIOT. (Signed) Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the rear vants shall be restored after one fourthern the whole be delivered, the passage boats has some ted to run after one half be delivered, the some opened after three fourths be delivered. every thing to proceed as usual after the whol-be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of

severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national charracte, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community through-

out these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom instinct of the property the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government. CHARLES ELLIOT,

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton Register office. 3rd April, 1839

Proclamatian to the foreigners of all Nations.

Choo, KwangChowFoo &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information

The following official communication has been received from Lin the imperial—commissioner &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition,

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Evellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now begleave respectfully to address his excellency, having already communicated, through the hong merchants, their intention of doing so with theleast possible delay.

They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

Canton, 25th March, 1829.

This coming before to the commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has to day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects bliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as so enable me to act accordingly and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Awang-Chow Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hongmerchants to transmit copies of it to the foreign result of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same, A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and arranges of the consuls. Donot oppose. A special Edict. March 27th 1839.

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THE

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CANTON REGISTER.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.

Per Annum \$16 payable quarterly.

Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.

Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.

Register Per Annum \$12 payable quarterly.

Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.

Do. do. 3 months 41 do. do. in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS In the Cantin Register. Vessels for freight &c Advertisement, each inser in h. 1 do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents. do. Continued for 3 n o the,.....

VOL. 12.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1839.

NO. 14.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES,							
England U. States			Singapore Java		Feby. Jany.		
Calcutta	25th	Jany.	Manila .	5th	March		
Bombay Madras		Jan y. Oct.	Austral-Asia	8th	Oct.		

ARRIVED. - 24th March. -, from Java and Manila. NANTASKETS, (Am.) from Boston.

We hear that several other ships have arrived and are at anchor in Macao roads, where it is reported upwards of thirty sail are lying.

MANILA .- Don Andres Garcia Camba, MANIA.—Don Andres Garcia Camba, tate governor of Manila, was to leave that island for Cadiz on the 10th ulto., in the Spanish ship Nueva Victoria, the late English ship Victory.

The British ships Earl Grey and James Patters in were loading (4th March) at £4.10s. dead weight, and £4. for hemp,

50 cubic feet. Exchange on London 4s. , at which rate some American paper had been negotiated.

WEDNESDAY 26TH MARCH, 1839.—To com-plete our hebdomadal Journal, we commence from the day following our usual day of publication, although the public notice to British Subjects, the hoppo's proclamation, and the few remarks under this date, were published in our last number.

Au reste, we beg to refer our readers to the various documents published by H. E. the high commissioner, which are a ranged according to their dates, after the Journal.

their dates, after the Journal.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, Charles Flitor, Chief Superinterslent of the Trade on British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the Merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at fiberty so that Emight act without restraint) have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honble officers to deliver into his hands all the opium hold by the people of my country.

Commissioner issued directly to me under the seeds of the honble officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now 1, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weights causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the rovernment of Chin. of all the onjum under their respective controul: and to hold the subject to my immediate direction: And to forward on the tensor of the service of the said direction. And the Chief Superiredent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty government, to all and lach of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said virilsh owned opium into my hands, to be delivered ver to the Chinese government. And I, the said lief Superintendent, do further specially caution all ter Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners or charged with the management of opium the property British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said tium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, the said Chief Superintendent, the heavy declare Herijesty's government wholly free of all manner of sponsibility or liability in respect of the said British and opium.

AND it is specially to be understood that proof of tish property and value of all British opium surrendored me agreeably to this notice shalt be determined upon sciples and in a manner hereafter to be defined by

Her Majesty Government.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this Iwenty seventh day of March one thousand tight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHAR'ES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade
of British Subjects in China.

True Cupy EDWARD ELMSLIF, Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

Yu Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full information.

During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the Opium traffickers are in operation, all Ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave—the Port without their Grandchop. The Tungche of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day. March 26th, 1839.

S. FEARON. Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Proclamatian to the foreigners of all Nations.

Choo, Kwang Chow Foo &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full informa-

The following official communication has been received from Lin the imperial commissioner &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

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Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not nossess the nower of control-ling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

Canton, 25th March, 1839.

This coming before me, the commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also carnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent alliot has to day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang-Chow Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hongmerchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same.

A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circums-

tances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the mass. Donot oppose. A special Edict. First 27th 1839.

THURSDAY, 28rt My 1, 1839.—We con-Thursday, 2874 Mar. 1839.—We continue our daily journal of bassing events, but it must necessarily to be seen for a pudent policy teaches us at prest to to say all that we know, though that all is but little, as the communications between H. Mr. Superintendent and the imperial envoyare, of edurse, guarded as secret; and most of the information that comes to our kn wedge is merely founded on the floating rumours of the cay.

The following is a translation of a document issued by the commissioner, and which is pasted

issued by the commissioner, and which is pasted up on the entrance door of the American hong, in which Mr. King resides.

my which Mr. King's addoress to B. E. the Imperial Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. E. the Imperial Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. E. the Imperial Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. E. the Imperial Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. E. the Imperial Consistence of the Mr. Editer of the 18th instant having to the understand, he having the had a the modern than the modern the Mr. King's addoress to the Mr. King's addoress to the Mr. King's addoress to B. C. The Imperial Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. C. The Imperial Consistence of the Mr. E. Starper, and the Mr. Consistence of the Mr. King's addoress to B. C. The Imperial Consistence of the Mr. E. Starper, and the Mr. Consistence of the Mr. C

peply of Lin, a sigher of the cele American merchan at ninite and imperial commis-ial dynasty, to the address of the King.

signify of Lin, a prost number and imperial commissioner of the coles in did dustyl, to the address of the American merchan On my arrival in the first of the address of the American merchan of the first of the fir

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they reads act thus, and immediately deliver up all their equals, then what difficulty can thefe be in having all business go on m its usul course? But at the present time all the Foreigners have not delivered up all their option; and while on the dne hand I cannot allow the bad foreigners to involve the good, so neither out to no ther other for the sake of a single case change my great plans. Therefore is regard to the opening of the trade e.e., for the time being it is difficult to grant the request. I give instructions to the prefect of Kwang chow, that he may direct the hong merchants clearly to explain this edict, that he (King) may early induce all the foreign merchants to comply and give up their opinm without delay, that they may in no way be involved thereby.

Let this be pasted upon the Foreigner's Factory.

It is reported this evening that the merchants have proposed a plan for the surrender of the opium, but the commisioner has not approved of it. It is said H. E. expressed his surprise at the immense booty he has obtained, and feels rather embariassed as being in the present ownership of such extensive national spoils; and that he has observed it will be necessary to wait for instructions from Peking; yet also on dit that II. F. requires on equal quantity to be deli-

ered up by the consuls of the other nations. FRIDAY, 28TH.—This day, being Good FRIDAY, divine service was performed, at the request of Captain Elliot, in the chapel by the reverend 11. ".Bridgman .- The day passed quietly; and the linguists brought corlies into the hongs to supply water. There was a rumous that some of the Luscars on boatd me passage boats in the river—communication with which has entirely been cut off since Monday—are sick and famishing even dying and dead!

This evening, about 10 o'clock, all the sail-

This evening about 10 o'clock, all the sailing and rowing boats that were left affoat or hoisted up under cover on Wednesday night, were hauled up, by the hongmerchants orders, into the centre of the square.

SATEMPLY. 30TH.—We heard this morning that H. P. has made the most unreasonable demand that ten prousand chests of opium shall be delivered up in fen days. The reply is said to have been that the whole quantity surrendered to the British Superintendent. "for the service of H. M's. government to be delivered over of H. M's. government to be delivered over to the government of Claims, shall be delivered up to H. E.; but that some of the opium ships outside, alartined at the rigorous measures of II.

E., have sailed for Singapore and elsewhere; and
they must necessarily be ordered to return to they must necessarily be or China before II. E's. requisi Ingress into Old China ion can be obeyed.

Street was refused this day; and the reason gi on guard for this refus ven by the officer al was that the ther magistrates Kwang chow foo and q ie consoo house; were in consultation at t g admittance was but the individual seeking informed that in about two hours, when the he would be almagistrates would leave lowed to pass; he did ject himself to another r not, however, subfusal.

y magistrate, ac-At 2 o'clock the Namh en, who went to companied by the Weight Mr. Dent's house on the 23rd ulto., made e whole space in a tour of inspection of th ctories : entering front of the Foreign fa hey walked as far from Old China Street as the Danish heng, and directed the fruit stall in front of Chung shop to be real; the down the co- of the turned along the pavoid To day a supply of five to the chairs. To day a supply of five to the supply for the chairs forth for the chairs.

To day a supply of liver block, consisting of sheep, pigs, fowling the superintenent by the dormer; supplies of household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different household necessaries were also sent into the different house supplies were recepted by some and refused by others.

SCNDAY, 31sr.—Di vine service was read and an aparopriate sermon preached, from the text.—"What is your life?" by the reverend P. Parker.

The day passed uniquisty; between 4 and 5 oclock a linguist informed us that provisions would be supplied by the linguists in future, for which payment would be required; the linguists, in fact, are to act as compradors, or house stewards. or house stewards.

The jokes MONDAY, 1ST APRIL.-April fool's day were not forgotten by the foreigners. Nothing has passed worth recording.

TUBSDAY, 2ND APRIL.—To day the Washing men have appeared in the hongs, with a porter's wooden ticket from the lin-

WEDNESDAY 3D APRIL.-Circumstances having obliged us to delay the publication of the Register until to day, we are enabled to publish the Public Notice to British Subjects, issued this day by the chief superintendent, and the official translation of the commissioner's commands to the general chamber of commerce.

PROCLAMATION

To Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.
Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information. The following has just been received from H. E.

The following has just been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned follows.

[Copy of Petition.]

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strougly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle.

record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairmen, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, carl allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and Irtailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfod, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and odedience, do not oppose, &c. &c. "Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and torthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity&c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive redict and forthwith deliver in the consulthe said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opinm.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over,

you may be come involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then. O chairman! any longer oppose and

evade this heavy matter. Tremble, Haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st., 1839.

This morning the entrances to New Chit a Street and Hoglane, were walled up': this we consider a cautious prevention against popular tumults. Rice is, fortunately tor all parties, cheap—say § 2 per pecul.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Thom, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a chopboat, under the escort of Chinese officers, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the first parcel of opium.

Parcel of opinm.

Parcel Alexans from H. R. he high Commissions.

Lin, desiring foreigners speedily to delver up their opium; under four beads, or for four reasons.

First.—Ye ought to make haste and deliver it up, by virtue of that reason which heaven hath implanted in all of us.

I find that during the last several tens of years, the money out of which you have duped our people by means of your destructive drug, amounts I know not to how many tens of thousands of myriads! thus, while you have been scheming after private advantage with minds solely bent on profit our people have been wasting their substance and lesing their lives, and if the reason of heaven be juet, think you that there will be no retribution? It, however, ye will now repent and deliver up your opium, by a well timed repentance, ye may yet avert judgment and calamities; if not, then your wickedness will fall more fearfully upon you! Ye are distant from your homes many tens of thousands of miles, your ships in coming and going, cross a vast and trackless ocean, in it ye are exposed to the visitations of thunder and lightning and raging storms, to the dangers of being swallowed up by every species of monster of the deep, and amid such perils fear ye not the retributive vengeauce of heaven? Now my

great emperor, being actuated by the exalted virtue of heaven itself, wishes to cut off this deluge of opium, which is the plainest proof that such is the intention of high heaven? It is then a traffic on which heaven looks with disgust, and who is he that may oppose it's will? Thus, in the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who violated our laws:—he endeavored to get possession of Macao by force, and at Macao he died! Again, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (1834) Lord Napier bolted thro' the Bocca Tigris, but being overwhelmed with grief and fear he almost immediately died; and Morrison, who had been darkly deceiving him, died that very year also! Besides these everyone of those who have not observed our laws, have either on their return to their country been overtaken by the judgment of heaven, or silently cut off ere they could return thither! These are facts recorded in the newspapers of all countries! Thus then it is manifest that the heavenly dynasty may not be opposed! and still, oh ye foreigners! do you refuse to fear and tremble thereat?

Secondly, You ought to make immediate delivery of this opium, in order to countries.

Secondly. You ought to make immediate delivery of is opium, in order to compliance with the laws of

In have heard it said, that the laws of your own countries prohibit the smoking of opium, and that he who uses it, is adjudged to death! thus plainly showing that yourselves, know it to be an article destructive to human life. If, then, your laws forbid it to be consumed by yourselves, and yet permit it to be sold that it may be consumed by others, this is not in conformity with the principle of doing unto others, what you would that they should do unto you:—if on the other hand, your laws prohibit it's being sold, and ye yet continue to sell it by stealth, then are ye sporting with the laws of your own countries! and, moreover, the laws of our Chinese empire look upon the seller as guilty of a crime of a deeper dye, than the mere smoker of opium. Now you foreigners, altho' ye were born in an outer country, yet for your properties and maintenance doy ed pend entirely upon our Chinese empire; moreover, in our central land yo pass the greater part of your lives, and the lesser portion of your lives is passed at home; the food that ye eat every day, not less than the vast fortunes ye amass, proceed from nought but the goodness of our Emperor; which is showered upon you in far greater profusion than upon our own people; and how is it, then, that ye elone know not to tremble and obey before the sacred majesty of our laws! In former times, altho' opium was prohibited, yet the penalty attached thereto, cid not amount to a very severe punishment; this arose from the extreme mildness of our government; and therefore it was that your clandestine dealings in the drug were not scrudinged with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great emperor looks upon the opium trade with the most intended with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great emperor looks upon the opium frade with the most intended with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great comperor looks upon the opium frade with the most intended with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great comperor looks upon the opium which is opium to Chin

THE CANTON REGISTER

there is not a description that we do not permit you to take-away with you, so that not only do you reap the profit of the inner land by the goods which you bring, but moreover by means of the produce of our central land do you gather gold from every country to which you transport it. Supposing that you cut off and cast away your traffic in the single article of opium, then the other husiness which you do will be much increased; you will thereon reap your threefold profit comfortaby, and you may, as previously, go on acquiring wealth in abundance: thus neither violating the laws, nor laying up store for after misray, what happiness! what delight will be your's! But if on the other handye will persist in carrying on the opium traffic, then such a course of conduct must infallibly lead to the cutting off of your general trade. I would like to ask of you if under the whole heavens yo have such an excellent market us this is? Then without discussing about Tea and Rhaharb, things which you could not exast without, and every kind and discription of silk, a thing which you could not carry on your manufactures without, there are under the head of catable articles, white suzar, sugar candy, cassia, cassia buds &c. &c. and under the head of articles for use, vermillion, gambogo, alum, camphor &c:—how can your countries do without these? and yet our central land is heaped up and over flowing with every kind of commodity, and has not the slightest occasion for any of your importations from abroad! If on account of optium the port be closed against you, and it is no longer in your power to trade more, will it not be yourselves, who have brought it upon yourselves? Nay, further, as regards the article of opium, there is now no man who dares to buy it, and yet ye store it up in your receiving ships, where you have so much to pay per month for rent; day and night ye must have labouring men to watch and guard! and why all this useless and enormous expense? A single tyfoon, or one blaze of fire, and they are forthwith over whele

and heart wont burn with indignation at your conduct; they must look upon the lives of those who have suffered for smoking and selling the drug as sacrificed by you; the simple country folks and the common people must feel any thing but well pleased, and the wrath of a whole country is not a thing easily restrained:—these are circumstances about which ye cannot but feel anxious! The men who go abroad, are said to adhere bigotedly to a sense of honor. Now our mandarins are every one of them appealing to your sense of honor, and on the contrary we find (to onr amazement) that ye have not the slightest particle of honor about you! are you quite tranquil andcomposed at this? and will ye yet acknowledge the necessity of the case or not? moreover viewing it as an article which ought never to be sold at all, and more especially considering that it is not permitted to the necessity of the case or not? moreover viewing it as an article which ought never to be sold at all, and more especially considering that it is not permitted to be sold at this present moment, what difficulty should you make about the matter? Why feel the smallest regret to part with it? Still further, as ye do not consume it in your own country, why bootlessly take it back! If you do not now deliver it up to the mandarins, pray what will be the use of keeping it on hand? After having once made the delivery thereof, your trade will go on flourishing more abund ntl, than ever! polite tokens of our regard will be heaped on you to overflowing, and oh! ye toreigners! will not this be happiness indeed.! I, the high commissioner, as well as the governor and lieut—governor—cannot bear the idea of being unnecessarily harsh and severe, therefore it is that tho? I thus weary my mouth, as it were, entreating and exhorting you, yet do I not shrink from the task! Happiness and misery glory and disgrace are in your own hands! say not that I did not give you early warning thereof? A special proclamation, to be stuck up before the foreign factories.

Canton, 26th March, 1839.

General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the form of proclamation, before the factories.

Reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot sur-rendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these seas are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my inquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty

in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and present-ing a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lient, governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing over. Beware of

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of Opium surrendered, 20283

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English toreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports clsewhere. I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampon, question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut. governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwangchow Foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty-two storeships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the succerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report, on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience and, speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controll of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to

enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great Enperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion, Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their fults, and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and i embracid, the enjoyment of un-ending advantages will be the result. Let none on any special make excuses, or seek delay so a stainers thuse for future. seek delay, so as to incur pause for future repentance.

Reply of the 29th March, the English Sa-perintendent Ellio's address requesting that us usual the compridors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to rin between this, the outer

anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in teply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his bands: I therefore answered; in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should he made. And I besides sent, in a separate form, a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the storeships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, con-venient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampon, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 tore-ships, is all deposited therein by the fdeigners residing in the factories. Ordinary, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestiuely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast for obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed therewithoutside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when sorrendering mowledge of this the opium, there, is no mode of operation?

"In the present address it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels toutside having opium on board may perhas set sail and go away. Now I ind that of late the storeships have all returned 5 Lintin, Macao roads, and the other ancharages, and there remained; doubless be ause they have heard that compands have been issued requiring delivery of the pium, and therefore have not daied to sui ar away. They are yet disposed to await a dipay obedience; while you would desire the stir them up and make them go. I would you have taken che you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will hable to sustain the heavy criminality all g to you?

The address takes because they have have the sail away, which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th

more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished, to take Dentand abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoilably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then co-drawal of them be omitted? How then could the with-Yesterday.

THE

ANTON PRESSI

Canton, Saturday, 6th April, 1839.

protection of the respective constraints and the measurement of the constraint.

It was the execute of St. Andrew's fav '(fai'), the closers are of the city from the pirate London Indipost been come smoothed in the streets and left we the kites, the half and the dance were precasing the kites, the half and the dance were precasing the agent half and the streets and left we the greet half and the streets were leading, as they Sill lead, finer charms to the gayest half and of the Philippies winder. Subticilly the waters of the has were stricted from be neath; the ries in the bell gables of the lock from the class tool the same in the distribution of the best were stricted from be neath; the ries is the keep subtices of the terrible excitingular. The feet should be the same stricted with the crash of the too had lines, and the standard with the crash of the too had lines, and the rabbists. The show of the fight winder, cause, and the right was a place from an Almarda the fair Childhage—the cather rat, the chorches, convents, convers—were the strength of the most all the six of the strength of the strength of the scale of the strength of the strength of the scale of the strength of the strength of the scale of the strength of the scale o

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We noticed bridy the contents of the following distributions: but week, and now publish their translation. Giveral replies of the High Commissioner publish-ed by him in the furm of proviousation, teface the factories.

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Reply of the \$7th March, to the address of the linglist Supermendent Ribits surreadering Optium.

"The Appreciation that in obedience of the commands he will deliver up the option manifers a respectful sease of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present, in these seas are in all twenty-two and the guerral amount of the option they have on board. I am alteredly informed of by my inquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factows the precise amounts and immediately withing out and-presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in ediplacention with the governor and lieut governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will conclude the continuous continuous and the foreigners of the transition of the foreigner of the continuous continuous and the foreigners of the foreigners of the factors of the foreigners of the first power of the foreigners of the first power of the foreigners of the first power of the first

insign of the effects of concerning, decerving, and phosing over. Between of this?

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Ellior staring the amount of Opions surreadered, 20082 Chests.

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We are incidentally told that there still remained at this may a considerable Japanese population at Manial.

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It is made a considerable Japanese plack put June 1988 to the bay to refit and that on the Japanese place put for the part of th

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Super-boundont Ellint's address requesting that as usual the comprehors and servants should be phowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao

Ton I ctween this, the outer uncharges, and Macon
Y Sestrody the said aument nending, "Jes of dressing me in reply, promised for Brisnelf, that he would certainly deliver up the opinion of his nation to the amount 20,835 chears, surrentering the whole would certainly deliver up the opinion of his nation to the amount 20,835 chears, surrentering the whole quantity as he should him in the interiors answered, in his state, and at the same where and times when the delivery at the place And I besides sent, in a separate form a lise of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders). It desires the control of the cont

sillips; and what necessity then is three for committee the matter to Johnston, and trust multiplying the reliefs and bends of the transaction.

—I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated (flood replies, requiring of all the foreignosts; tow wite orders themselves, on the ground that in fifther orders are the series of the production of the produ

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c., to the American consul Stow, communicated by Choo, perfect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from, Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

On the 16th day, of the Paul month, of the 10th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839.) the American consoul. Snow, presented an address as rollows, (here the address is copied.)

"This having come hefore me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superimendent Elliot, presented an address, decarring that the opinum belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20083 chears, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now 1, the high imperial commanded Smork, the American consul, to make out a clear and class are to all the opinum of his country and present of the control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now 1, the high imperial commanded Smork, the American consul, to make out a clear and full states et at all the opinum of his country and present of the control of the country and the presented for the country of the country o

An Edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. vart Basel, Dutch Cossul in Clina, communicaçed by Cluo, the Perce of Canton. An official communication has been received from Lin the Governor of Wookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwing (30th of March 1839.) the Dutch Could van Basel presented an address in the fol-lowing terms:

lowing terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor my of his nation shed any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his lawing in van applied to the Hopping for leave for himself to go to Macao. and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people.



VOL. 4. No. 31.

galion.

ART. II. Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of De Silva, Tobora, Zerejo, and De Corcocra, Se. Continued from A. D. 1624 to 1677. From the Chinese Repository for February. Continued from last weeks. The quiet o Manila was not restored by the presecution and removal of Corcuera. The military austrity of Fronda and lam to seek to enforce manimity by im trisomerats and boundanies; but when the prisons and the presence were both filled by these expedients, the rail went on means no. The colonists duided into Pearties, and inflamed with mutual animosities, were plying the trade of persecution, when their dissensions received from Providence a severe and unexpected easti-

It was the evening of St. Andrew's day (1645), the deliverance of the city from the pirate L maon had fust been commended in the streets and before the kitars; the ball and the dance were preparing; the screne sky, the smooth sen the delicions temperature, were lending, as they still lead, their charms to the gover holiday of the Philippia a winter. Suddenly the waters of the bay were stirted from beneath; the river rose in its bed; globes of fire broke from the cleft soil; there was a rush in the air, as of an invisible tempest; they were the heards of the terrible earthquake. The first shocks were severe, and were followed by others still more destructive. The cries of the living for mercy mingled with the crash of falling burllings, and the growns of the sufferers buried but sale he masses of rushbish. The dawn of the follow a bay came, and the city was a pile of rains. Almost all the big conditions—the cathedral, the charches, convents, coreges—were destroyed or irreparably enjured, and significant and some disinterned from beneath the a eck of private mensions.

In the midst of this awful visit to n, somerstion and time to invent a new wonder. Whate the shocks fee following each other in 6-tal succession the image f.St. Francisco in the purely of the n, was seen to seep and sweat profusely. For three fours its hinds give stretched forth in the attitude of a new interession. This producy called forth the was manimously roted by the civil and ecclesorstical authorities, protector and advocate against enthquakes, under the title of St. Francisco of tears (San Francisco de las.) grimus).

When Manila rose again from its rules, it was in a numbler style of architecture. The lotter terraces and projecting galleries, in which the weather circzens had belighted, were foregone, and though the balcony and lazotea so necessary in the climate wave preserved, in the moderate elevation of the homes, none exceeding two stories, and in the overlapping timbers, the lister saw, as he may still see, that the discrete roots of the atal night of St. Andrew's were not some in protten.

Faxardo had now ample employment it rebuilding

te city, under whose ruins, it would append, that many iter discords were for ever buried. From these useful above he was in part drawn away by a trivial of old depredations; these difficulties were waised for a time, by a boundary treaty with Corralat in Mandanao, and in armistice with the Suluans, under whose previsions the islands accepted the protection of Spand while the Spanish troops were withdrawn from them.

The ruins of Manila were but ill reported when the ras again entered by a Dutch fleet, the lefth of June 5). Their unexpected appearance acre be state of city gave them great advantages, but overeld days are suffered to clapse before they could resolve on an attack upon Cavite. The garrison made a best a defence, the Dutch commander was mortally woulder, and the citizens is pions gratitude for the referencest of fineit lenemies, ascribed all the merit of the triples of the marketonian image of the Vilgin of Antipolo.

The government of Faxardo, severe from it e beginned had become more and more barsh, nade the fluence of Venegas, has military adviser and at rectary. Convinced, at last, that this favorite had no bed his confidence, he gave him up to public trial in Sec. 1. 1651 when the in happy man was putsto the rack as a ris fortune confiscated. His case was aformed a referred to the king, but the royal mercy came to take for Venegas and already died in prison, and the paparate reversion had gone so far as to deny him honor is charactery, the will add one anecdote more of Faxar of official beauties, thought was a fine minuted to decide contine in the an illustration of masplaced lemency or of sail in the refined severity. A foreigner, holding employment in a colony, had become characterists to the foreigner.

him to Mexico. The colonial agent of the colonial arcreeded to put his orders in execution, without it country of a notice to the governor. The urber done so see, the persecutor of Corunera might have been expected to resent this irregular supercession of his authority but the millest possible rebuke—a gent'e cilling at eight deprived of the opportunity of cooperatia, in 30 secondo a service—was all that the governor infliced in the commissary.

During the last years of Fixardo's government, the colony seems to have been much neglected by the moster-tountry, and my intervals elapsed between the arrival of maps from Ampulco. The archieoiscopal scallhad been vacen.

Since the death of the unfortunate Fr. Guerrer. Was major of the citizens when it was annow.

Any 1653, the the gaileon was nt band, having of pard a new archbishop, as well as new governor in a person of Don Sabiniano Mannage de Laca.

Paxardo was row destined to feel in his turn the rigors of a public 1 rosecution. After an administration of nine years and it the age of 96, a "residencia" was instituted, a terrous charges proved against him. His case was a ried to court, and his prosecutor, more mutual him is had been to Corenera suffered the Jesuit convertit give him an asylum, where death anticipated the royal elecision.

De Dara entered on his government, at a period of extreme corino of morals at Manila. Unblashing dishonesty in resum recial transactions, anreised malice and hatred in parate life his easil to have characterised the time, and the unhappy features were overshadowed by an all preval at identiousness and sensuality. To beet this sad state of things, pope innocent K. benignly dispatched his questolic brief to the archbishop, "absolving every expression or crime whatever, in which the residents or visit has at the Pudirpiness mightiple found implicated." Pirefact induigences were conceded "a less que turies as d'aposicion s diciente, "t. e. to all who chose to ach att.

局部图(1)

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Canton, Saturday

When these gracious providers were made public in March 1651, "I the disposition to receive them was universal." The throng at the confessionals was so great, that the rite was administered, in the city alone, to 40,000 persons. When the 22d of March came, the day fixed for the benediction of the islands, high mass was celebrated, and the ceremonial closed amid general joy, and "extraordinery consolations." De Lara lent hunself most devouter to these religious observances, and seconded the archbishop with a liberal contribution toward rebut ding his united cathedrat. These ceremomes had not avert from the volony a long train of disasters. Several galleons were lost or miscarried: clouds of locusts are up the barvests; and the small pox made great cavages. The piratical incursions of the Mindamannus were prosecuted to the very entrance of the bay of Mania, and in one of these, their booty included a thousand captives. On St. Bernard's day, August 10th, 1668, Manila was again visued by destructive shocks of earthquake. Many of the lately rebuilt edificies were shaken down, and, but for the safer style of building and the occurrence of the shocks in the day-time, the loss of life and property would have been terrible. Trao years after this, disturbances arose a Pampanca, out of the lar Iships suffered by the natives, in services required by the crown, and particularly in the cutting and preparation of tunber. The vevol extended to the misurection swelled at one time to 40,660. This threatening combinant on was however distored, the year after, by a small S at 15 torce, and the ringleaders in the mutiny were apprehended and executed.

We noticed briefly the contents of the following documents-last week, and now publish their translation.

General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the farm of proclemation, before the factories.

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By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and fai hulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,253 clesis, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English I. the commissioner, have assuredly foreigners no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports elsewhere. I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered. that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign facthries, for any brought in the various vesse's at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this tin e, when punishment is not to be inflicted on part offences, it is essential that all the opium. wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before land up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them

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局部图(3)

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^{*} We are incidentally told that there still remained at this time a considererable Japanese population at Mannila: It is mentioned that a Japanese jimk put jugo the bay to refit and that on sailing again, a number of the crew preferred to stay behind with their christianized countrymen by the parish of San Antonio.





y, 6th April, 1889.

made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent he peculiarly charged with the controut of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as supermembers in the foreigner factories, he should read about 15 monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults; and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of unending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to mean cause for future repentance.

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run Letween this, the only anchorages, and Macao

Yesterday the mid super niemleut, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chesis, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hards: I therefore answered, in his ptaise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners reading in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chanese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed therewith outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no know-ledge of this mode of operation?

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained: doubtless because they have beard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dead to sail far away. They are yet disposed to addit and pay obedience; while you would desire to star them up and make them go. I would as', seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare the to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their option, every thing remained as usual, until the 22th, when you cape in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and obscoud with him. It was after this that cruisers the stationed to examine and observe all that were in and out. It was because you were void of treth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necksary to take preventive steps. As to the compraint, and others, that are in fact Chiurse traitors, which would also suggest alsouding and essage. The could also suggest alsouding and essage. The could also suggest alsouding and essage. The chan could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday, too, when con had made a statement of the amount of opinm. I at once conferend on you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut-governor, locking up to the great emperor, embody his all-comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display contumacy and contempt, how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them!" But such as shew a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there an complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

Besides deputing officers to proceed to the Houg merchant's Consoo buse, there to give verbal commands and to prevent lelay, you are also hereby required to act speedily a obedience to his my reply. Do not again betworking at excuses and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for future repentance."

局部图(6)



No. 183.

Reply of the 30 n of Merch to the English Supermendent Elliot's address, proposing to send Johnston outside.

This adhes represents, that the Deputy Sugerintendent. Johnston, shall be sent outside, to call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opinm; and gives conveyance to an order to him for my perusal. It he high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order; and though I find therein nothing improper, yet considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrasted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his nation immediately to deliver up the whole of the opinm,—it is plain to me that as the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the storeships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bends of the transaction.

I. the high commissioner, have given reiterated efficial replies, requiring of all the foreignets, to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the oidinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods, without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escale therefrom. How can be possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedly to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders. For the number of cheets of onium they have on bounderach number of cheets of onium they have on bounderach wessel by name, and to present the safet to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveved to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier wills be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run.

The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautious in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obe-

dience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

An edict from Lin. imperial commissioner, &c., to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, perfect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839,) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. (here the address is copied.)

This having come before me, the high imperiaF commissioner. I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, deciaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear British rule. This declaration of Elitot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full staten ent of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in apply with this statement that strendy 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elkot, ... be handed over to government. This really is great ly at variance with Ellior's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no' concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consul. Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Tooukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day, (March 30th, 18 9.)

An Edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. vatt Basel, Dutch Consul in China, communicated by Choo, the P. e'ect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin the Governor of Wookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March 1839.) the Dutch Consul van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation sheld any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao. and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people

局部图(7)

局部图(8)

of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul a ran, a ks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This conting before me, a great minister of state is rapid. Now because all the Oplium of the season of the staps have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a abelie vessel of your nation, it is importable to heak in upon the present offerenative measures. And athough the single properties of the stap has been closed in Figure 1. The same state of the following properties of the same state of

can be known that older is now desprehed to the acted of Canon that he may unmodified differ the same to the Hong meritants to be be thrust minimized to the said butch Cay of via Basel that he cay act in contoming their o without opposition.

testing. Now, having received the odler I immediately masse in it to the said Consul van Basel, that he may act in conformally thereta without opposition.

April 1-1, 15-19

An Ed of from the Imperial Commissioner Lin ad Irosoft to the Fortin Consuls, Mr. Sonw and chees, communicated by Choo, the prefer of Can-ton.

An official communication has been received from H.E. Lie. Governor of Hoo kwang, a great Minister of State a. d. Imperial Countricioner; it is as follows:

H. E. Lee, Governor of Hoo kwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Count issuiter; it is as follows:

L. at eart minister of state, having received the Employs as divice to repair to Canton to mike eartifle and the Country of

maile out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remise.

"Wherefore this Ediet is despatched to the Kwarg chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the compt of it the thin immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consults, Show and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the session of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same and wait till 1, a great minister of state, confer with the Obermor and Dieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examinity be concealed. If the said Consult color of the control o

Tar ukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day, March 28th, 1839.

REPLY OF THE 27TH MARCH,
TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL ;
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetnore, Chairman of the General Chainber of Commerce, for his full information.

The following communication has just been respectfully received from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

"On the 15th day, of the 2nd month.

Geral Chamber of Connierce. Cantop, March 28th, 1839.

A Rese of ful Address

A Rese of ful Address

The Chours on of the General Chamber of Commerce has yeaved with prof yed respect, the Proclamedium of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Porceparation Canton, and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Poter Warten S. on is Consul for the United Severs of America, Magdelium Ja abus Senn Vun Barbard and S. Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Loffert, at present it Maran, is reduced to be the setting Consul for the King of the French Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultation of the Predict Section Consultatio

W. S. WEFMORE.—Chaiman.
It appears that the object of this petition being brought before no is to loand up a last of the natice and surnames of the several nation? Consults: to which, as is proper. It refor.

It the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, vesterday issued another edict commanding the soid several contributes used in a true and just account detailing the quantity of option in their passes on and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the sort foreigners be forthwith ungently

Let the said foreigners be forthwith ingently admonstrated by the aid to disperse be forthwith ingently of Commerce to male out the required document, and at me anylogy do not attempt to scape this thirty less twice your tempt to scape this thirty less way yourself become involved in a true. In consideration of the dispersion and obedience.

This proclamatic is to be sent to the Kwang data from also well affected to the south of the circumstance I issue this collect for year information and obedience.

This proclamatic is to be sent to the Kwang data from who will address the red by the most offer its instant openface. Do not oppose?

Upon receipt of the above I wis proper, forthwich is we the other to the soil Wenn re, who input receipt of it must accord his instant obsdience. Do not oppose?

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Salurday, 6th April.

Montage at most, by April.—Howgar, Mowqua and the other Homes orelasts have given notice of the foreigners, aronig them not to indure as of life throad of the Mar darius counting to search them a man any native found therein would infallibly be put to death—the Hong—therein would infallibly be put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandatius came to the square to superintend the bricking up the streets leading to the sprane, with the exception of old Chiex street which is the end) one through which continuous amounts allowed, but to these on duty only geets acting to the production of the production of predaction may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Therefore, 4d April.—Hong merchante as usual free-

pulace.

Tuesday, Ad April.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the Supermendent. A new Chop from the Yapr chae was stuck up this day, being his command the Charinan of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz.

PROCLAMATION

To Wetnore, Chainsty of the General Chamber of Commerce. Choo, Kwanechus F. a &c. Problems is, Wetmore, Charman of the gravial chamber of commerce, for his

The following has just seen received from H. E. Lis, operial commissioner, e.c.

On the 18th day of the 21 month, of the 19th year of Taronkwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c petitionest as follows:

General Chanber of Commerce

Goperal Chan har of Commerce
Manch 3 th 1831.

To His Recellency Lon, The High topenial
Commissioner &c &c.
A respectful address.
The chairman of this thumber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.
In reply he begs to state, that the Consults of the United States of America and of the King of Halland, have faithfully assessed the Edict of your Excellency to their district the form to be.
Your Excellency & most observable to the Consults of the Wyor Excellency & Manches &c.
W. S. WE MORE.

W. S. WE MORE. Chairman.

"This coming before ne the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, rept.—I find our examination, that the American nation could to deliver up some options, yet up the distinct, he had been as the proper, rept.—I find our examination, that the American nation could to deliver up some options, yet up the distinct, he had been as a constitution of the distinct of the dis

said c'airman, Wetmure, for his information and o'tedience, do not oppose, &r &c." Upon receipt of the abore, and uniting the riccumstances. Let once issue as elect, 'upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must account his instant obelience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c of upon—(American property) which the said closel, Store, must bond upon responses ceilic, and forthwith there up the opin.

Should there he any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Should there be any intrust using a glossing over, on may be room to be a former of the consequence of the decoration of

Hedrisday, Sed April. - This morning Capt. Ell hat issued the following proclamation:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

PRIGIAL NOTTE E TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The nedessigned has now p sanonance that are reasceness have been made for the distex of the Continuated source design that the Economes the High Commissione. But stipulated that the research shall be restored affect one fourth of the whole be delivered the passage has be perceited to run after one half be delivered, the trade opposed after three fourths be delivered and every thing in proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which has expression the motorstajned does not under Sci. 41).

Breach of fulfit fauld His Excellency not unous-

Breach of faith (and His Excellency not u Breach of faith (and His Excellency not unout trady, is present to sumous, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engageneits with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stopage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the under-signed binness?

He passes by these grave forms of speech without

comment

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Sudjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrippilousous of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to total his public obligations to this government.

subilicabilizations to this government.

As soon as the whole optime surrendered to bim
the delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be
the dust of the undersigned to communicate with
this countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the
chole foreign community his admiration for the
attence and kindly feeling which has uniformly
suringuished this community throughout these try-

distinguished this community throughout these try-ing circumstatices.

And he offers his own countrywen his grateful tharks for their confidence in his separates of flats to lead them safely out of their actual stright.

The administ satisfactory solution of the remain-ing difficulties need give normal an analysis thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this comme, with hour and advantage to all parties, ress upon a firm foundation; more the wisdom, justice, at I power of Her Mijesty Government.

CHAMILES ELLIOT.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of
B Itish Subjects in China.
3:4 April, 1839.

3rd April, 1839.

Be train Subjects in China.

3rd April, 1839.

and Mr. Jahos ton secongruined by Mr. Thom, leff, for Monoi in a Chun-how it about 6 o'clock in the evening. A relivant (deputed off or) two Hong mechanis and ton Linguists have also been sent shown. The first account of a partial delivery will not probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, a d if our readers fluid this paper insifty printed, they have to blance the chinese for it whi lobility us to become pres-man to person, assisted by a-few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without emphayment.

The Yunchea has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphiet, exhaulting on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the errinnindity of indulging this tose. He informs the natives that they are required to give over sincking altogether within the next two months; if after three mother states are delivered every copiuse, that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thereasing 4th April.—Even they remains in law and man and an animal and man and an animal and man and an animal and man and an animal and an animal and an animal and an animal and an animal and an animal and an animal and an animal and animal and an animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal and animal animal and animal animal and animal animal and animal an

Friday 5% April.—The general meating of foreign residents at the 'Chamber of Commerc out take place, but the Commerc one take place, but the Commerce on take place, but the Commerce on take place, but the Commerce on the place of the Commerce of the Comm

his excellence, Lee, high importal commissioner S governor of Picowang; it is as follows.

"Another ablies has been presented from to Dutch cross own Bosch, in which he says, (A) was fixed hield only reiterated his demand for payorts for hisself and Datch subjects, there bring reason to death them and a ship at Whampo ware as H. E. expresses humself that useliner (I Consul von his emarty man possess any Option.) "This coming hefore me, the high commission:

I om sharley reply. On a former occasion, if all foreigner presented an address, requesting passent to go to Mucon. At that time the report of the state o

intrications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the House merchanis, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Barel, for his implied obedience."

Having received the above. I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by these transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Tuoukwang, 2 and day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April oth, 18 2.)

Manimain.

Mathemate.

Benutse Arrains—We must put our small sheet to press without being able to furnach our readers which any mielligence either from Amaragnora our Reageon. Ladeed, we can searcely effect to gran information from the latter place andess to flid despa that some public vessel. Our last accounts represented the trade there as about at a valid, cose, que uity we cannot expect to bear troqueith from themee, as formerly, by the arrival of trading vessels. Even native hosts will source, texture to the mathes direction, as a series of the form of the direction of the control of the co

Mi-stor 10 Signi,—We hear 2c. Richardson has wittin a day or two post taken his eyertime for Bankok worthood, in prosecution of the object of his absoint, which we made underline my paper or October 10th. We feet passage for Chicese ta fine arrayans to come to Matona in Ein may be he will find the King of Joan not my very good humaur on account with the passage for Chicese ta fine arrayans to come to have recently occurred in Question of the second second with the control of the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second second with the second s 1

DIED.

At Macaoon Thursday the 28th March, Richard Tenker Evo of the firm of Messre Rendered Co. of Conton, generally and deeply register to 1 DROWNED in Macao roads, as about a past serio obleck on the evening of the 90th inst., Capt. Whole Macao Lewis, master of the American brig. John Gilleria.

7

of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul a can acks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of states of is replied? Now because all the Opium of the several narious has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a slight vessel of your nation, it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said fortize or has no Opium, he ought still to induce dil theiforeigners resident in the Factories inone instely to give up all the Opium in their pussession. Then, as ment, the ship's holds shall be obened and the trade resume! Moreover, no apprehension need the external reference of the determined respecting the ditention of your county's vessel.

Wherefore this edict is now despetched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Durch Constl van Basel, that he may act in conformity there o without opposition.

Niw, having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said Consul van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1-t, 1859

An Ed et from the Imperial Commissioner Lin ad Iressel to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Can-

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin. Governor of Hoo kwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

· 1, a great minister of state, having received the Emperors decree to repair to Canton to make enquities and art respecting the business of Opium, d.d. without delay on my arrival hie, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Obium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul Show. the Dutc's Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Loffest must all have seen and heard these com-New, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but i tumating that orders should be given for referring hasiness of great importance to the controll of their respective Consuls Of such importance is evidently the deavering up of the Opium. The staid foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 21,2-3 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous

reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merciants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Wherefore this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the pressession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenaut Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there he any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and emile delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there he any processination included, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Tacukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day, March 28th, 1839.

REPLY OF THE 27th MARCH,

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMEECE

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information.

The following communication has just been respectfully received from Lin, imperial commissioner,

" On the 15th day, of the 2ud month.

Wetmore, Chairman, &c., Petitious as Follows :-

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

THE CANT

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

A Rese et ful Address

The Charman of the General Chamber of Commerce has a rewed with profagad respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Communicationer, addressed to all Foreigness in Canton, and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Wanten S.on is Consul for the United States of America. Magdalinus Jarobus Senn Van Bisel, Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Loffeit, at present it Macan, is reported to be the acting Consul for the King of the French;

W. S. WETMORE.-Chaiman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and surnames of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of optium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said (hairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their epium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest very yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamation is to be sent to the Kwang chow foo, who will deliver it to the hotel merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant opedience. Do not oppose?"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith isone this edict to the said Weimere, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedienc. Do not oppose. A special edict. March 30th 1 3 %

CANTON PRESS.

Salurday, 6th April.

Monday at noon, 1st April.—Howgan, Mowqua and the other Hong-recrebants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelyhood of the Mardarins coming to search them—and any native found therein would infallibly be put to death—the Hong-merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarius came to the square to surperintend the bricking up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only one through which communication is allowed, but to these on duty only; every other

Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to gono European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be-except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d April.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the superintendent. A new Chop from the Yupi chae was stuck up this day, being his command, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz.

PROCLAMATION

To WETMORE, CHAIRWIN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow F. & &c. Proclaims to Wetnere, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 21 month, of the 19th year of Taoukwarg, Wetmore, Chairman &c petitioned as follows.

General Chamber of Commerce

March 3 th 1839.

To His Ricellency Lin, The High Imperial

A respectful address.

The chairman of this I hamber has received the Edict your Eccellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date

In reply he begs to state, that the Consuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the Elict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be.

Your Excellence's

most obedient &c.-&c.--

W. S. WE MORE.

"This coming before ne the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply—I find on examination, that the American nation eight to deliver up some opium, yet up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to acliver up. I have already steinly commisded their cons. I, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be ure mi: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said cliniman and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest in portance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I alow myself to be tiffed with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, both with handap in a responsive petition, a clear and deadled account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, to that it may be examined and received at the same time with the snoking "fifth" which he English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the dirgumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfon, who must isstantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the

局部图(3)

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DN PRESS.

aid chairman, Wetmore, for his information and biedience, do not oppose, &c. &c.," Upon receipt of he above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once some an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accound his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of optom—(American property) which the said chosul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

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Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer, oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st 1839.

In the evening it became known that Capt. I lliot had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwangchow-foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's procceding to Lintin to deliver over to the Chinese Government all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5000 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 50 0, the boats to be removed: the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampon; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us; if after three days foreigness do not repent, we are , be kept without food, and if after to days all the Opinin shall not have been delivered their the law must take it's course, i. e the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of collies in free escens to be some what relixing; there is not on this, the continual patroling of other nights

Wednesday, Sed April. - This morning Capt. Elliot issued the following proclamation:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that ar rangements have been made for the dravery of the Opium litely surrande ed to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which Has Excellency, the High Commissioner has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is preased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of lose performance of engagements with the cut ing off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indomnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his speceres; offerts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man accausions thought

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, resist upon a firm foundation: upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of B trish Subjects in China.

3rd April, 1839.

for Macao in a Chop-hoat at about 6 o'cleck in the evening. A prejum (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blane the Chinese for it who oblige us to become press-man in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Yunchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the criminality of indulging this taste. He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolics remain watching the factories, and the backstreets, continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This evening it is reported that the Yumchae has required of the Governor of Macao to give up the forts; this rumour requires, however, confirmation. A meeting for the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at moon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

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局部图(6)

Friday 5th April.-The general meeting doreign residents at the Chamber of Commerc not take place, but the Committee met to re a communication from the Hong merchants, w is anticipated was a proposal to II. M. Superii dent and to other consuls to sign a long docuwhich is to the effect that the Foreign merch. thankful for the unbounded favors showere I on t by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade in Opiu be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the vernment all the Opium they had in the outside wa they promise henceforward to abstain from all tr in Opium, and promise that, should ships arrive w in the next six months with Opium on board, must be delivered up, when the ships will be at to load and unload—should after the expiration six months (or after autumn) vessels still conti to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscaship and cargo, and the bond is to the efthat the crews of such ships are to be put to dec and that foreigners willingly submit to the just of the doom — That such a document cannot be signed by any one is evident. This day a number large Cargo boats was despatched from here to Bogue to lule the Opium that is to be deliver It is also said that the Yumchae and Governor v themselves proce if to the Bogue in a day or two

Saturday, 61's April .- The following Edict : dressed by II. E. to the Dutch Consul has been ceived this morning. Another to the Consul of United States has also been issued of which know not yet fully the particulars.

An edier from the imperial commissioner addr sed to the Dutch Consul van Basel.

An efficial communication has been received fre his excellency L v, high imperial commissioner S governor of lleo' wang; it is as follows.

- "Another address has been presented from t Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says. (N van Bisel hid only reiterated his demand for pas ports for himself and Datch subjects, there being reason to demin them and a ship at Whampo aware as II E. expresses himself that neither th Consult or his countrymen possess any Opium.)
- " This con ing before me, the high commissions I in mediately reply. On a former occasion tl said foreigner presented an address, requesting passport to go to Wicao. At that time the rep was given, that, as the opium of the several nation was not all given up it was inconvenient, for il sake of his country's ship, to break up the prevet tive measures. This is on record.
- " Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, he s at Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands at the Macan toads, and there assemble the receiving Ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. Th: done-and to examine and receive it will not re quire much time, - then all the soldiers and th guards shall be taken away, and the trade return t its usual channels. The said foreigner ought t remain quiet, and not repeat so often his com munications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefec of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them trans mitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implici obedience.'

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by their transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 22nd day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April 5th, 1832.)

Maulmain.

Beamitse Arries-We must put our small sheet to press without being able to furnish our readers with any intelligence either from Amarapoora or Rangoon. Lideed, we can searcely expect to gain information from the latter place anless of the despa chot som public vessel. Our last accounts represented the trade there as about at a stand, consequently we cannot expect to hear frequently from thence, as formerly, by the arrival of trading vessels. Even native boats will scarcely venture to come in this direction, so long as the people of Ringoon, as it is reported, have their teats excited under an expectation that preparations are being made here for a tacking that place. We mentioned last week, that many of the inhabitants had actually left the lown, and that those who remained were ready for a run, as soon as they should see the danger approach. We have no reason to expect, therefore, any certain intelligence of the state of af-Distillant, their olere wil the recard of which we presume will be arrival at Raagoon of despaches from Col. Bencontely on the

son. - Muulmain Chronicle, Drc. 19.

Mission to Stant - We hear Dr. Richardson has within a day or two past taken his eparture for Bankok overland, in prosecution of the orject of his mission, which we ment oned in our paper of October 10th. We hope he will prevail with the Cour of Stam to open a free passage for Chirese trading mravans to come to Manoan It may be be will find the King of Stam not in very good humour on account at affairs which have recently occurred in One and. From our latest accounts we learn that it. Malays had possessed themseives of that produce, and that the King of Store had determine to attempt the recovery of it. Should be have succeeded, an event not altogether improbable, by the time of Dr. Richardson's arrival, and no interference on the part of the Straits Government should have taken place to prevent the full execution of his designs, a circonstance nearly to be looked for, we trust the mission wi be well received, and that the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the Chinese from coming to Mostmain will be removed .- Ibid.

DIED.

At Macao on Thursday the 28th March, RICHARD TURNER E-Q. of the firm of Messrs RURNER & Co. of Canton, generally and deeply regretted.

DROWNED in Macao roads, at about 1 past seven o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst, Capt. WOODWARD LEWIS, master of the American brig JOHN GILPIN.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT.

Of Exports of Tras to Great British of the Store of America, singe the 1914y 1838,

o this date	To G. Testain.	To U. States. Piculs
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ve : Skin	3472	1620
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ar wder	3376	4416
are stal	1-32	3357
Total	2051-16	120.3

ord of Brack Tea to Gr. Britain Bs. 21091866 gal of Grens Tea to Gr. Britain Bs. 37:77:60 lbs. 17819166

of the Brook Tea to United States. Ibs. 190266 da. Officer's Tea to United States libs. 4819 for

The 56030: 6

w S.La shipped to Good Britain Piculs 21:7

General Chomber of Commerce.

"M TION --Two valuable cicht day Cnu son whites one by French, and the other by Vokenhart, the first No. 1176, and the latter No. 2176, and the latter No. 2176, and the latter No. 2175, maker of the cher unknown) having been used by me to ROBERT EDWARI 8 who is kiff. Chira, to be sent to London for report; I be not Evolusy accounted to me for once either than; the Public are beenly cautioned assums training and Christopharines and Western's accounted to the contract of the public of the public states of the contract of the public states of the public states of the contract of the public states of the public sta

Carton, 94th January, 1839.

COTICE—Wall reference to an electrisement in the Caton Fors here of "Catons," and dated 24th matrix, we feel it our dark to notice publicly, as we received by represented of Mar. I. F. Sturies presented by Sarah J. F. Sturies presented is the control of the state of the state of Canton, to dispose of the two bouncters alluded to in that advertisement, in the first at the said Mr. Sturies still retaining possession. I would be stated the control of the said of the said flows of the said flows of the said here of Dates, and the said flows of the said flows of the said of the sa

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co. . 3 th January, 1839.

OFFICE—Jier Penisurn and for Sale at the Conton Press Office. "The asting overstood! May Kyaser Lwan Wang." A Chinese ore, founded for, persisted from the Original by Spotta. In a venier, on footscap paper, price One Dollar.

COTICE.—Is bereby given that the Honoura-obe to many's Tresury is closed against the ope of Cash for bills on the Supreme G sym at of India. (Signed) J. H. ASTELL, W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honoural ie East India Company. Canton 7th March 1879.

Canton 7th March 1832

of the cold of Lascot from the process
of the cold of Lascot from the late Harge
et al. reprosed to no for their clauses
the cold of Lascot from the late of the ingentiate of Gentlemen — J. CLIFFS, R. DAMBS of
Lascot E. Cold AFE, Pagners.
Commander of the late Barque Buly.
Castin, 17th Cathor, 1, 35.

OTHER - Mr. FITEA HILADIO DE ACIMACO has be pleasure of reforming his triends and the fit does not general tool by loss cotabilities for the second results of the loss cotabilities on rotation and activated Azent to transact business on rotation unity.

F. H. D. AZEVEDO Macao, 7th March, 1839.

Maca, 7th Marcs, 18as.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Pathership Leveloder earlief on by the Sul surfless at Glasson ander the Firm of Alexanders, Warding & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Good and Alexander & Warding &

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

OTHER—TE have by given that the undersigned
and ALENNER. We and sufficient power from the
are ever all outstern debts due to Fartres in India
tre lecture of Anniham Wanping & Co. and, if
belowers to adopt was measures for the recovery of
the lame.

FRANCIS DUNNETT. WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE—The Undersigned her to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of Dessert Stava & Co., in connexton with Mrt. John Bernary, discount of Ghospie Merchants of their business there under the form of the Commission of the Francis Commence of the Commission of the

WILLIAM WALDROP SHAW.

Penane, 21st September, 1838. OFICE —The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in Parasira from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co, Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE—The Business bither to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lambuck, is from the 1st January, 1-73, carried on under the firm of Joins Brank Co. Mr. Mars Lassot, who has been for many years reading on bed factoring and some of the state of the Joins and the state of the Joins and the Joins and the Joins and the Joins and Joins of the purchase and shipment of Froduce, well be ponetrately attended to. JOHN BURD.

Carton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. Michow, are sufficiend, individually, to signour From by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9tl. February, 1839.

OTICE -- Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, §23th January, §239.

A DVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been application of Act of the Suspense for the sale of the works pulsard, on the Storter's root rate Diffusion for the sale of them are Storter's root rate Diffusion for the sale of them are Storter's root rate diffusion for the sale of them are Storter's root rate of Diffusion for the sale of them are Storter's root rate of the sale

at face express of the particle.

Orders in Cf. has may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Wilson. Esq. Maza—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Seerely's publications may be seen: Catalogues many also be seen at the Morrison. Education Society's Labrary, Canton—and at Mazao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

OTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing sectionar. "Parkanox," lately arrived from daya, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put a, the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or re-field, gaple at Canton to HOOKER & LANE, at Macco.

Canton, 15th November, 1838

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Peece French, Spanish and Protocover imaginers at twelve cents a more where under seventien Lines at two lo-cents a more where under seventien Lines at two Dul-nov me rach translation.

NOTICE -FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHISTSH HOSE MERCHASIS AND THER

DIBLES, Time one do lar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price off cents.

NUTICE.

ORLEGES for printing and becare ally absorbed to at the Cautan Press Office, at the following charges;

The Press cannot be set for less than 160 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above smooth can grant Policies on Goods payable in Lordon, Carcette, Bombay, or Cauton.

Canton, 6t's October, 1838. MACVICAR & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE indeximal are admitted training Policies.

The postable in Celeurta, Lendon, Bataria ad Canco. A cash payment of the per ced in the amount civing risks to the office, and Policies are all the amount civing risks to the office, and Policies are also as a period of the period of

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office. Secretaries in Calcutta Messis. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messis. Fergusson Brothers & Co.

, in Batavia Messis. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th Norember, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscribes are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, ad ean grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bonbay, Madras, and elsewiere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

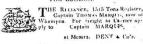
FOR MANILAL

THE Span. Brig "NARCHA" HORENG, will be PEREMIORILY SUPPLIED for Manilin on the 30th inst. from Macao For treight apply to

JA : INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.



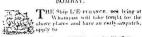
Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.



Canton, 20th February, 1 39.

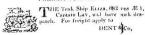
FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRATS AND BOMBAY.



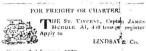
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAE! & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839-

FREIGHT TO LONDON.



Canton, 20th February, 1839.



Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Caston for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Cantin Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BYLLERIE & Cn. as St. Julien, Chatean Latour &c. c \$ 7 per dozen also superior l'Uten Condials. Apply to

C. I.L. 11. No. 4 Imp r.s Hong.

FOR SALE

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of Kendender, for martienford apply to MACVICAR & Co Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Links Dawase, Narress and Table Cloths. Colone Damase, Table Covered patterns, Lives Decks and Dalle, Dawase, Counterpasts and Striker West-should lick.

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory, 1st December, 1833

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order.
To be had at the Goldowns of BIBBY ADAM & Co. Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTAN PRESS OFFICE THE second and third volumes of the CASTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CORREST, at 12-8 per

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OF, UM ORDERS, all negtly printed and on Europe paper, also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TON-AGE Red, as inveited by Mr. STANSKLEV. At the price of 10 conts each, Sestements of AM-micras Informs & Exports for 1837 & 88, and at the crist case, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper. Lectures, Reports.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one ever payable in advance. # 12
For six Shottish. # 7
For three y. # 7
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current,
now be had at the Office No. 3, Burish Factory,
at 39 cents, and Price Current, so at Subscription of the Canton Press and Price Current,
now be had at the Office No. 3, Burish Factory,
at 39 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. - Omitted in our last Amer. Nantrisket, from Java and Manila Naples, from Boston, The Brit. Tory, from Boston is reported to have arrived, besides other vessels, but no certain intelligence can under present circumstances be obtained from the Coast.

The Gond Success is supposed to have sailed or to sail immediately for Bombay, whither the Lady Crant will be despatched whenever poportunity offers to forward her despatches from here.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: Eliza, ParrockHau, Orneli, for LITTU, Isabella; for LIVERPOOL, Tigris: for BRISTOL, Ingleborough.

LATEST DATES, FORMENOL M.D. 6th November via Bombay. Untree States, 28th Oct. P. Poname, Calcutta, 28th January P. Ann. Bomes, 10th January via Calcutta, Stoatpone, 18th February P. Ann. 28th January P. Tulbot. Manual, 5th March via Macco.

VESSELS EXPECTED .-- CALCUTTY. Syrer Bomney, Hellas, Emily Jane, Spins Castle, Manga-lore, Tory.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Tessel's Name.	Fing.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks Helbrook		Liverpool Liverpool	Wetmore & Co. Wetmore & Co. F. S. Harhaway.
Pitza	British	Lar	688	Calcutta	Deut & to.
Reliance		Marquis :	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt .	1	Batavia	S. van B-sei toe Laer & Co
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall		Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet	1	Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	- 2	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough		Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind		Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent		Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
I-abella	1	Robertson	1	Leith	
Francis Stauton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantie	- 23	Griswold	1	Newyork	1
George IV	British	Drayner	1	Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck		Stockley	560		J. Thacker.
Trusty	3.1	Jamieson	1	Lomback	
Premier	34	Were	1	London	
David Scott	1 ,,	Spence	1	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	1	Ager	1	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott	1	Penang	Macvicar & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE .- Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurdia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jordine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl. Corsair, Thinle, Lambton, Attaran, Firginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcie, Omega, John Glipm, Rupurell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Heroise, Mahamoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Good Success, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Pappy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Tulbot, Nantaskel, Noples TH

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Thas to Great Britage of the States of America, singe the States of America, singe the States of the States

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e ages as	To G. Piculs	To	Figures.
d en Bobes	504	a .J	
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no rial	1285		3337
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ot d of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs, 21091866; and of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs, 37-7(60).

lbs. 17819!66

of J of Breck Tea to United States 1bs. 790266 of all of Green's Tea to United States 1bs. 4812 00

lbs. 5603016

in Sak shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

NUTION -- Two valuable eight day Christophy Serieus, one by French, and the other by Vydenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No. 242; and two small gold Wyrenes, (one by Melete, maker of the cher unknown) having been rusted by noe to ROBERT EDWARIS who lay left China, to be sent to London for repair; the not having accounted to me for one or either them; the Public are hereby cautioned against reliasing said Chronometers and Wyrenes as ley are my properly.

JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

TOTICE—With reference to an idvertisement in the Carton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th marry, we terl it our duty to notify publicly, as we weakendy represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personal y, Yovencher last; that we have been instructed by Mr. at Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two momenters alluded to in that advertisement, in the ent of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession a bex of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the no of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we see to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein returned by the aforen med Mr. Sturlis for an acknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr wards; and outher we know, that the watches ent oned in the said advertisement are not yet return from Lig and.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

for, 3 th January, 1839.

Conton Press Office. "The lasting resentment Miss Kenon Lwan Wang." A Chinese re'e, founded a fact; translated from the Original by Shount - In act y time, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

ble Company's Treasury is closed against the recipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL, W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honoural te East India Company. Canton 7th March 1879.

of the wold as saved from the late Borque by, are requested to prefer their claims to the un-

Commandre of the Iste Burque Rulic.

Ca Softa, 17th Catober, 1 38.

OTICE—Mr. Freix Hillario DE AZIVELO has the pleasure of informing his triends and the lands in general toat he has established himself at Marko as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

OTICE.—Is hereby given that the l'arthership heretotore carried on by the Subscribers at Glas now under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at l'emang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., as this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said at example ware of is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and reflective and pay the debts of both fire s.

W. ANDERSON.

G aszad, 26th Jun . . 838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

DOFICE,—Is here'ny given that the undersigned have received I and sufficient powers from the aid ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON receive all outstates. debts due by Parties in India the latefirm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if elessary to adopt a far measures for the recovery of MILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

E CANTON PRES

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan, Junior of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

WHILIAM WAKDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

Of ICE.-The following Packages G W D 5
D & T 3 to order, landed in Premier from
London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

OTICE.—The Business bitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Meds Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, I as been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually aftereded to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

OTICE-- Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

DVERTISEMENT—The undersigned his been appropriated A_ert in Singapore for the sale of the works paileshed by the "Soutery for the sale of the works paileshed by the "Soutery for the Difference of the sale of themselves Edinburgh of mill, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. II, has lately received copies at most of the above works, including Penny Magazine. Lenny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal etc. which are fer sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s.2d. for do lar, or 2 cents for jointy. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the at we exchange, inflortany changes added, any of the jubications of the Society for the Diffusion of Use, in Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works of the society for the Diffusion of Use, in Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works of the time of ordering, or gnarantee Je given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the partices may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Wilhams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1839.

OTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paradox," lately acrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the time of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

Canton, 15th November, 1838

Office—Translations made at the Canton Press
Office from and into the English, German,
French, Spanish and Postness se languages at twelve
cents a time or where under seventeen lines at two Dolless for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANIS AND THUR

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be care u'ly attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

V. B. The Press cannot be set for less that 100 Coules,

BOYMAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned have go been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in Lordon, Ca'cutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcurta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a prorato exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
, jin Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Capton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton. Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

局部图(3)

局部图(4)

PRICE CURREA

FOR MANILAL



THE Span. Brig "NARCIRA" HORERO, will be PEREMIORILY respetched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.



THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register, Captain Thomas Margus, now at Whampoa. For treight of Cherier ap-ply to Captain MARQUAS, B ply to

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE fine Ship Tigris, 422 pms A. 1, Captain Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo comged, and will have immediate despatch. for freight DENT & to.

apply to

Canton, 20th February, 1 39.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRATS AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship L'E-PERANCE, not lying at Whampon will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAEL & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ELIZA, #82 tons Æ 1, Captain Lay, will have nick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER!



THE ST. VINCENT, Captan James MCDDLE, Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAT & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION--An individual who has been in the trade at Caston for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Cantin Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir French Claret of Byth, ERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chatean Latour &c. & 7 per dozen also superior l'eren Condials. Apply to

C. LLC, IL.

No. 4 Imperia Hong.

FOR SALE

AFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen et 1. LINDSAY & Co. Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1939.

SHIPPING AT

Tessel's Name.	Fing.	Commander.	To
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Horatio	British	To be seen to the	6
Reliance		Marquis	13
L'Esperance	Durch	Lindstedt	
Orwell	British	Collard	ì
Parrock Hall	1	Canney 1.	ŧ
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet	! !
Girard		Drinker	1
Tigris	British	Titherington	1
Ingleborough	1,	Buckle	1
Rosalind	1	Crouch	ļ
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	1 4
Isabella	**	Robertson	1 4
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	3
Niantie	'jimein	C 1 11	1 3
George IV	British	Drayner	1
Ld. Wm. Bentinck		C	1.
CI'		L'Iomissau	1
Premier	11.	Jamieson	ļ.
David Scott	**	Were	1
Orixa	,,	Spence	1
Elizth. Buckham	n	Ager	1
Ducknam	British	Scott	1

VESSELS OUTSIDE .- Jane, Lord Amherst, A dine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Ro Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Mau Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, He Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, G Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Tulbot, Nantaskel, Nup

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

TT.



FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz LINES DAMAER, NAPKENS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMAER, TABLE COVERS OF newest patterns, LINES DUCKS and DELLE, DAMASE COUNTERPANDS and STRIPE VEHADAR LICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTAN PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press
NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CLURENT, at 12-5 per
file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OP, UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TON AGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AM TRICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Omitted in our last Amer. Nantusket, from Java and Manila Naples,——, from Boston, The Brit. Tory, from Bombay is reported to have arrived, besides other vessels, but no certain intelligence can under present circumstances be obtained from the Coast.

The Good Success is supposed to have sailed or to sail immediately for Bombay, whither the Lady Crant will be despatched whenever opportunity offers to forward her despatches from here.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: Eliza, ParrockHall, Orwell, for LITTH, Isabella; for LIVERPOOL, Tigris: for BRISTOL, Ingleborough:

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. United States, 28th Oct. & Panama. Calculta, 25th January & Ann. Bombay, 10th January via Calculta. Singapore, 15th February & Ann. 28th January & Tulbol. Manila, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS' EXPEGTED .- CALCUTTY, Syrer, BOMBAY, Hellus, Emily Jane, Mains Casile, Mangalore, Tory.

I WHAMPOA.

Tons	Where fro	m. ,	Consignees.
	Liverpool.		Wetmore & Co.
	Livernool		Wetmore & Co.
Mariane	diver pool		F. S. Harbaway.
682	Calcutta	****	Deut & to.
1515	Madras		Capt. Marquis.
	Batavia		S.van B-sel toe Laer &Co.
	Madras		Jardine Matheson & Co.
	Bombay		Turner & Co.
	Boston		Russell & Co.
	Philadelphia	•••	
422	Liverpool		F. H. & J. Tiers.
722	Liverpool	••••	Dent & Co.
	Liverpool	• • • •	Fox Rawson & Co.
410	London	• • • •	Turner & Co.
410		•••	Lindsay & Co.
	Leith		Jardine Matheson & Co.
392	Manila		Russell & Co.
	Newyork		33
į	Batavia		Jardine Matheson & Co.
560	Sydney		J. Thacker.
	Lomback		
	London		Dent & Co.
	Calcutta		Jardine Matheson & Co.
1	Liverpool		Turner & Co.
1	Penang		
	r coang	• • • •	Macvicar & Co.

Aurdia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jar-Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, aulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Heroine, Mahamoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Good Success, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Pappy, uples.

局部图(7)

局部图(8)

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT. 8 A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pcc.) Piece. (Pr.) Paid (Chl.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. (S) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Ch.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 14 lb. (Chl.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 14 lb. (Chl.) Cash VOL. 4. No. 31. Canton, Saturday, 6th April, 1839. No. 1 OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAIR BY THE HASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER IMPORTS. CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY WT. PAIGE BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER. PRICES. REMARI Norse. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c., where also high are obtainable for Condete, Suspecte, Glassey and other Goods, on we duties at Whampon are high—Ships with Hee, Cotton, Sc. sometimes at Marcon or trousbin their Concern at Indian for to other Verses, Whampon, and thereby avail Parises. The simp roots outside, a Periodic, are various and high—Small incorress of Hime, Bertaley, are various and high—Small incorress of Hime, Bertaley, are various and high—Small incorress of Hime, Bertaley, and the Conference 1 dull 17 5 20. # 6.30 15 4.50 # 5.60 11 5.50 # 6. Large stock Note. Alon, and t_{BOS} are precurable chapper at Limin, Marao, t_{BOS} SRS, SRS piere goods Δv_{c} are soo etwae-shapest iter the latter and double duties, eigenvalue in those goods, it more than 100 R reputed for the stop when at Whom, m_{c} | 5.00 | 10 | 18 | 6.30 | 16 | 5.80 | 16 | 5.80 | 16 | 5.80 | 18 | 8.10 | 8.30 | 18 | 7.20 | 8.10 | 8.30 | 18 | 7.20 | 8.10 | 8.30 | 18 | 7.20 | 8.70 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 Large stock of little demands RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON. | Sevantine cold 30 yds, 24 | Sol, 29 | Sol, 29 | Sol, 29 | Sol, 29 | Sol, 29 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 20 | Sol, 2 No sale. Cts. dull. dull. Limited demand. COTTON. Bengal old or inf. , sup* and fine Bombay old or inf. , sup, and fine Madras Maila METALS. Copper Sheet 15 or 6 20 WHAMPON FORT CHARGES, &c. high , 18 29 , damasked crimson , colored , colored , 29 , colored , 20 , colored | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | Marifa | M None. P. 8 344. 20. 18. 34 40. 18. 34 4 4. 34 4 5. 44 a 5. 1. a 1.26 None. According to Very small spck. 4½ a 5 1. u 1.26 32 Pl Not Saleable. Tael. None. 18 n 30 18 n 30 19 22 n 32 10 15 n 40 11 15 n 40 12 n 40 12 n 40 12 n 40 RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION 4½ a 5 5½ u 5½ 8½ a 9 85 60. a 65. 4. a 6. 1. a 1.15 40. a 55 9.50 a 3 Small stock. Fokeen Congon Song, k'd. Bit, Lf, & Tek, k'd Sunchong Sunchong Sunchong Hung musy Pekee An ing Yong Orange Pekee GREEN TEAS. Twankay Sisin Hyson Hyson RAW SI, K. Canton No. i Tyson RAW SI, K. Canton No. i Tyson STAR INAW Canter Condition The Start Start The Start 18 # 30 Little demand? Nominal. >No fine remaining Price Bengal STAITS PRODUCE & Bird's nie white able with the bird's bird 5. a 7. 2. a 2.50 Ch. > No trade. Canton Tea. 20 a 21 30 a 32 30 a 32 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | Little demand. DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN. FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 281H FEBRUARY 1839 FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE. IN PEBRUARY Carsty, Print Print to Chests, Faint to Stock Patna (1). Benaresd Mala., new 1..76 857,000 7,5003 4,555,040 1.85 a 1.95 104 33 a 34 10, a 104 -81... at Macao. 15.1214 8,250,028 10,390 633 Auri = 15,1854 ch-st-Rattus Tin Bauer Nineapore &c. MINGCELLAS FOOTS. Amber large 1st quality differences and the second 4½. 6. a 25. 25. a 36. 180. a 220. None good. COMMERCIAL REMARKS. 40. *u* 50. 16. *a* 25. 12. 4. *u* 44. 70. *a* 100. No demand. 45 # 60 92 85 79 82 65 79 # 80 66 # 70 58 Nothing whatever is doing. Trafe. | None. None. 55 # 85 Wanted 1.10 # 1.20 5 # 8 1 4 a 15 ;

(T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 F. htt.—10 C.cht. 1 Candarin.—10 Candaris., 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains T. April., 1839.	Z		PATGE REMARKS.	.90	5 20. 4 6.30	4.50 0 5.60	.9	5.20	8 10 4 8.50 j	7 20 a 7.50	15. a 15.50 The first class vess 11.	14. n 15.	6.70 (Alenta	10. m. 9.75 Ramanan 14. 2 Karanan 14. 1	9.75 Australia Australia Sandalas an	3.60 a 3.75 Note: Above rates are from 20th Oct. Institute 6 noted by 10 are 8 are 5.		14 25 n 14 5 11 80 n 19.	15.80	11. (1.1.50) List Class Tex, meage, 1600 rubits & up varily pay [16] 1. (20) 10. (20) 10. (3) under 1600, 17. (3)	17 " 17 50	14.50	16.20 hayon V. 24 class from N. 1700 N. 9.40 c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c.	440 a 450	According to incurred by nine. Or embroidery.	1.80	1.85 13.50 a 18	Tael.	None.	18 " 30	S6 # 42 Bulls under advances unde notific guille E. Commun's Agents. N. 22 # 32 E. Campany's Agents Bilsund calculation and some control of the company of Agents Bilsun Calculation and some control of the company of Agents Bilsun Calculation and some control of the company of Agents Bilsun Calculation and some control of the company o	60 XX 600
Canton, Saturday, 61h.	1	wr.		MANUFACTURES. 18 blk. 18 yds. by 24 in 30 8	s. 4-4 black Levantine 17	52	Sarsnet, Nankin silk J	s. white Pongee 32 in 18	9 9 9	mtines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, 21	. 23	30 29 3 33 11.50	18 ,, 24 ., 30	30 30	30 , 32 , 32 , 32	nets black N. 30 ., 29 ., 27	22 1/2	30 , 29 , 21	18 black 18 ,, 29 ,, 44		38.3	\$ X	98	.s.	1 2	5 7	Sked silk 54 a 57 4 1.85	Pi Tael.	Fokeen	Camari Lf. & Pek. k'd 18 " 30	rey 38	
Piece. (Pr.) Paint (Cht.)		BENEFICIAL	Penvilve	₹.0 _ :	dun.		YLarge stock 1,		Large stock and	None.			No sale.		dull.	<u> </u>		Timited demand	7.		was/	None.	None		(i)	Very small sock.		Not Saleable.	Small stock.	Little demand?		
A breatons (17.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pec.) 1. Catty.—100 Cattler 133 lb avods, 1 Pecul.—7. Mace 1 cn 7 ch. VOL., 4. NO. 31.	IMPORTS		! ! !		Handkfs. Monterths scarlet 1.75 " 2.	36 11 , 34	200	Am brown (705, 30 36 ii 910, 40	P. 22 " 10	; = 	11.00	: :	", Vorleys 25 yds. in Pr. 11 a 114.	. d	Fine singles ', > 20 # 22.			202	P ¹ . Yael.	Bombay old or inf.	7.5	2 .	rican slab		9 {	Rod &@ in	Nailrod and under . " 7 3	Scrap 1. d	4 [ub] 4	Tin Plates Box St n 9	100 60	Fox 1.15.

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Bills under advances much mounts signific E.I. Company's Agents. N. E. I. Company's Agents. M. E. I. Directors Bills on dis sight, and private 30 dis sight. C. Rs. 220 g 22. Private Bills, on Bourbay,, Cols. Rs. Gold, 198 at 169 touch, in leaves # 22.5.7 per Tred weight. Seeve at Lentun &c. large lagots 17 a 99 touch for Con remainm. I will bollars Pillar Ferdinaud,, fs. Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinaud,, fs. South American Republics, 36 d 4 per Cent, 58 South American Republics, 36 d 4 per Cent, 58 South American Republics, 36 d 4 per Cent, 58	Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Tun. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 No. to forean tomese. American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet 2. DELIVERIES OF OPTOM AT LINTIN. FROM 187 APER 1838 TO 28411 PERROANY 1839.	0 95 95 1		COMWERCIAL REMARKS.	Nothing whatever is doing.	
YNO fine remaining.	(anton Tea. 20 a 21 30 a 32 30 a 32		at Macao.	Kone poort.	No demand.	None.
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	Little demand.	No demand. Molucca.	In dareases	No demand.		Large stock. Little demand. Little demand. Large stock. Large stock. Large stock. dulf.
0 60. a 65. 1. a 1.15. 1. a 1.15. 2.0 a 35. 2. a 2.50.			28. a 38. 22. a 38	25 4 6 25 1 1 1 1	4. a 44. 70. a 100. 60. a 65. 25 a 55. 40 cents 65. 90.	35, a 4, 15 a 16 b 16 a 16 b 16 a 16 b 16 a 16 b 16 a 16 b 16 a 16 b 16 a 16 a
SKINS Rabbit - 100 Beaver - each Cuter-Sea	Malwa old	STRAITS fine white Bird's nest, fine white """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """		Asaferida Asaferida Bichdemar Gochined Coral large beads or pieces " fragments Cow Bezour Con Gochined " Coy Bezour Cow	Curch Pegue Elephants Teeth or Ivory Fish-maws Finns Gin-eng crude Clarificd Nother of Pearl Shell	Universe State of the state of

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THE

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VOL. 12.

Tursday, Afril 9TH, 1839.

NO. 15.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES

6th	Nov.	Singapore	15th	Feby.
25th		Java	28th	Jany.
25th	Jany,	Manila	5th	March
10th	Jany.	Austral-Asia	Stir	Oct
10th	Oct.	1		
	25th 25th 10th	25th Oct. 25th Jany.	25th Oct. Java 25th Jany. Manila 10th Jany. Austral-Asia	25th Oct. Java 28th 25th Jany, Manila 5th 10th Jany, Austral-Asia 8th

Intelligence from Macao, received through the some-what doubtful channel of the linguist's reports, states that opwards of forty sail are at anchor in Macao roads.

CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL. (From the 2nd instant.)

(From the 2nd instant.)

WEDNESDA' SRD APRIL.—The "chain of our silen slumber" has been broken by the important events o' to day.—Early in the morning the entrances from New ChinaStreet, Leen-hing-seStreet& Hog-lane into the square before the Foreign factories were walled up: we consider this proceeding as merely a cautious prevention on the part of the local government against popular tumults; although these brick walls would be more easily broken through than the old locked and barred wooden doors. Rice is, fortunally for all parties, cheap: say \$2 per pecul.

pecul.

A proclamation from the Kwang chow foo, dated the commerce, to the chairman of the general chamber of commerce, containing H. E. Lin's reply to the following address, was circulated to day. To make our Journal complete in the record of daily occurrences, we insert this proclamation, as well as captain Elliot's public notice to British subjects, under this date, although both documents were published in our last number.

PROCLAMATION

To VETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Twangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.
On the 18th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. pelitioned he follows: as follows.

To H. E. Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

A respectful address.—The chairman of this chamber has received the edict of Y. E. was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state that the Consuls of the U.S. of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the edict of Y.E. to them directed. I have &c.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. S. WETMORE,—Chairma
General Chamber of Commerce, 30th March, 1839.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senselers prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I alicu myself to be trifled with in this way! Let the said consert, Show, forthwith band up in responsive petition, a clear and irrailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the

Involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and dedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edictupon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and northwith make out a true and detailed account of

the quantity&c. of op.um—(American property) which the said consul. Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then. O chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter. Tremble, Haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st., 1839.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the vants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not un-naturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances, in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national charracte, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community through-out these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade who this empire, with honor and advantage to all certies, rests upon a firm foundation; upon a sum, justice, and power of Her Majesty's ernment. CHARLES ELLIOT,

Cing. Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton Register_office.

3rd April, 1839

About 6 o'clock r. M. Mr. Johnston, the second Super needed, accompanied by Mr. Thom, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a Chop-boat, under the escort of Chinese officers, attended by the hongmerchants and linguits, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the opium now on board the store ships at anchor outside.

THURSDAY, 4TH.—This day passed without the occurrence of any event worthy of record. We forbear naticing the thousand and one reports that are conceived, hatched, and forthwith kiled by contradiction.

FRIDAY, 5TH.—The following is a translation of a sucet, or voluntary bond, proposed by the hongmerchants to be given by the British Sperintendent and the British merchants of all fountries trading in China. It was presented to the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce this formoon; the committee, on its receipt, adjourned until Monday.

A DULY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and debuty Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchante, A 4cc., the Indian merchants, B &c., the Moorish merchants, C &c. the () merchants, D and the () merchants F xc.—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

with the opium traffic.

WE DO HEREOV pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dopendencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have happed up delightful gain to a countless extent, THAT WHEREAS certain persons, avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium into the Chinese waters, and there stored the up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom. of the celestial kingdom-

which is in direct continuention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business, and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really sover in the extreme. Utterfly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board their ecciving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving thips shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot) and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sterrely to command all the merchants tremplingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empty, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should (pium be discovered on b ard any merchant vessel arrinng in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all he parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, are put to Death, willingly submitting to their doom! All vessels which, having sailegfrom their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall infinediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may hale no battd, without daring to secret the least particle.

We no convolvated secret the least particle,

WE DO CONJOINTLY diclare that this our bond is

SATURDAY, 67H.—Early this morning the back entrance of the Greek Hofg, which was bricked up on the 23rd inst, whem the black entrances of the Duych, British, Fungtae, Powshin, Spanjash and Danish hoffnes, were bricked up, was more strengly secured by the Chinese: such is their kindly care of us. A great deal of rain has fallen, which is vely favourable for the spring crop of rice.

spring crop of rice.

SUNDAY, 7TH.—Divine service as preformed in the chap I by the reverent afterwards precised a sermon on the text.—They not up to yearselves treasure upon earth.

MONDAY, STH.—An adjourned meeting of the general chamber of commerce was hid at the residence of the churman, W. S. Wetmore, Eq.

GENERAL CHANBER OF COMMERCE.

Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 5th inst., on bond proposed by the Cohong. Present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Pox, deputy chairman, Braine, Thomson, Dinshalv Furdoonjoe, Adam, Heerjeebhoy Rustonjoe, B-11, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Pelano, second by H. Rustomjee, and carried unanimously :-

THE CANTON REGISTER.

a is instituted for purposes of a richy, it is expedient that the see inclosed in any further corresponding to the law roommitted by any possible, which it may become nature example of a prince of a prince of a prince authorized

That, insumuch as a case prisoners in our Pactories, surrounded by an area 4 bree, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampos Macase, and the flex outside, cheriod to us, at those in necessary that the functions of this committee, she the case until the restoration of our trade, the laters of express from Charlon, and of communication with the culer waters, enables the chamber to serve the command of a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr, Bell, seconded by Mr, Braine, and carried unanimously: $-T_{(LX)}$ a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hongmerchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to a chairman by acclamation, and the meeting was distributed by

TURSDAY, 9TH -- We hear that Howgon has received a letter troin Macao, in which he is informed that Mr. Johnston reached Macao on Sunday Endning; that two of the opium ships has sailed for Lankeet, whither Mr. Johnston would proceed, attended by the two longmerchants, in II.

Last night the American Consul, Mr. Snow, and the Datch Consul, Mr. Senn van Basel, and ilr. Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, attended at the Conso house, in compliance with the requisition of the Kwang chow foo. We have been knowly favoured by a friend with the minutes taken at the meeting, which may probably be submitted to the public at a future period, we merely now denote the parties who were present, both Chinese and Foreigners.

At a meeting held at the Consoo house on the evening of the 3th April, 1839.— Present:—The Kwang thow foo, the Poonyn

and Namboy megistrates, and Weiyuno— (or deputed officer.)

M. I. Senn van Basel, the Netherlands Consul, P. W. Snaw, the U. S. Consul, W. S. Wetmore, C. W. King, S. Fearon, (interpreter).

To this meeting the members of the committee of the chamber of commers were first called, but the chief portion o that committee being Englishmen, who have resigned the manusement of all discussions with the Chinese to the British Superintendent, Captain all at, it eyo all not at tend. Mr. va. 1 23 and Mr. Snow were then invited, and the meeting took place at 9 o'clock P. M.—plesent, the parties above-named, with Howena, Mowqua, Samqua, and the linguists.

On the fo.eigner, entering when the officers were seated it is latter rose from their chairs, and vi. E., exchanged the usual compliments; and after having been individually introduced to the Kwangchowfoo. the foreigners sealed themselves: this pri

the foreigners sealed themselves; this privilege having head previously stipulated for and granted; the business of the meeting then commerced.

The whole burden of the Kwangchow Foo's conversation and commonly, was the imperious necessity and Foreigners to sign the ond in ohed; in a to the Commissioner's order; and, commonly the other side, signing the description of the commissioner's orders; and the terms and the impus impracticability of the terms, and the impossibility of Furcia. Consuls submitting to such engagements withou communications with or orders from their respective governments.

The Foreign Consuls were released after about two hours detention in a threat of retention, but the Kwang howed by the noon of tomorrow (to day). "The session and size are gone and passed," and the bond is not, nor, we trust we can decidedly say, will not be signed.

There having been a total stoppage of trade since the 22d ulfo., and all communication with the natives being cut off,

we have not issued the Canton General Price Carrent, for that publication, for the present, must be put in the index expurgatorious

This being our third week of durance vile. we think it is high time to protest against the unreasonable proceedings of our jailer, H. E. Lin.

To begin with H. E.'s first proclamation to Foreigners, dated the 18th plto, we beg to state to H.E.that the spirit of the terms of that proclamation have been complied with; much, we have no doubt, to H. E.'s aston-ishment.—Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty three chests of opium, being the property of British subjects, bave been surrendered to the superintendent of Brilish trade for the service of H. M.'s government to be delivered over to the government of China. The foreign merchants have pledged themselves never to re-engage in the opium trade to China: what more can H. E., in reason, require?—As to H. E.'s demand for a bond—H. E. has thought proper to dictate such monstrous terms that compliance is absolutely impossible. It is, therefore, our most serious advice to H. E. that he should speedily bring his great plans to a termina-tion; and forbear longer disgracing the national faith and character of China by an armed blockade in their factories of two or three hundred helpless Foreigners, and by threats of t rvation and other modes of suffering the t nost severity of the new laws: this system of intimidatio shoud be abandoned for the manifestation of celestial compassion, for we think it now time that we should see the colour of the promised rewards for our imp'i t obedience to H. E.'s commands, and not be fobbed off with a bond upon compulsion.

Well well, the world must turn upon its axis,
And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails;
And live and tie, and p y the emperor's taxes,
And as the cering wind shifts, shift our sails.
Oid Lin commands us, and the dector quacks us,
The priest instruct, and so our life exhales.
And surr n lering or cpium to the nation
We a lently a velt rem meration.

We now beg to refer our readers to the official documents which have been issued by the Chinese authorities since the publication of our last number.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c. to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received

from Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high im-

on the 16 h day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th ve ir of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839,) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows, (here the address is copied.)

"This laving come before me, the high imperial comm ssioner, I find that already, before this tim, te English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, & that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, communaed Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and to I statement of all the opium of his country and pres nucles same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot to be handed over to government. really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, a d sa dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a ull and true statement be made out and he presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Snow, to obey the same without opposition.

Having received the above I, forthwith, without

any delay, transmit it to the said foreign consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day, (March, 30th, 1839.)

(March, 30th, 1839.)

An edict from Lin, the commissioner to 16r. Van Basel, Dutch rossul in China, communicated by Cheo the Prefect of Canton.

And official communication has been received from Lin, the governor of Hookwang, a great minister of state and imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March, 1839.) the Dutch consul Van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. Van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that nother he nor any of hir nation held any opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppe for leave for him self to go to Macao, and for the grand chep of a Dutch ship not at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is replied: Now because all the opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the shipe have been closed in conformity with the laws; and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no opium, he ought till to induce all the foreigners resident is the Factories immediately to give up all the opium in their possession. Then, as usual, the ship's holds shall be opened and the trade respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

"Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton, that the may immediately deliver the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch consul, Van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto w is sat of patition.

April les, 1839.

April 1st, 1839.

An edict from the imperial commissioner Lin.addrassed to the foreign Causals, Mr.Bnow and others, commingsed by Choo, the profect of Can'on.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

E. Lin, Governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to C-nton to make esquiries and act respecting the business of opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul, Snow, the Data & Consul, van Basel, and the French Consul, van Loffelt, must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant, the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, is coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any opiums, but intimating that orders should be given for "referring business of great importance to the centroul of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the opium. The said foreign merchants, being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different some. respensible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear esquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the prizon, that it may be delivered up. Then all will be a fee and secure.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20.283

all will be a fe and socure.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 30 schests, which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remise.

"Wherefore this edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the heng merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepar of full statements of all the opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the governor and lieuteaunt governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and reactived at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the amallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on see to memorialise the Emperor, and to request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastication indujed, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey the rest of the will be visit desayed.

when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Cousuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the optium in the possession of the merchants of their respectives countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till the imperial commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the governor and lieutenant governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, bet it will become necessary to momorialize the Emperor, and request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day, March 28th, 1819.

And edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch consul, Van Basel.

And edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch consul, Van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwang: it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul, Van Basel, in which he says.

(Mr. Van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, as H. E. could not, according to his own admission that the Netherlands consul nor his countrymen had traded in or possessed opium, have any reason for detaining them).

"This coming before me the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that, as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record. "Now the English superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine I-I ads and the Macao reads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. This done—and to examine and receive it will not required much time,—then all the soldiers and the guards shall be taken away, and the Trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canmunications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Can-ton, that he may immediately convey the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

A special edict.

Zaonkwang, 2ed day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April, 5th, 1839.)

Our imprisonment, the late events, and present occurrences have formed a subject too near to the personal hopes and feelings of every foreigner in Canton, to allow us to call their attention to any matters that does not immediately relate to our actual position.

But the proverb says that 'use is second nature:' and as the novelty of our situation is wearing off, and we are becoming used, if not reconciled, to our present mode of idle living, we hope to be execused if we ven-ture to draw the attention of our local readers to the items of important news which will be found in another column under the heads of Austria. Russia, and Turkey, The commercial treaty with the first-named power, by which it is intended, we presume, to guarantee the free navigation of the dark rolling Danube, is of the highest importance to England, Austria, and Turkey. It is evident, from the fact of the conclusion of this treaty, that Aus tria is opposed to the further aggrandizement of Russia. Whether this last named semibarbarous state-semi-barbarous throughout a great extent of its immense territories -will submit to the peaceable avocations of internal improvement-whether the emperor has the power to induce his nobles to ab-andon their longings after Southern skies, to

Scent the tresh fragrance of the breathing rose, And quaff the pendant vintage as it grow

and to rest content for some years longer in their frozen domes-is a problematical question The Autocrat of all the Russias, nominally despotic, is frequently the mere creature of his Boyars, whom to restrain and govern requires the energies and talents of a Peter the great. The demonstration made by Austria may, however, thenstration made by Austria may, however, have so preponderating an influence on the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as to incline it to abondon for the present its supposed arbitions schemes of Southern and Eastern conquest; and Europe may be spared suffering the infliction of a war which would be cruel and desolating as it would be unnecessary and unjust.

H. E. Lin, like all his compeers, is very fond of twitting us with the vast benefits we derive from the use of the tea and rhubarb of the celestial empire; but bow much will H. E. be astonished when he learns that tea has been preached against and prohibited in Europe with almost equal fervour and rigor as opiom is in China! We, therefore, recommend the following extract to H. E's. attention.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA.

It is said that the frozen Norwegians, on the first sight of roses, dared not touch what they conceived were trees budding with fire: and the natives of Virginia, the first time they seized on a quantity of gunpowder, which belonged to the English colony, sowed it for grain, expecting to reap a plentiful crop of combustion by the noxt harvest, to blow away the whole colony.

In our own recollection, strange imaginations impeded the first period of Vaccination; when some families, terrified by the warning of a physician, conceived their race would end in a species of Misotaurs:

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bover

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.

We smile at the simplicity of the m un of nature, for their mistaken notions at the first introduction among them of exotic novelities; and yet, even in civilized Europe how long a time those whose profession, or whose reputation, regulate public opinion, are influenced by vulgar prijudices, often dis-guised under the imposing form of science! and when their ludicrous absordities and obstinate prejudices enter into the matters of history, it is then we discover that they were only imposing on themselves and on others.

and on others.

It is hardly credible that on the first introduction of the Chinese less, which now affords our daily refreshment; or the American less, whose seedative fumes made it so long a universal favourite; or the Arabian berry whose aroma exhilarates its European votaries; that the use of these harmless novelities should have spread consternation in the nations of Europe, and have been anothermatized by the terrors and the fictions of some of the learned. Yet this seems to have happened. Patin, who wrote so firously sagainst the introduction of antimony, apread the same alarm at the use of tea, which be calls "limpertinente nouveaute du siecle." In Germany, Hanneman considered tea-dealers as immoral members of society, lying in wait for meu's purses and lives; and Dr. Duncan, in his treatise on hot liquors, suspected that the virtues attibuted to tea were merely to encourage the importation.

Many virulent pamphlets were published against the

Duncan, in his treatise on hot liquors, suspected that the virtues attributed to tea were merely to encourage the importation.

Many virulent pamphlets were published against the use of this shrub, from various motives. In 1870, a Dutch writer says it was ridiculed is Holland under the name of hay-water. 'The progress of this famon, plant, says an ingenious writer, 'has been something like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palstable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encoached; alused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and resistless efforts of time and its own virtues.'

The history of the Tea-shrub, written by Dr. Lettsom is usually referred to on this subject; I consider it little more than a plagiarism on Dr. Short's learned and curious dissertation on Tea, 1730, 4to. Lettsom has superadded the solemn trifling of his moral and medical advice.

These now common beverages (tea, coffee, and chorolate) are all of recent origin in Furope; either the ancients nor those of 'the middle ages tasted of this luxury. The first accounts we find of the use of this shrub are the casmal notices of travellers, who seem to have tasted it, and sometimes not to have keen to have tasted it, and sometimes not to have keen to have tasted it, and sometimes not to have recommended it to the German Olearius in 1633. Dr. Short has recorded an ancodto of a stratagem of the Dutch in their second voyage to China, by which they at first obtained their tea without disbursirg money; they carried from home great atore of dried sage, and bartered it with the Chinese for tea; and received three or four pounds of tea for one of same to supply their demand. This fact, howey-t, proves low deeply the imagination is concerned with out passe, for the thinese, affected by the exotic novelty, considered our sage to be more precious than their tea.

noverty, considered our sage to be more precious than their tea.

The first introduction of tea into Europe is not ascertained; according to the common accounts, it came into Eugland from Holland, in 1866, when Lord Arlingion and Lord Ossory brought over a small quantity: the custom of drinking tea became fashionable, and a ponit weight then sold for sixty shillings. This account however, is by no means satisfactory. I have heard of Oliver Cromwell's teap of in the possession of a collector, and his will derange the chronology of those writers who are 'perpetually copying the researches of others, without confirming or correcting them.

Amidst the rival contests of the Dutch and the English East-India companies, the honour of introducing its use into Europe may be claimed by both. Dr Short conjectings that tea might have been known in England as far tack as the reign of James I for the first fleet set out in 1600; but, had the use of this shrub been known, the novelty had been chronicled among our dramatic writers,

whose works are the annals of our prevalent tastes and humons. It is rather extraordizery that our East-India company should not have discavered the use of this shrub in their early adventures; yet it certainly was not known in England so late as in 1641, for in a scarce 'Treatire of Warm Beer,' where the title indicates the author's design to recommend hot in proference to cold drinks, he rofers to tea only by quoting the Jesuit Maffei's account, that 'they of China do for the most part drink the strained liquor of an herb called Cols.

The best account of the early ase, and the prices of tea in England, appears in the hand-bill of one who may be called our first Tea-maker. This curious hand bill bears no date, but as Hanaway ascertained that the price was sixty shillings in 1660, this bill must have been dispersed about that period.

The nas Garway in exchange-alley, tobacconist and coffee-man, was the first who sold and retailed tea, recommending it for the cure of all disorders. The following shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have.

'Toa in England hath beth been sold in the leaf for

shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have.

'Tea in England hath bath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees till the year 1657. The said Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf or drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowing merchants into those Eastern countries on the knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowing merchants into those Eastern countries.

He said Garway's contine of care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and in king drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, dru, have ever since acut to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house to drink thereof. He sells tea from the 1856s. a pound.'

Probably, the was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687; for in the diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, he registers that Pere Couplet supped with me, and after supper we last try which he said was really us good as any he had drank in Ghina.' Had his lord-hip been in the general habit of drinking tea, he had sot, probably, made it a subject for his diary.—(Urrissities of literature.)

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Chinese language is like no other The Chinese language is like no other on the globe; it is said to contain not more than about 330 words, but it is by no means monotonous, for it has four accents, the even, the raised, te lessened, and the returning, which multiply every word into four; as difficult, says Mr. Astle, for an European to understand, is it is for a Chinese to comprehend the six pronunciations of the French & In fact they can so diversify their moneyllable, words by the diversify their monosyllapic words by the different tones which they give them, that the same character differently accented, signifies sometime ten or more different things.

From the twenty-ninth votame of the Letters Edifiantes et Cunieuses I take the present critically humorous account of 'his language.

P. Bourgeois, one of the missionaries, attempted, after ten months residence at Pekin, to preach in the Chinese language. These are the words of the good father. These are the words of the good father. God knows how much this first Chinese sermon cost me! I can assure you, this language resembles no other. The same word has never but one termination; and then adieu to all that it our declensions distinguishes the gender, and the number of things we would speak; adieu, in the verbs, to all which might explain the active person, how and in what time it acts, if it acts alone or with others: in a word, with the Chinese the same word is substantive, adjective, verb, singular, plural, masculine, feminine, &c. It is the person who hears who most arrange the circumstances, and who most arrange the circumstances, and guess them. Most or and the words of this language are reduced to three hundred and a few more; that they are pronounced in so many different ways, that they signify eighty thousand different things, which are expressed by as many different characters. This is not all: the arrangement of all these monosyllables apto know the language after having learned the words, we must learn every particular phrase. the least inversion would make you unintelligible to three parts of the Chinese.

'I will give you an example of their ords. They told me chou signifies a book. words. so that I thought whenever the word chou was pronounced, a book was the subject.

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Not at all! Ci of the next time I heard it, I found sign is I a tree. Now I was to recollect, cho. Ans a book, or a tree. But this amount of nothing: chou, I found, expressed of a continuous chou. expressed also g. n. heats; chou is to re late; chou is the in ma; chou means to be accustomed; chow expresses the loss of a wager, &c. I should not finish, were I to

attempted to give you all its significations.
Notwithstanting these singular difficulties, could one by aind a help in the perusal of their books, I and an original in the perusain. But this is impossible. Their language is quite affected from that of simple conversation. What will ever be, no insurmountable difficulty to every E copean, is the pronunciaon; every wore may be pronounced in the different tones; yet every tone is not so distinct that an unpracticed ear can easily distinguish it. These monosyllables fly with amazing rapidity; that they are continuelly disguised by clisic, s, which sometimes hardly leave any thing of the monesyllables. From au aspirated toocy you must pass immediately to an evid one; from a whistling note to an inwall one; sometimes your voice must proceed from the palate; sometimes it must be gittural, and alcost always nasal. I recited my service I spoke it in public; and yet k am tell, though he continually corrected me that of the ten parts. tionally corrected me, that, of the ten parts of the sermon (as the Chinese express themselves), they hardly understood three. Fortunately, the Chinese are wonderfully patient: and they are astonished that any ignorant stranger should be able to learn two words of their language.

It is not less a tions to be informed, as Dr. Hager tells as a his Elementary Characters of the Chines, that 'Satires are often composed in China, which, if you attend to the characters, their import is pure and subline; but if you regard the tone only, they contain a meaning l'idicrous or obsceue. He adds, 'In the Chinese one word son ctimes corresponds to three or four thousand claracters; a property quite opposite to that of our language, in which myriads of Aifferent words are expressed by the same k tert.' (Bid.) It is not less co fions to be informed, as

Austria has concluded a commercial treaty with England, raified at Milan on the 7th Sept. from which date it is to have effect. The Austrians have macraes some troops into Cracow,

from which date it is to have effect. The Austrians have marrhed some troops into Cracow, in virtue of being one of the protecting powers of Poland, and the inhappy city.

Russia.—Juch trustery is attached to the movements of Russi. It is said that the whole of South Russia sweems with troops, that thirty ships of War are at the shortest not of the Turkish coast of the Black sea. The Frovinces of M. Isavia and Wallachia are restive under Russing enerosachment. The Ambassadors of France and England are said to have induced the Sultan to authorize the convention of the Wallachian Chamber, notwithstanding the interdection of Russia. Russia continues the warface preparations at Odessa their object, to which conjecture adds interest, he not yet tran p.c. 45,400 Troops, and 20 inches the well-known entepot between the Engish and Circassians. The commercial Treaty between Austria and England has frustrated the designs of Russia, in forming a port at Sulina on the month of the Armbe, while the obstinacy and success of the Curassians on the other side of the Black Sea, render reinburgements constantly necessary. The Porte is withdrawing itself from the protection of Russ 2 and balengistelling. the Black searcher reinfreements constanting to recessary. The Porte is withdrawing itself from the protection of Russ s, and placing itself in all ance with Austria & E. gland. Russia will find it convenient therefore to quarel with the Porte. We learn from Austrian Gallicia that Russia is a convenient of 50 (many the Kism, for convenient and source of 50 (many the Kism, for convenience and 50 (many the Kism, for convenience). concentrating a proce of 50,00 men at Russia. Russia and the Army of South Russia. A Marshall is expected to take the command of those troops. Terrary.—A change had taken place in the disposition of the Porte thwards Russia—and

the recognition of the Queen of Spain is not the least of the causes of this. The Turkish fleet is combined under Sir Robert Stopford, with the British Squadron in the Dardanelles—an acting English Commandant is on board each Turkish vessel of war, answerable to his own superiors only, and the Turks are regularly disciplined and manœuvred under the direction of the British Admiral. The Sultan proposes to render unavailable the possession of the Dolta of the Danube at Sulina, by cutting or rather by reopening the old Canal of Trujan from Rosova to Chindentza on the Black Sea, thus shortening the distance by eighty-seven miles, and evading the tax placed on Turkish commerce by the Russians. The fortresses on the Servian side of the Danube have been supplied with provisions and placed on the war foo ing.

CIRCASSIA.—The Circassians have, by a gallant coup de main, destroyed a Russian detachment, conveying guns and anmunition for the Army of the Black Sea. Fifty cannon were capture and 150 mem were killed. The Circassians were on the point of invadnig Georgia
—General Grabbe had concentrated all his force against them, and had ordered re-inforcements

from the Araxes to join him.

from the Araxes to join him.

EGYPT is docile and submissive since the notification to it by France and England that it must maintain the status quo. The fleet is being dismantled and Sir Robert Stopford, relieved from the trouble of watching it, is at sea with the British squadron. The Pacha is about to head an expedition against Sennaar, the Capital of Nubia. (Calcutta Courier, January 16th, 1839.) 16th, 1839.)

The particulars of the coronation of George Third were received at New York by the swift-sailing vessel, the Sally Anne, in eighty days: a full account of the coronation of Queen Victoria was received by the Great Western in fourteen days and a few hours.

PROFITS OF THE GREAT WESTERN .- As it is now well settled that steam navigation over the ocean is practicable, we take it for granted that as soon as it is demonstrated to be profitable, our as soon as it is demonstrated to be profitable, our enterprising countrymen will set about the business with all speed. "Fulton," a writer in the National Gazette, has made a calculation of the profits of the trips of the Great Western. In the list of the crew, given from recollection, he says, there may be an error; but if so, rather exceeding than falling short of the real number. From ing than falling short of the real number. From the 25th June to the 25th September, a period of ninety-two days, the Great Western made four trips across the Atlantio—one of twelve and a half, one of fifteen, one of thirteen and a half, and one of eighteen days—in all fifty-nine days

Cost of the Great Western, including hull, spars, tackling, sails, machinery, cabin fur bin furniture, - £55,000 \$276,750 00 &c., OF Estimate of expenses for 92 days.

Ten p.c.interest on cost for wear&tear\$6,997 83

Pay of commander at \$3,000 per annum 756 00
Pay of 1st mate at 800 per annum, 201 64
Do 2d mate at 600 do 151 23
Do 3d mate at 400 do 100 82 Do 1st engineer at 1500 do
Do 2d do at 1000 do 370 08 252 00 Do 3d do at 1000 do 252 00
Do 12 firemen, at 30 each per month 1,088 88 Do 12 coal heavers at 20 Do 10 seamen at 15 do 453 60 Do 15 ord'ny-seamen at 10 453 60 Fare of 455 passengers at \$1 each per day, for 59 days - 26,845 00 Rations for 61 persons, including 5 apprentices, at 20 cents each ration, for 92 days, Coal consumed, averaged from 24 to 33 1,122 40 tons per day, taking an average of 30 tons per day, for 59 days, 1790 tons, at 14s. sterling, or 3 dollars 79 cents, 6,784 10 \$46,573 06

CR. 455 passongers at an average of 40 guineas each, allowing the odd five gui-neas for children and servants, \$6 \$69,478 50 22,000 letters at 25 cents each, 5,500 00 400 tons merchandize, (100 tons each 3.880 00 trip.) at 40s.

> 78,858 50 Proceeds for 92 days, Expenses for 92 days, 46,573 06

Profit for 92 days, \$32,285 44
Thus clearing at the rate of \$129,000 per annum, after deducting 10 per cent. for wear and tear. Well made machinery will last 50'years.

1.27 he pay of the surgeon and purser has not been included in this calculation, but the amount is unimportant, and will little vary the result.

2.—The port charges are also not included, but they can be easily ascertained by any one resid-ing in a city. The directors of the Great Wesing in a city. The directors of the Great Western Steam ship company may well refuse to increase the number of steckholders.

3d .- In the first of the four trips, there were 87 passengers; in the 2d 134; 3d, 91; and 4th 143—in all 455.

The Departure of the Great Western.—The Great Western went to sea on Thursday, in fine style. She left the dock about three o'clock, passed down the the Narrows and through the Gedney Channel, and was out of sight, from Staten Island, at six o'clock. She was in excellent trim, much better than usual. The weather was fine as could be wished,—with a light breeze from the westward. She took out about 130 passengers, and might have had fitty more if she had had accommodations for them. The number of letters forwarded by her was over eight thousand,—with as much freight as she could take. Her freight and passenge money probably amounted to twenty or five and twenty thousand dollars. The amount of bills sent by this vessel was enormously great. Several of the bill brokers told us they negotiated much larger sums than on any former occasion. She took out in specie about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides what was taken out by passengers, which was probably about fifty thousand dollars nore.—N. Y. paper, Sat. Oct. 6, 1838.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCIL			N X	35 N. Fine weather fresh proeze	NE	E	E. a SE.	N. a SE. Cloudy, light	SE. Cloudy, with light min lat.pt.	SE, R times, light br	SE	SE. Fine weather,	S	N.Fine weather, 1. &m	Z	ż	ż	S Cloudy, 1. & mid.pt	Na SE. Cloudy, light variable br	SE. Fine weather, light breeze	SE. a SW. Cloudy, vil.	N a SE		SE	Sa SE. Cloudy	SE	SE Fine weather, inad. breeze	SE	00 SE rat time a fresh breeze	Z	N. Cloud	N. Fighe weather, fresh breeze	N. Cloudy, with
[EO]	BAR.		n. 90.40	30:35	30:30	30:15	30:10	30:00	30:10	30:00	30:02	30:00	29:90	29:90	30:30	30:35	30:35	30:30	30:52	30:10	30:10	30:10	30:10	30:02	30:00	29:95	29:95	30:00	30:00	30:10	30.20	30:50	30:25
ME	RM.	5	night, noon	59	57	99	72	64	19	68	20	72	73	79			52	61	89	72	73	89	20	73	76	75	80	80	26	11	25	56	54
	THERM.	(ht.	40	44	56	61	09	61	62	64	64	89	69	48	42	4:3	48	29	65	64	65	63	95	67	68	68	20	7	99	20	47	51
	• •	•	. n		0	4.	5	9 >>	7 7	oo o+	6 4	014	® 11	8.12	A	7,14	\$ 15	914	017	3 18	8 18	\$ 20	1721	5 55	5 23	024	3 5 5 6 7 6 7 6 9 7 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\$ 26	\$ 27				031

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as the ought to have done, in favour of the East-India company, and obtaining the best; for a fill-sitefaction could not be had, for the base and barbarous usage of capta. Towerron, and the rest of the Engl. Intent, who were hos cruelly mordered at Amboyna. And it is not so east to say who this person was. The writers of sound! In those times, charged this, distuncing the King from interposing, upon two persons, by annie, viz. the great Duke of Buckingham, and the then secretary of area Sir Ralph Winwood. And I have not with a book, princed in 1651, in which it is affirmed, that the secretary received a bribe from the Dutch 130 or 40000 pounds for that service only. I take this who a horrid tall-and; is the bridge in the secretary received a bribe from the Dutch 130 or 40000 pounds for that service only. I take this who a horrid tall-and; is the bridge in the service only. I take this who a horrid tall-and; is the bridge in the service only. I take this one a horein the service with I have not the least scruple of affirming, that this must be a prochase and publick spirit of that worthy secretary, that I make not the least scruple of affirming, that this must be a prochase of the least scruple of affirming, that this must be a prochase and publick spirit of that worthy secretary that I make not the least scruple of affirming, and other appeared I cannot but think the massace at Amboyna would not have passed as it did; but at the same time, I must profess, that I do not believe ine was capable of being bribed to such behaviour: I rather think he was misled & imposed upon; and I make no quession that this very paper wastrausmitted to some person in his confidence for that purpose. It is an easy matter to speak ill of the dead, and too common a practice to tear those characters to pieces which are least like to be defended; but this I dane not do: Though, to shew that it is not without reason, that I saspect the Duke of Buckingham to have had a large share in preventing King Jumes from testifying a becoming resent

India company, to perpetuate the memory of this barbarous transaction, caused the tortures and sufferings of the Eng'ish at Ambayna, to be very exactly painted, and hung up in their hall; which picture, by the direction of Buckingham, was taken down; for which this reason was assigned, that, as it had not been thought proper to fively the Nation in a War on this account, it was, by no means, decent, that such a picture should remain in publick view; since, at the some/time that it exposed the crnelity of the Dutch, it threw some kind of odium on the English Administration.

But tho' these paintings in oil were removed, the East-India company could not be drawn, either to forget this affair, or to suffer the account that this Dutch egent had published of it, to pass unanswered and therefore they employed a very good pen, to shew the inconsistencies of this relation, and furnished him with all the materials that were requisite for that purpose. This design of his he executed with great spirit and diligence, and the piece itself is so clear a vindication of the innocence of the English, and so full a proof of the cruelly and barbarity of the Dutch, that I have thought fit to insert it for the same reasons, which induced me to give place to the other papers; and I persuade myself that it will be very agreeable to my readers, to see, at one view, and in so narrow a compass, all the authentick evidence that still remains of this cruel arbitrary, and unjust proceeding, by which so many brave men were, at that time, deprived of their lives in arbitrary, and unjust proceeding, by which so many brave men were, at that time, deprived of their lives in so ignominious a manner, and the English nation for ever deprived of so important and valuable a commerce.

Here follows the reply of the E. I. Company:

but it is too long for insertion.

but it is too long for insertion.

*

The death of King James happend in a very short time after this misfortane, (March 1625), and the troubles of various kinds, which very early disturbed the reign of King Charles I. put it out of his power to pursue that matter as be seems to have intended; for, in the beginning of his reign, he granted letters of request to the States-General for obtaining satisfaction, which, however, had not their effect, neither did the King pursue that point any further; the reason of which I presume to have been this, that, finding other causes of complaint against the Dutch, he absolutely determined to lessen their strength as a maritime power, the rather, because he found them joining with the French, in order to the execution of a scheme which they have had always in view, of dividing the Spanish low-contries with France, and then disputing, in confederary with her, the sovereinty which the English claim over the narrow seas. This King Charles I. saw, and determined to prevent; and in order torto, found it necessary to fit out a fleet, which induced him to demand ship-money; and that began those confusions, which ended in the ruin of our government, and leaving the Dutch in possession of all that trade, which they had acquired at our expence. This is no runge may seem now and strange to some people; but it is, nevertheless, matter of fact, in proof of which I shall cite what is faid by Sir William Monson, who lived at that time, was an eyewiness of what he wrote, and understond the subject as well as any man that ever lived. This gentleman, after assigning the reasons which had compelled his majesty to it, then proceeds thus:

"After much working, and embassadors often passing

then proceeds thus:

"After much working, and embassadors often passing
between them and France, at last they concluded on
an offensive and defensive league, by which France
was to declare war against Spain; the consequences of
such a league bring dangerous, and an unlimited
ambition never with safety to be trusted, his majesty
had just cause to be snapicious of these innovations,
the had reason to weigh these things, and to consider
why Holland and France should so strictly combine
and league together, both of them being neighbours
to him, and why it should be now hastened more
than in former times, when France and England gave
than in former times, when France and England gave
a sufficient relief to Holland by consent. The King
also feeling the ambitious emterprizes of France, assisted

"and animated by Holland, to disturb the christian and paceable commonwealth of Ehrope, and unjustly to series upon his neighbouring territories, without cause given yea, not sparing, by treachery and force, to enjoy the countries of his weakest and nearest friends the ancient state of Lorrain, which lay in his way to hin er his unlawful designs. Those were sufficient motives and reasons for the King's majesty to behold his own case with an eye of prevention; but especially finding a combination betwix trance and Holland to take and divide the provinces of Flanders betwix them, and to possess the maritime towns, as Dunkirk, and others opposite to England. This made his majesty think how to quench the fite that might flame into his own the country of the design of their ships, as commonly princes use to do not be seen that they were both to Join in one hose, a finding not publick declaration of the design of their ships, as commonly princes use to do in such cases, his majesty could make no less construction, than that they intended to deprive him of his ancient and allowed prerogative of the Narrow seas, which behaved him as much to defend, as his Kingdom, in the cover him as much to defend, as his Kingdom, in the cover him as much to defend, as his Kingdom, in the cover him as much to defend, as his Kingdom, in the cover him as much to defend, as might be considered to the cover him of his ancient and allowed prerogative of the Narrow seas, within the cover him as much to defend, as his Kingdom, in the propagative him of his weight and to curb the insolency and pride of conquire the ras not their hands, not intending to injure any nation, but to keep himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from himself and subjects from hi

sed themselves of ship, tackle, ammunition, merchandize, and provisions, and converted the same to the use of the said East India Company; and Adrien Vanderstel, the said East India Company; and Adrien Vanderstel, the governor of the island, sent away the master and mariners without any manner of succour or relief, to the damage of Mr. Courten, and the rest of the interested, the sum of IC9CO pounds and upwarde. And about the month of June 1643, the Bona Esparanza making a trading voyage from Goa to Mncao, in the streights of Malacca, was violently set upon by two Dutch ships, men of war (belonging to the said company) called Vendillo and the Portogallo, whereof seignior Fermeren and seignior Gealand, with the licutenant of the fort of Malacca, were commanders, who, in a hostile manner, killed the master, Roger Tuckerman, and divora seamen, were wounded, the rest took prisoners, and robbed them of all their goods, merchandize, books of accounts, writings, and papers, and afterwards led the mariners about the streets of Betavia in derision of the English nation, dragging also afterwards led the mariners about the streets of Betavia in derision of the English nation, dragging also the King's colours after them in triumph, contrary to the laws of nations and common amity; all which tended to the Damage of Mr. Courten and the interested in that voyage, to the sum of 75000 pounds, or these betave. or thereabouts.

Upon the news of these inhuman dealings, Mr. Cour-Upon the news of these inhuman dealings, Mr.Courten was torced to absent himself from the exchange.his bills were protested in England, Holland, and Zealand; so he became insolvent, and was out-law'd, with Sir Edward Littleton, in the years 1644 & 1645, for the sum of fifty thousand pounds, or thereabonts. Sir Edward Littleton, being then sequestrated for his fidelity & allegiance to his majesty, and in the actual service of the king, could not appear to prosecute his action, either

before the priliament, or to the courts of Hollan for reparation of the violent injuries aforesaic. Sir Paul Pindar having taken up several great sums of money, and advanced them to the king's use, was with the rest of the commissioners for the contracted arms of the customs, fined 150,0001. by the parliament, and also prosecuted at law for the said debts, whereby he became a prisoner in his own house, and during the last distempered times made incapable to look after his proportion of the said dumages from the Eas. Iudia Company of Holland.

portion of the said damages from the East Iudia Com-pany of Holland.

Thus all this project for reviving and estoring the East India trade came to rething; but their merchants, who had engaged in their such the stark, were utter-by heggarent. It is true, that is "Indiast's inverposed in their behalf with the stars, which serves rather to shew the care of that monarch, even in his lowest cir-cumstances, for the interest of his subjects, than to demonstrate the justice of the Dutch, who with much ado were brought to any 85 000 cidlers, which provide ado were brought to pay 35,000 gilders, which proves that the charge must have been just, though the satisfactions was almost below notice.

The civil war prevented the English government from attending to foreign affairs until the commonwealth was established. That form of government having been established and its powers consolidated by the daring genius and consummate skill of Cromwell, the lord protector turned his attention to the protection of the lives and property of Englishmen, and the honour and dignity of the English nation all over the world. A just use of the power vested in the lord protector to its legitimate end, produced the first Dutch war, which ended in a peace on the terms prescribed to them, which was signed at Westminster, April 5th 1654, and by this treaty the States General were obliged to do that justice to Crom-well, which they had refused to king James and king Charles.

"The 27th article of that treaty being as above, that the lords the states general of the United Provinces, shall take care that justice be done upon those who were partakers or accomplices in the massacre of the English at Amboyna, as the Republick of England is pleased to term that fact, provided any of them be living."

In consequence of this treaty, there was a commission granted on both sides, to hear and determine the complaints that should be made to them both by the English and Dutch E. I. companies, and their deter-

mination was to be final.

We beg to refer our readers to Harris's voyages for the relation of the proceedings of this commission, it being too long to be quoted in our columns; we can only quote to that part of the proceedings which concerns the Amboyna case: and the commissioners, after having ordaned "that all complaint, action, and demand of the English whomsoever, whether publick or private, on the score of any injury or damage which they pretend to have suffered at Amboyna in the year 1622, may be made void, terminated, and committed to oblivion: and that no person, whomsoever he be, shall enter any action on that account, or molest, disturb, or vex the said Dutch company, or any Dutchman on that pretext; and on the other hand, we also decree and ordain that the said Dateb company shall pay here at London before the first day of January next ensuing seven benered pounds sterling to William Towerson, net hew and administrator of the effects of Cap. tei Towerson, late of Amboyna, deseased. To William late of Amboyna, deseased. To William Coulson, brother of Samuel Coulson. &c. ad-William ministrator in like manner of his effects, four hundred and fifty pounds. To James Bayles, administrator of the effects of Jaha Powel, three hundred and fifty pounds. To Anthony Elhundred and fifty pounds. To Anthony Elingham, administrator of the effects of William Grigg, two hundred pounds. To the administrator of the effects of John Weberal, two hundred pounds. To Jane Webber, administrators of the effects of George Scharock, 1502. To John and Elizabeth Collins, the children and heirs of Edward Collins, 4651. To the administrators of John Beaumont, 3001. To Jane Webber, widow and administrators of William Webber, 81

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2001. To lames Baile, administrator of the effects of Epiraim Ramsey 3501, to the executors of the will of Thomas Radboofee, 501, and to Thomas Billinsby, administrator of the effects of Emanuel Thompsop, 2001, all which sums added together make the sum of 36151, sterling, to be paid litre at London, before January nex ensuing: aid, on this condition, we insist that their action, ir suits, be altogether set aside and cancell it so as never to be revived hereafter,

by any person whomsoever."

"This andrd, or arbitration, was strictly put air secondares soon as it was made, and ought therefore to be considered as decisive against the Dutch, who by these small and inconsiderthe Dutch, who by these small and inconsiderable entisfactions to the representatives of those that were mandered at Amboyna, clearly admitted, and took upon themselves the guilt of that whole proceeding. After this treaty, the affairs of the East-brila Company began to recover; and under the protect on of Cromwell, there was a subscription of eight hundred thousand normals for the carrying on of that thousand pounds for the carrying on of that commerce; but before a y greater progress could be made in the execution of these projects, the constitution was restored by his majesty's happy

As the second case of approximation, we beg to refer our readers to the 5th vol. of Rus sel's modern Europe, letter 27, in which they will find a relation, though rather sum mary, of the convention enfered into with Spain, for reparation of damages occasioned by the Spanish Guarda Costas in their attempts to suppress the contraband trade, -the necessary consequence of the restricto the Spanish American settlements. By that convention it ws provided that the king of Spain should pay to the subjects of Great Britain, the sum of £95,000 sterling as an indemnification for their losses n consequence of the seizures made by the Guarda Costas.

James 1st has been censured by historians for not resenting the massacre at Amboyna.
Walpole incurred the indignation of the

parliament and people of England for the convention of Madrid; and when the king of Spain neglected to pay the stipulated sum at the appointed day, he made that a pretext for declaring war: this declaration, however, was forced from him by the public ferment and petitions of the people, in opposition to his own pacific principles: this war led to the reduction of Porto Bello and Anson's

The present administration allowed the losses suffered by Br tish suljects through the stoppage of the trade in 1834, and the insulting and cruel treatment & subsequent, nay, almost the consequential death of lord

Napier, to pass without remonstrance. Previous to the massacre at Amboyna, the English merchants had suffered great cruelties and indignities from the Dutch on Banda; but it does not appear that the English government ever interfered pro-perly and spiritedly in these affairs, or demanded just satisfaction from the States

As far as the imprisoment of persons and seizure of property by the Dotch at Amboyna may be thought to assimilate to the present acts of this government, we desire the pa-rallel may be drawn and no farther; we are unwillingly o' liged, for the illustration of the present case of British subjects, to refer to the deeds of other years: in the words of Harris, we express our opinion that "the unheard of barbarities committed in Amboyna, though they may be forgiven, yet ought never to be forgelten."

That the value of the opium surrendered

to the British government will be fixed on to the British government will be fixed on liberal principies, and it speedy repayment be made to the owners, we have not the least doubt; for we consider the irections on the British government as said as the helders of maximal stock, and that their right to a bull and satisfactory remomentum, is not clear as that of the fundholders to their dividends, and that the mational coult equally depends on the punctual and just the interior thereof the present administration, that security against future acts of violence and spoliation will be provided for. The whole course of the British government,

past and present, as regards the trade to this country, forces on the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain the unavoidable conclusion that the time has at length come for the establishment of a new order of things, of a new system of relations with this empire. By comparing the past with the present, the resident British merchants may arrive at a correct view of their own position and claims, and of their warrantable and just hopes or fears; and with this known fedge They will be the better able to plead their own cause before the parliament and people of England.

King William 4th said to the commis-King William 4th said to the commissioners to the Canadas, before their departure—"Remember, the Canadas must ont be lost."—The British trade to China, which involves an annual revenue of £5,000,000, the most vital interests of the mercantile, manufacturing, shipping, and maritime interests of the U. K.; and affects, in an eminent degree, the territorial attects, in an eminent degree, the territorial revenue of our Indian empire, must not only not be lost by any wavering imbecility in meeting the present difficulties, but all possible recurrence of such scenes of unbridled power, national insult, and national rapine, must be specially gnarded against: for the late acts of the Chinese government are a direct insult to every other government of the civilized world. The British trade to China mu t henceforth be protected and promoted with greater vigour, ability, and power, than the British government has hitherto exerted

for an object of such paramount national

greater vigour, ability, and power, than the British givernment has hitherto exerted for an object of such paramount national importance.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.

[Concluded from No. 15. Page 76.]

While the honour of introducing tea may be disputed between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the French. Y-t an Italian intended to have occupied the place of honour; that admirable traveller Pictro della Valle, writing from Constantinople 1615, to a Roman, his fellow.countryman, informing him, that he should teach Europe in what manner the Turks took what he calls 'Cohne.' or as the word is written in an Arabic and English pampilet, printed at Oxford 1569, on the nature of the drink Kimbi or Coffee.' As this celebrated traveller lived to 16.2, it may excite surprise that the first cup of coffee as not drank at Rome: this remains for the drink carry of some member of the 'Arcadian Society.' Our own Purchas, at the time that Valle wrote, was also 'a Pligrim,' and well knew what was 'Coffa,' which they drank as hot as they can endure it; it is as black as soot, and tastes not much unlike it; good they say for digestion and mitth.'

It appears by Le Grand's 'Ve prived ees François,' that the celebrated Theyenot, in 1658, gave ooffee after dioner; but it was considered as the whim of a traveller: neither the thing itself, nor its appearance, was inviting: it was probably attributed by the gay to the humour of a vain philosophical traveller. But ten years afterwards a Turkish ambassador at Paris made the beverage highly fishionable. The elegance of the equipage recommended it to the eye, and charmod the women: the brilliant porcelain cups, in which it was poured; the naphtins fringed with gold, and the Turkish shaves on their knees presenting it to the ladies, seated on the ground on cushion

the history of coffee houses is often that of theman-ners, the morals, and the politics, of a people. Bres-in its mative country, the government discovered that extraordinatory fact, and the use of the Archina erry-was more then once forbidden where it grows, for Ellis, in his 'History of Coffee,' 1774, refers to an Arabian ss. in the King of France's liversy, which shows that coffee-houses in Asia, were sometime-sup-pressed. The same fate happened on its introduction into England.

into England.

In 'The Women's petition against Coffee,' 1674, they complained that 'it made men as unfruitful as the deserts whence that unhappy berry is said to be brought: that the offspring of our mighty ancestors would dwindle into a succession of apes and pigmiles; and on a domestic message, a husband would stop by the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee.' It was now sold in convenient penny-worths; for in another poem in praise of a coffee-house, for the variety of information obtained there, it is called 'a penny university.'

now soil in convenient penny-worths; for in another poem in praise of a coffee-house, for the variety of information obtained there, it is called 'a penny university.'

Amidst these contests of popular prejulices, between the lovers of forsaken Canwry and the terrors of our fenales at the barrenness of an Arabian desert, which lasted for twenty years, at length the custom was universally established; nor were there weating some reflecting minds desirous of introducing the use of this liquid among the labouring classes of society, to wear them from strong liquors. Howel, in noticing that curious philosophical traveller, Sir Heary Blount's Organon Salutis,' 1630, observed that 'this coffa drink hatt caused a great sobriety among all nations: formerly apprentices, eters, &c., used to take their morning draughts in ale, beer, or wine, which often made them unfit for business. Now they play the good-fellows in this wakeful and civil drink. The worthy gentleman Sir Jumes Mudditord, who introduced the practice hereof first in London, deserves much respect of the whole nation.' Here it appears, what is most probable, that the use of this herry was introduced by other Turki-li merchants, besides Edwards and his servant Pasqua. But the custom of drinking coffee among the lab-turing classes do s not appear to have lasted; and when it was recently even the cheapest beverage, the popular prejudices prevailed against it, and run in favour of tea. The contrary practice provails on the continent, where beggars are viewed making their coffee in the street. I remember seeing the large body of shipwrights at Helvo-tsitup summoned by a bell, to take their regular refreshment of coffee: and the feets of Britain.

The frequenting of coffee-houses is a custom which has declined within our recollection, since institutions of a higher character, and society itself, has so much improved within late years. These were, however, the common assemblies of all classes of society. The mercantile man, the man of letters, and the man of fashion,

soltation, when, it seems, the five who met did not agree in opinion. But a decision was contrived that the retailing of coffee and tea might be an innecent trade; but as it was said to nourish sedition, spread lies, and seandalize great men, it might also be a common nuisance. A general discontent, in consequence, as North acknowledges, took place, and emboldened the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea to petition; and permission was soon granted to open the houses to a certain period, under a severe admonition, that the masters should prevent all scandalons papers, books, and libels from being read in them; and hinder every person from spreading scandalous reports against the government. It must be confessed, all this must have frequently puzzled the coffee house master to decid. what was scandalous, what book was fit to be licensed to be read, and what political intelligence might be allowed to be communicated. The object of the government was, probably, to intimidate, rather than to persecute, at that moment.

Chocolate the Spaniards brought from Mex'es, where it was denominated Chocolatit; it was a coarse mixture of ground caroa and Initian corn with recou; but the Spaniards, liking its nourishment, improved it into a richer compound, with sugar, vanilla, and other aromatics. The immodrate use of chocolate, in the seventeenth century, was considered as so volent an inflamer of the passions, that Joan. Vran. Rauch published a treatise against it, and enforced the necessity of forbidding the monks to dink it; and adds, that if such ariser the holes of the modes of the season in the seventeenth century, was considered as so volent an inflamer of the passions, that Joan. Vran. Rauch published a treatise against it, and enforced the necessity of forbidding the monks to dink it; and adds, that if such ariser the such cases of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of the season of t

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VOL. 12.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1839.

NO. 16.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—MANGALORE, , from Bombay.

MANIN, , from Mazatlap. La Favorite, (Fr.)

from Manila. COPELAND. , from Liverpool. Harniux, Buckle, from London and Part Jackson. Rouele. (Am.) , from Boston, 11th of November. (Am.) ——, trom Boston, 11th of November. SALED.—(10th inst.) Good Success. Fraser, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The American vessel Rouble has brought intelligence of further disturbance of the public tranquillity in the Canadas, and of a few consequent arrests of disaffected persons

CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.—It is reported that their excellencies the imperial commissioner and the governor of the two Kwang provinces left Canton in the afternoon of to do you their improvements. noon of to day on their journey to the Bogue forts. H. E. the hoppo baving preceded

were present at the interview with the Kwang chow foo at the Conson house on the night of the Sth inst., that that officer did not hold out any threat of retention to the Foreign consuls unless they consented to sign the bond demanded by H. E. the imperial commissioner. We stated in our Journal of last Tuesday that a threat of retention had been exhibited by the Kwang chow foo, and we certainly heard that officer had made such a threat; but we take the first opportunity of correcting our misstatement, as it is most particularly our wish, as it is also most imperatively our duty, that no errors conveying false implications or mis-constructions of any of the words or deeds of any of the Chinese officers should appear in our paper, at any time, but particularly during the period of our incarcera-tion; or having appeared, through inadver-tence or mis information, that they should

be immediately rectified.
THURSDAY, IITH.—We have heard that their Excellencies, the imperial commissioner and governor, passed through Wham-poa reach this morning, attended by a numarous retinue of officers and men convey-ed in a long train of bonts. The foreign vessels allowed their excellencies to pass without any demonstrations of respect.

FRIDAY, 121H.—The reports from Macao are that the question of searching the British vessels had been raised by the officer attending on Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, to Macao; but Mr. Johnston and the second superintendent of the second superintendent, to Macao; but Mr. Johnston perintencent, to macao; but Mr. Johnston immediately gave a peremptory denial to the discussion of such a question, forthwith dismissed the officer to his own boat, and went on board H. M's. cutter Louise, About 3 o'clock p. M. the treasurer, judge,

About 3 o'clock p. M. the treasurer, judge, salt-commissioner, and commissary in-chief, visited the square before the Foreign factories; passed through the ranks of the guard on duty before the gate of the British Consulate, enquired of the hongmerchants—who also have been on duty there since the night of the 24th ulto.—whether captain Elliot and Mr. Dent were in the rooms above, and who were the residents in the hongs further on to the Eastward to the Creek: these questions having been ans-

wered, those officers entered their chairs and returned through Old China Street into The following public notice was

circulated this afternoon.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Canton, 12th April, 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's

An unnersigned is sensible that ther Majesty's Subjects, being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the opium trade on the coasts of China, who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the High Commissioner not be attempt to introduce only into this ample. some pieage to the right Commissioner not attempt to introduce opium into this empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all all speed and fidelity; And therefore he need do no more than request them to seize the called the formation in far the read of those the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others Her Ma-

jesty's subjects, not bound by such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign compossibly the lives of the whole foreign community, now shut up at Canton, hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment, and, it may well be, far worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent.

SATURDAY, 13TH.—It is reported that a letter from the imperial commissioner, deted from the Rogue arrived last night.

dated from the Bogue, arrived last night, in which H. E. has requested of captain Elliot to order the British vessels up to Chum-pe, at which better sheltered anchorage the delivery of the opium can be made with more speed and safety than at the open roadsteads of Lankert or Lintin. On dit H. E. has suffered from sea-sickness during his short fresh-water trip.

This morning the coolies made their ap-pearances in many of the Foreign factories earlier hour in greater numbers and at an than usual. Some of the compradors have also renewed their attendance on their masters. It is reported that a small surrender of about It is reported that a small surrender of about fifty chests of opium was made on Thursday, or Priday at Lankeet: and also that intelligence of a sale of 100 chests, at about \$450, per chest, having lately been made on the East coast has reached Canton: this intelligence probably occasioned the issue of the public notice of yesterday.

Rumour says that the lient, governor holds the imperial commissioner's order for the return of the native servants to the service

turn of the native servants to the service of their foreign comployers; this order the commissioner left neumd when he quitted Canton on Wednesday last: the fieut governor has not yet, however, published the

We have heard to night and yesterday various rumours as to the ulterior intentions and operations of the British authorities, at present in China, traceable, we have rities, at present in China, traceatie, we have been told, to the highest and most unquestionable authority. We think it would be as well to preserve an utter silence on such subjects at present; and so imitate the cautious, silent policy of the Chinese.

Prudens future temporis exitum
Calificiare a part a presit Dens:

Caliginosa nocte premit Deus; Ridetque, si mortalis ultra

Fas repidat. Quod adest memento Componere æquus. Ritu feruntur Cretera fluminis

Ritu letratur—
SUNDAY, 14TH.—To day divine service was performed in the chapel by the reverend E. C. Bidgman, who preached from the second eastle to the Corinthians, chap. Yverse X.—For we all must appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one

the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

N T E L L I G E N C B,
Canton, 14th April, 1839.
CAPTAN ELLIOT, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpe on the 12th tt 8 P. M.

Up to that time, owing to a want of Chimese bats, the ships there ("Hercules" and "Auste") had only delivered 650 Chests; but it was expected that they would but it we expected that they would deliver nire than double that amount in the course of yesterday; and instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the had bernient at noon of the 12th to the following sessels:
"Jane", Mithras", "Ariel", "Mermaid",
"Rupard", and "Lady Grant",

Rupara", and "Lady Grant", to proces forthwith to join the other ships at Chumie, and commence delivering. Captain thiot has also reason to believe, from a commication from the Commissioner une the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

They mandars do not seem to impede

The mandarns do not seem to impede the overation by trablesome investigation The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be restored at once.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & Treasure to the Superintendent.
By undoubted pivate intelligence from
Chumpe we learn the following particulars.
Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom arrived off
Macno on the afternoon of the 7th inst.,
where they found that they were prisoners.
After some discussion, Mr. Thom was already After some discussion, Mr. Thom was allowed, as a great avour, to go on shore for two hours and ddiver his letters, under the excort of the hanguerchents and linguists. When Mr. Thom returned to the chop hoat, Mr. Johnston had a rather friendly interview with the Chinese officers. On Monday morning, Mr. Johnston went on board H. M.'s cutter Louisa, and sailed for the floot, whilst Mr. Thom was detained on board the cop-hoat as an hosting as the string it, who have was permitsaided of the 1904, which has an hostage as the at hight, when he was permitted to take M. Prince of the 1904

THE CANTON REGISTER.

the Hercules and Austen in company moved to Chumpe, and delivered 400 chests of Malwa from the Heroptes and 200 chests of Patna from the Aasten, commencing the delivery at noon. At the date of our advices (12th April, 17 M.) the Chinese officers had not spened a single chest.

The imperial commissioner, governor, and hoppe are at Change Pallect and mater are to be no pleased to be line, some fresh provisions have had allowed the as a present, but were declined, and the quantity the ships may use will be paid for.
MONDAY, 15TH.—We have been told

MONDAY, 15TH.—We have been told the imperial commissioner inhabits a temporary residence erected in Austa's bay.-About noon the following notice was issued from the office of the British Superinten-

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be recived at this Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 18th ustant, and then to be opened; setting fort the terms on which a first class British Cit for vessel (The Chief Superintendent of brying to himself the right of determining the vessels falling within such classification, being perfectly sea worthy, fully manned, which, and in all respects ready for seaf after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majora's Service for a certain period of seven manths; and for a certain period of seven menths; and for a further indicated rate for ever month or part of a month that such ve sel shall be employed in the before mention at ervice,

beyond the said period of sever toorths.

The projected service not the olve a pussage round the Cape of Good done.

The particulars of sea-worthings, equipment, &c. &c. subject, to present survey to be held by the direction . Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD III SLIE. Canton, Secretary and easurer 15th April, 1839. to the Supers indents. words B. It is requested that " scaled tender for a vissel to he caployed on Her Britannic Majesty's Septem " may be written on the respective environments."

It is reported this evening that below the factories.

the factories.

One of the crew of he British ship the Reliance climbed up he American flag staff in two minutes, retained on the cross trees one, and descend in a single and a half: this exhibition of gility appeared to delight the Chinese in incibles.

Tuesday, 16th.—eports as that near three thousand chests of opionic were delivered by Sanday evening. The Chinese boats laden with this pecious dring passed though Whampoa reach esterd, y, carrying a yellow flag with black characters.

It has been pointed out to as that we erroneouely reported, in our last week's Journal, under date the 8th inst., that the meeting of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce " bas dissolved," when the expression-" we adjourned sine die,"—as published in the Conton Press newspaper A tab Louis South Amount have been more correct.

We think a strict observation of proper forms in the meetings of public hodies, and a technically correct report of their proceedings, an important matter at all places and times, and more particularly so in Canton

we shall endeavour to defend our own expression; but we shall most readily correct it, if the members of the General Committee are of opinion that it is wrong.

We premise that the General Committee are elected for one 'year, a an annual General meeting of the measurers of the

Chamber held on the first Monday in No-

With reference to the parliamentary meanand dissolution—which meanings, we pre-sume,—and particularly of the two last,— are in general acceptation whenever those words are used, we remark that the prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an a curnment is the continuation of the sessien from day to day, and a dissolution the civil death of the parliament, either by the King's will, the demise of the crown, or by length of time.

To adjourn, is to put off, to defer. But Mr. Delano's resolution, carried nem. con., declared that—'it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, &c. Now when functions-or office and employment-cease, dissolution would seem naturally to follow; and when the functions have ceased, for what end can the session be said to be adjourned, thus continuing its functions, with or without fixing a day for the next meeting?

It indeed becomes a question whether any act of the General Chamber or of the Committee of the General Chamber, made under duress of imprisonment, can be considered as binding upon any one of its members; and therefore the Chamber may, probably, be truly considered as having been actually dissolved by the act of the Chinese government when it issued the order, dated 19th of March, confining all foreigners to Canton: for no body of men can meet and consult in public council unless they are free agents.

The Canton Press, although it has declared the meetings of the General Committee to be adjourned, sine die, has extinguished the office of chairman. e. g. "This evening (8th April) the Kwanchow Foo came to the Consoo house there to meet the U. S. and Dutch Consuls, and the chairman (ex-chairman?) of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning (C. P. April 13.) Now when the functions have ceased, when

the head is off, the state of the hody is not that of mere deliquium, in which adjourned, but of dissolution in which life is extinct:

- the times have been,

That, when the brains were out, the man would die. And there end ;-

But, it would seem nous changé tout cela, and that the committee is immortal after its own proper state. .

As various symptoms of an approaching end to the present state of things have apnotices of which we beg to refer our local readers to the preceding daily jourown knowledge, we nal, and to their have thought it to be our duty to the attention of the surrenderers of British owned opium and of the Foreign residents generally, to the state of their case, as far as that case can be illustrated by any antecedent approximating cases in European nad Asiatic history . the quoted cases must he necessarily only approximating, for the history of commerce does not ex-hibit any instance of so extensive a robbery having been committed under the specious pleas of morality and supreme. absolute dominion.

The first case of approximation is that most unhappy one, two well known in history as the 'Massacre at Amboyna.' We have made the following extracts

from Harris's voyages; we have not room to submit the whole relation to our readers, and we have, therefore, only extracted those parts that appear to us to bear essentially on the present case of the foreign residents in this country.

From the compilation of Harris our readeus will learn that on the I5th February, dess will tear that on the 15th February, 1622, O. S. the whole of the English residents in Ambourt were arrested by the Dutch authorities, ander the charge of a conspiracy to seize, 12 conjunction with the Japanese soldiers in the Dutch service, the oastle of Amboyou. They were forthwith committed to consider the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the company there, by an intentory, and seized all the chests, boxes, it is writings and other things in the English bouse.

We forbear, in the 19th from polluting our pages with a description of the tortures which our countrymen suffered at the hands of the Dutch in the 17th century. We now only state that all the English, with one or two exceptions, were tortured on different days, as well as one Portuguese and eleven Japanese : and ten Englishmen—four hav-ing been spared—the Portuguese, and nine Japanese were executed on the 27th of February 1622, O. S.

We now beg to refer our readers to the following extracts.

It must be confessed, 'hat this is in all respects a most astonishing and surprizing Relation. That the Dutch should be desirous of incrossing the Spice-Trade, had nothing in it but what might be easily accounted for, because of the former instances they had given us of their avarice, that they should make no scruple of attacking and destroying the English that were settled in the Spice-Islands, and consequently stood in the way of their design, is what might have been expected from their boundless ambition, by which they were become formidable, even to their own States; but that they should take this method which was at once the most barbarous, the most provoking, and the most contrary to the solen n Treuty they had made, is strange in the highest degree. But pertyps it may be accounted still stranger, that when they had done it, they durst justify it, and justify it even here; which however they did, which produced the Account we have g en the Reader, as appears from that very Account which the East-India Company were not at liberty to publish till the Dutch made this appeal to the Publick themselves.

After this, indeed, the publishing of their case could here a boriest entired.

the Account we have g on the Reader, as appears from that very Account which the East-India Company were not at liberty to publish till the Dutch made this appeal to the Publick themselves.

After this, indeed, the publishing of their case could be no longer refused them, especially as what they offered, was supported by the fullest proofs upon oath, registered in the court of chancery. We see from hence, the great consequence of the Liberty of the Press; bad it been open at that time, it had been impossible to have hindered the nation from receiving ample satisfaction for such a flagrant injury, such an intolerable insult. But as it was, we are told, there was a party in King James's Court, that if they did not justify, at least excused this burrid fact, from the Dutch Account of it before-mentioned, which renders it absolutely necessary, that this Dutch account sbould be likewise given to the reader, not only to prevent any suspecion of partiality, but that all the circumstances of this Tragedy may appear in the clearest light, there being some of them which could only be set forth by the Dutch themselves.

It may not be amiss, however, to observe previous to the transcribing thus Dutch account, that at this juncture the states were actually demanding and receiving assistance from the crown of great Britain, and that too as large in its nature, and as effectual in its consequences, as any which they had received in the times of Queen Elizabeth, and for which the states expressed as much gratitude and thankfulness to that Monarch, as ever they did to the queen, and, as it clearly appears, with just as much sincerity. I would not, however, be undearlood to mean, that the tragedy of Amboyna was acted in consequence of any instructions from Holland, since that would not only be unfair, but untrue; but then the Reason of this ought to be attended to, which was, that the Prince of Orange was at the Head of their Affairs, and they could not, under the eye of their stadtholder, take any such bloody resolutions. But i

ed conspiracy at Amboyna, addressed in a letter to a friend of theirs in London, under the title of "A true detail of the news that came out of the Indies:" but it is too long for insertion.

It is evident enough, from the stile and composition of this extraordinary piece, that it was penned at the request, and for the use of some person of credit here, who was a great friend to the Datch, and highly instrumental in preventing the government from interposing,

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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12. OTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Tre-sur?
is closed against the receipt of Eash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.

Canton, 7th March, 1839 W. T. TAYLOR.

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" PARROCK THE fine new Ship "PARROCI HALL," Capt. Canney, burthe

per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to TURNER & C.

Canton 26th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET. — For a Year certain, from the 1st. Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office. No. 2 Creek Hong.

No. 2 Carlon Press Office "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founced on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombork, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of John Busn & Co. Mr. Meds Lakoe, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be puctually attended to.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a pussage in her.

Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

POR SALE. — A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, ex Premier, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th Marc h,1839. OTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & M. Y. J.

Murrow are authorized, individually, tosign our
firm by procuration.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

OTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the teaton Register-headed "Caution" and streed 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Stragis personally, in revenuer user; and serve the dispose of the two Chromenters situated to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Stragis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chromenters to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Stragis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknow-

ledged craim in 1838, which he has on Mr. Enwards and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

B:DVET BROTHERS & Co. - Canton, 30th January, 1839.

Cauton, 30th January, 1839.

Cauton, -Two valuable cight day Chronometers, one by Freuch, and the other by Wydenham, the first N°. 4476 and the latter N°. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having heen intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby castioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS. OFICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with a continuous both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of siruation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

OR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs, Mumm, Giesler & Co. in cases of

MORS LE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. Mumm, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen cach.

28th Jany., 1839.

MACVICAR & Co.

JOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, January 25tn 1839.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839 — with a copious appendix — Price S'3—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hung.

UTLE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the mubile.

himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public office,—Bills at 30 days sight on H. M. Trensury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by Dent and Co.

OTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admit-

OTICE -- MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the list instant, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton. 2nd July, 1838.

OTICE.-- For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD, Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1838, price 4 Sp. Dr

Creek hong, The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for IS38, price 1 Sp. Dr.

OR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for IS38, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

OR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo hot pressed at \$2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at \$1 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

OTICE.—Charges for Jos Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Opium Order and Boats notes, ... per 100 \$1.

Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., "1.50 Policies, and Folio pages. ... 5.

Auction Bills. ... 5.

N. B. The Press cannotb eagl for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID CANTON.

LATEST DATES

6th Nov. 25th Oct. 25th Jany. Singapore Java Manila England U. States Java 28th Jany. Manila 5th March Austral-Asia 8th Oct. Calcutta Bombay 10th Jany. 10th Oct.

ARRIVED. SLANS CASTLE, Petre, from Bombey.

Eutres, from Liverpool. Etraopa,

The Nymph is under despatch for Singapore and

The Nymph is under deepatch for Singapore and Calcutta.

XXII Archive Saint Ground: Day — Archiverary of the Patron of England, beneath whose inspiring banner a long and splendid line of nobility have sprung, illustrating by their deeds in arms, their faith in counsel, and with hearts of courtesy, a THROMS, extended from inheritance, and unspotted by dishonour; abroad respecied; approached with general affection at home; and possessing all those energies which, triumphant as they have been in a whirlwind of contention, are still proved soundly wise in a diet of repose. The Chronicle of Rastel,

ULBURY, APRIL ZJRD, 1839. speaking of the third is world, contains the following apposite passage in resists to to our factional festival: "About the nineteenth year of his king [1345], he made a solemn feast at Windsor, and agreet Just and Tournaument, where he devised and perfect of a substantially the Order of the Knights of the Garnet however some aftern, that this order began first by kill mean Cours of Lion, at the siege of the city of Acte [1711] where, in his great necessity, there were but the lighter with the king, where he caused all of them to wear though of the last the reason and surely abode with the king, where he caused all of them to waar though of block pasher shout their legs; and afterward they were called the Knights of the Blue Thong." There is race in the legther, for no origin could smack more of read bonody; that is, fidellity. In those mostem anti-silken fidelish he name of Rehard Plantagenet, that word of fear, was complaye is a spell by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants; and if a horse started suddenly from the way, the rifest were wont to exclaim. "Dost thou think King Ricky of its not that bush?" Their style is "Equites Auree Paricedities." By the Great Conneil at Oxford, it was first decreed that the feast of St. George should be observed as a folidary throughout lingland. In the time of Addison, there was a five painting of the Marity within the church of St. George should be observed as a folidary throughout lingland. In the time of Addison, there was a five painting of the Marity within the church of St. George at Verona, an easel-piece of Paul Veronese, the considered the chief for amen of that Indoome structure. The innourrable hadge of the Garter does not materially vary from that of the Band worn by the companions of an order of st. singlath on an another continued to the singlath of the Band worn hybrid of the Band was fibree fingers breath, and they were subject to thirty-file unless. The order of St. Michael was established in France by Louis XI. in 1380: that of the Golden Fleece, by

NO. 17.

Continuation of the Journal.

TURSDAY, IGTH APRIL .- In the afternoon the report of the surrender of another housand chests of opium arrived in Canton.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH .- The last of the opium on board the Austen and Hercules was surrendered from the former on the 15th and from the latter on the 16th. The Jane and Ariel commenced surrendering the opiumon board each on the 15th. The ships are well furnished with balast and provisions, but they are obliged to water themselves with their own boats. One fourth of the opium was surrendered on the 16th.

INTELLIGENCE. Canton, 17th April, 1839.

Captain Eliot has received letters from Mr. Johnston to the 15th instant at 6 P. M., and from these accounts it may be computed that there v. I have been delivered about 7000 chests up to last evening (the 16th). The ships lat Chumpe, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the "Hercules",

Mr. Johnston wrote, were the "Hercules", "Austen", "Jane", and "Ariel".

The 'Mithras', "Mermaid", "Ruparell', and "Lady Graat", were however expected immediately, and Captain Elliot hopes that weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by tomorrow evening. No other intelligence of interest.

The Ward Elmsite.

Scorotary& Trusperto the Superintendent

THURSDAY 18rh. No event of any in--comed to day. pradors, coolies, and personal servants have returned to their duties; but not generally. The Kwang chow loo is exacting engagements and bouns from the compradors, with which the latter are unwilling to comply, Such behaviour on the part of the inferior local officers is deserving of the severest

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comment; were the commissmucr to be informed how slackly his orders for the native servants to return to the service of their foreign masters have been obeyed by the local officers, hongtheretrists, and lin-guists, they would be severely reprimanded for their dilatory neglect.

The clipper, Ariel, captain War en, has been chartered by the Britis Superintendent; she having been tenderm to \$8,000 for seven months, or \$1,148 per month.

FRIDAY, 191H.—To day more of the factories; but many of the couch adors, being in fear of the local officers still absent themselves. It is said that some of them will never return to their former service:

SATURDAY, 20TH. Affairs, as they concern Foreigners generally ad C aton, remain in the same uninteresting and stagmant condition. Many of the C these servents still absent themselves; and some who had returned to the Factories are gain departed. The terms of the total glicense may probably explain this p. ing.

Translation of A Comp. license from the military commander. A Macao.

Tseang, acting military commendant of Macao, in the district of Canton, magistrate of Shuntih and Heangshan, perintendent of the waters and rivulets, a line pectur of the customs of Macao.

WHEREAS it falls within his duties to grant and exchange seals -w ich is recorded; and it having been communicated that each heen magistrate had carried the orders from the board of war to be promulgated,

which contain new laws and ones as follow.

"HEREAFTER, comprais who serve "HEREAFTER, comprais losen by the Foreigners must be men losen by the Tongche of Macao, who a meaves, and known as honest and respectively people, kindred must and as security for hem the kindred must enter into bonds; they must here be im mediately furnished with liceses properly seeled after due investigat which licenses are to state explicity purchase contraband goods they dare ny thing but provisions, or if they in any sinnighting, or irregular co ney must suffer the penalty of such oi. ice as the law directs, after having been emained by the local officers, &c.

Now _____, who was last year comprador to the resident American me disat, having delivered up his objective use to be cancelled, this present license is given to him for his government. It this Fereigner should he at Macao or Canton at must fursish him with such provisions as are containin the annexed list. No prohibited goods may be bought, nettice may this comprador serve any other P reigner, if he does his punishment will be great.

During the first month of each year this.

license must be reserved, it earl one destroyed, and the new be obey. All must be minutely compresented that to opposi-All must

tion may arise.

This license is granted to the com prador For list of provisions, see the follow ing translation.

Translation of a license afacted jointly before Ewang show too. Nation & Poonyu magistrates to the compact as employed by Foreigners, under the new regulations. Dated 19th year, 3rd noon 4th day of the reign of Taonkwang-q Reason's effolgence." (18th April, 1859.)

Choo, the Kwang chew : 10, Lew the Namhov, and Chang, the Peonyo magistrates, proclaim this officially to the actual comprador of the fee ory.

It appears proper that Foreigners, who come to Canton to trade, should employ com pradors, who obtain their licenses from the magistrate of Macan, whose especial business it is to attend to that uffair.

Now when the imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in opium, the Foreigners not being willing to sur-render the opium held by them, the imperial commissioner, conjointly with the governor, ordered that the compradors and others in their employ should for the present scatter themselves and on away from their service. But now, as these foreigners have all, in sucthemselves and an away from cession, surrendered many chests of opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the Foreigners having

all become obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to return their compradors and servants to their service.

It is relied upon that the hongmerchants select these people and cause then to be produced at the public offices for strict investigation; besides which passports are granted to them; and annexed to this is a list of those articles which they are permitted to buy for the Foreigners. No contraband goods are allowed to be bought, neither is knavery or deceit to be practised; in the management of all business not a hair's breadth of incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old regulations, laid down clearly in the orders of the Macao magistrate. Do not oppose. A special

List of articles allowed to be bought for the Foreigners -Flesh pigsand sheep, hens and ducks eggs, fresh fruits, grain and regetables, pastry.

L. S.

In the afternoon requisitions for signing the bond' were again made to ...e British Superintendent, and the Dutch and American Consuls, direct, it is said, from the Commissioner through the Kwang chow foo. The hongmerchants begged hard for immediate replies, which we believe they rethis evening, but the replies were all decided negatives

SUNDAY, 21st. - The reverend P.Parker. read divine service in the chapel, and preached from the 86th psalm, 7th verse. -In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for t ou wilt ins r me.

There are various rumours respecting the determination of the high commissioner to exact the bond: we venture our opinion that neither the hand required from the Foreign consuls, nor any other should be signed until the last extremity—under the instant fear of death.

To prevent any pusillanimous yielding to mere official domination and bullying threats, we recommend the perusal of the following noble sentiments

- Me non oracula certum.

Sed mors certa facit

Let those weak minds, who live in doubt and fear, To juggling priests for oracles repair; One certain hour of death to each decreed,

My fixt, my certain soul, from doubt has freed.

My fixt, my certain soil, from doubt has freed.

"The utmost that we can threaten to one another is that death, which, indeed, we may precipitate but cannot retard, and from which, therefore, it cannot become a wise man to buy a reprieve at the expance of virtue, since he knows not how small a portion of time he can pure asset, but knows, that whether short for hong, it will be made less valuable by the remembrance of the price at which it has been obtained. He is sure that he destrough his happiness, but he is not sure that he lengthens his life."—(Rambler, 17).

MONDAY, 22ND .- The weather is fine, with light breezes from the Southward. The supposition that one half of the opium has been ere now surrendered is general; H. M.'s cutter Louisa is expected to arrive from Champe this evening.

tions have passed between Captain Elliot and the government officers in the course of the day, the objects of which have not transpired. There has been some further talk about the number of native servants that will be hereafter allowed to attend on Foreigners, but nothing certain is at present known.

As we are 'cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in by saucy doubts and fears, in the dullest if not the most dreary of all earthly prisons, we send our paper to press, we may be a suited in a serious and the serious we may make the labor ipse voluptas.

Should any important event occur, or intelligence be received, we will inform the community in a Supplement.

In the performance of our duty as a public Journalist, and with the view of placing before our loval readers at one view such occurrences as bear upon their present situation and peculiar interests, we have made the following extracts from various Chinese official documents, which, while they elucidate each other, will, in some degree, enable us to conjecture how far the co-ercive measures of H. E. Lin, may probably be supported by the emperer and his cabinet-council: but it is not easy for us, from our experience of former proceedings, to argue from causes to effects in the present case, and thus exhibit to our readers the probable and important consequences of the commissioner's constraining acts and the foreigners' submission; for, with the exception of the Amboyna affair, quote ! in our last number, we are utterly at a loss for a parallel to such atrocities as those of which we are now the victims.

The first extract is from Heukew's memorial in 1836, and it is a most probable supposition that the instructions issued to E. the imperial commissioner, albeit he claims a carte blanche and irresponsible authority, were based upon this memorial.

claims a carte blanche and irresponsible authority, were based upon this memorial.

The resident barbarians dwell separately in the foreign factories. In the Eho (Creek) factory is one named—also one named—; in the Paoushun factory, is one named—; in the Fungtae factory is one named—in the Kwangynea (American) factory is one named—in the Marying (Imperial) factory is one named—in the Marying (Imperial) factory is one named—in the Marying (Imperial) factory is one named—in the Spanish factory is one named—in the Spanish factory is one named—in and besides these there are, I apprehend, many others.

The treatment of those within having been rendered severe, we may next turn to these rosident foreigners, examine and apprehend them, and keep them in arrest; then acquaint them with the established regulations, and compet them, within a limited period, to cause all the receiving ships anchored at Lintin to return to their country—they should be required also to write a letter to the king of their country, telling him that opium is a poison which has pervaded the inner land, to the material injury of the people; that the celestial empire has inflicted on all the teatorous natives, who sold it the sevences penalties; that with regard to themselves, the resident for igners, the government taking into consideration that they are barbarians and aliens, forbears to pass sentence of death on the m; but that if the opium-receiving ships will dissit from coming to China, they shall be indulgently released and permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual; whereas, if they will again build receiving wessels and bring them hither to entice the natives, the commercial intercourse granted them in teas, silks, see, shall assuredly be altogether interdicted, and on the resident foreigners of the said aution the baws shall be executed capitally. If commands be issued of this plain and energetic character, in language strong, and in serse be coming, though their nature be the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep, yet, h

Moreover, when the people of our inner land commit a crime, they are punished for it with the severest punishment; and ye—thus, with a clear eye and during the committee of the matter preprine how can ye hope for any extraordinary display of mercy or forbearance!—No! we, must mete you out the same measure as to our own people, that the majosty of our empire be known unto all

We, the governor and Fooyuen uniting all those We, the governor and relyted that the circumstances, now issue this proclamation, with the atmost.—the most intense eurnestness! When it reaches the said foreigners, let them instantly divest themselves of their previous filth, and taking all the

THE CANTON REGISTER

opium receiving sinps a ichored outside, c use one and all of them, with the ulmost haste, to return to their native countries!

The other ships which are not receiving ships, as well as those merchaptmen which do not enter the port, must not, at their own will and presente, come and go, rambling, and stopping wherever it suits them. Every one must carry on his lawful calling in peace and luietness, and then we may, enjoy the sweets of gain time without one!

and nuteness, and men ye may, any, they do not may time without one?

But if from first to its, ye obstinately adhere to your stupidity and awake not, if ye will stil be guided by the principles of greeness and average, men it is ye will be year one in the put years were put years were beyond the wint too it it. In 12. We, the governor and too iten, have no net to be thus wirring ourselves and epending our strength in vain, constantly adopting preventive measures against you, and apprehending our own people. We have only to memorialize the the emperor that he shut up the port, and stop the foreign trade for ever! After the port shall have been shut up, no matter whether ye may bring opining or not, the tea and rhubarb of the inner land will not be permitted to leave the country; and thus may we instantly hold the life of every foreigner at our command 1—(Proclamation to Foreigners by the governor of the two Kwang Provinces, January, 1839).

The first plan that we must put in force there, is

mand 1—(Proctamation to Constituers, of the good hole of the two Kwang Provinces, January, 1839).

The first plan that we must put in force there, is sternly to prohibit the exportation of tea and rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myriads of leakage. We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief, and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may out for compassion open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the export of tea and rinbarb! Still these commodities when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for this scheme of mine for stopping up the fonntain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it, we may sef about it immediately! (Chow Teentseo's Memorial.)

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin,

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention isto dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and canot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government: and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels: and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off it's power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or conceiled and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be grawn up, written in the ships affect and to startly be bring any of that the ships affect and to be confiscated and propose put to death; and that they efficiely andergo it as the penalty of their clining and up to be stated clearly in the said but.

you think to borrow excuses to carry on your miller on other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country,

or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by g ving; then all such procedures show that yo. have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them—with—the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commisupon this occasion, 1, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium can-not be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (anglice, to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many? Proclamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lin. 18th March, 1839.)

Our readers will observe that Heukew's advice to the emperor is that H. I. M. should proceed like Rhadamanthus:

Castigatque, auditquedolos, subigitque fateri.

First he publisheth, and then he heareth, and lastly compelleth to confess: which course has been well observed by H. E. Lin: for first he arresteth; then he starveth; then he robbeth; and now he compelleth us to confess—to the bond!

It should, however, be remarked that neither Heukew, Choo Teentseo, nor the governor of Canton, in his proclamation to Foreigners, dated in January last, suggested a demand for the surrender of all the opinm on board the receiving ships. Henkew appears to recommend only that the Foreigners should be constrained to desist from the trade; the governor warms the Foreigners to send away their epinm ships; the emperor, in an edict dated 31st of December of the constrained to the especial duty of desire ing the trade in opinm, but no conies of proceeding is indicated by H. I. M.: is true, Chow Teentseo appear to be a pertiality for the new of heart of the comment of the control of the demand and surrender, under threats of starvation and the infliction of the last penalties of the law on the British Superintendent, was reserved for the genius of H. E. the high commissioner.

these omnions, ad-The difference vices, warnings, and threats would rather point to the conclusion tout the next, orders from Peking—which most soon arrive—for their excellencies the commissioner and governor were dedered, in the imperial edited after the proposition of the commissioner. elict dated 31st Dec., to assemble all the superior officers of the province, and consult and deliberate on the plan of operations, and then send up a report to the emperor,—
may cause a great affectation in our condition
and prospects. As the fixed lave been
caught and skinned, H. T. ay, in his compassionate benevolence re boundless mercy, order that they be allowed to escape through the meshes of the net; nor should we be surprised in the least degree if orders for the restoration of the option should proceed from H. I. M.; for the justification of its retention for any purpose, to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with, under the circumstances of its surrender, will be a difficult task for all the professors of the Hanlin college. Had the opium been made a lawful priz thy the war-ships of China, well supplied with guas and military weapons of all kings, cruizing East, west, and South, studding the ocean at short intervals, protecting the coasts, seizing the native smuggling boats, and driving out the loitering foreign ships,"—then, iedeed, might the emperor have praised the vigorous measures of his officers; but in what plea can the proceedings under which possession of the opium has been obtained be defended?

If the Chinese government annot protect its own coasts and enforce is own laws; if it would rather commit a breach of national faith,—as by imprisoning the foreign residents when living in the full confidence of freedom,—than assert its power and dignity by the open and just execution of just laws:

Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos:

If its laws and customs are so inimical to social intercourse with the rest of mankind, that it denies the right of states to free trade—" which is adheism against nature; and the best answer to it would be—'the fool bath said in his heart, there is no God.'" If it must commit a fraud and robbery to effect its desired ends,—then is the polyy fithe Chinese government utterly mean, treacherous, and cowardly; its claims of supreme dominion ridiculous; its boasted virtues of benevolence and compassion, a more pretension and veil to inde its extentions; and the whole empere is but a whited sepulchre, twhich would crumble into dust at the iron grasp of the stranger.

H. E, the high commissioner represents his sacred and imperial majesty of Chira, the proverb says that 'a King's face should give grace'—but what grace has H. E.'s countenance shed upon us? Not ing but pikes, gongs and stears, blunderbess and thunder, to confine is 'in prison strong' we have cause to eavy the man of large ideas, who replied to the question—" Mister, where we your house "as asked by a carious travether of a helf horse and half alligator squarter.

officials, eh? do for think that I'm one to the order of the order of the order of the order of the order of the order of the order of the Mississippi.

were are suit the the grievest the foreign factorist were are suit the shut the prevent the freign availed some for the purpose of sung-gling."—Legding article of the Singapore Free Press, 17th January, 1839.

It appears that the Editor of the S. F. P. is, on all occasion, much more willing to be adean the Foreign residents in China

than the natives, wi vernment, or base, co.

and popular. onpo, in which The proclamations . Tree the credulous editor a apore appears to put such implicit .h. appears to be 1 Editor forms the only data on wh. his opinion on the ascade by Foreigners of the factory back dows

officers of go-

To hear and to belt to en y one side of a question has always or but left to be unjust; and the fault is enhanced when confinited by a public Journalise: test to judge and condemn others on such insemation is conduct which is selder to me ited but by the reckless freedom of a tingapore Free Press.

THE "Groreor" STEAN PAGET: —The "Gorron" is now the largest and most pagetful steam ressel belonging to our service. It room me, according to the old mode of computation, t. 1.10 tons.

The length on deck, 1-5 icci.

Breadth between the pa dir-wheels, 37 ft. 6 ins. Full breadth of deci: 45 feet,

Full breadth of decis. 45 lect.

This splendid vessel was util at lembroke, from the designs of it William Symmetry, and durability, is unrivally to support and durability, is unrivally to support and the planking, the lembrok, the planking, the lembrok, the planking, the lembrok, the planking, the lembrok of Least India teak; the support of the engines, and the main beams, are of very large derable. Aftican oak; the whole secured it is most ample and complete manner by a profus. It calls to per botts, and stout iron knees and riders.

The partitions and doors relie cubics are composed of outh American cedar, to a from the hull of the Gibraltar," a Spanish man of war or eighty guns.

"Gibraltar," a Spanish man of war or eighty guns.

The "Gorgon" will be fire fruith the ten 32 pounders, (long guns.) of which the very with the ten 32 pounders, (long guns.) of which the very with the the gun-deck, and four on the upper-deck. She will also be provided with two of those newly-i-vented frum-ndous entires of war, the ten inch guns, attended to discharge hollow shot of 96lbs, weight; one of these cans will be placed forward, and the other aft, called the proper deck, on sliding swivel-beds, which will range hardly round the horizon. The bulwarks are so construct dithat bey can be thrown down a in moment to admit the purs of ing pointed in any direction. direction.

The gun-deck of the "Gor" is setted up in the most commodious manner for the counts, dation of the officers and crew, amounting it is the engineers, in war time, to 190 men. To orlan deck, fore and aft, is appropriated entirely for the ecotion of troops with their stores and baggage; at the vaple hold will receive abundance of water, previous and stores, for a long voyage.

ceive abundance of water, provisions and stores, for a long voyage.

The steam-engines for prefiling, are of 320 horses power, (two engines each of 160 horses power); made by Messrs. John Seaward and Co. of the canal iron works. Limehouse, and are 110 n a 1211 novel construction; being remarkable for their consequences, strength, and lightness. They have hore of the usual castiron fiaming, sway-beams, side-rods, or cross-heads; but the line of shafts being placed directly over the centre-line of the cylinders, the rod of the siston is connected direct with the crank by means of a language of ordered with the crank by means of a language of any other part or piece of machinery. The justion rod is preserved in its vertical position by a strong paralled motion of peculiar construction, which person, at the same time, to work the his-pump, as also the feeding and bile pumps. The main carriages which early the line of shafts, are supported by eight bright world; those columns of seven inches diameter, which rest into distely upon the tops of the cylinders, so that the which strain and force of the 180 not person in the cylinders and the main carriages; and no grain or force of the achinery is thrown upon any through condition plate, ich, with the condenser and its or part of the hot well, as said in one piece, and we sign smooth to not. rong foundation plate, we part of the hot-well, we part of the hot-well, we give a sea of the hot well, is required for engines the ordinary plan with upper boilers for supplyment are quite defacte?

Separately, or 2.2 cast all in one piece, and the space occupied by these ithe same power made naverage beams. There are four made naverage beams. There are four made naverage beams to these engines; it is such other, and can be not made and as may be required as it admits to while the other stand impairs, ide by silter of the britars stand very many made in the stand impairs. s on impossions or seeing nade to one ir ase. The boilers

ir ase. The boilers care to back; so that is from towards the the Complete and the steen of the Complete and the steen of the black and reliable. For a national paragraph of the control of resel. There are ... circu ation of nir is

the pin, terroches the engaged occ.

The use of least the engaged of the essel from the after bulk. It is the engaged of the essel from the after bulk. It is the engaged of the essel from the after bulk. It is the engaged of the essel from the after bulk. It is the engaged of

a thickness of coal, and do any material injury to the machinery. Approver, the more valuesable parts of the origines, as well as the hollers, are below the water line, and dutte out of the teach of shot.

The diameter of cylinder is 64 inch s The length of stroke. is 51 feet
The diameter of paddle wheel is 27 feet
The length of engine-room, from the fore
bink-head to the after bulk-head

\$ 62 feet

Those engines were made, completed, and fixed on board the vessels, in little more than eight months from the receipt of the order; they were set to work for the first time on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1838, and acted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

first time on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1838, and abted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

On Monday, July 2nd, an ex-erimental cruise down the river to Grivcasend and book, was made by this vessel, with a number of vivial and solicitifie gentlement on hoard, among whom were the earl of Minto the firs lord of the admiralty. Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Parker, Mr. Charles Wood, w. r. Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir W. Symonds, Sir E. Parry, Comptroll or of Steam-boats. Captains Austin, Henderson, Daws, Symonds, Captain Loch, Chairman of the Committee of steam pavigation of the East-India house. Captain Hayman, Trinity house, Mr. Fwart and Mr. Kingston the sdmiralty engineers, and others. The casel proceeded down the river in gallant style; and notwith-standing her immense bulk, and her draught of water, thirteen feet forward, and fourteen feet six inches abidi. she soon obtained a velocity through the water of 114 miles per hour; the engines making 19 strokes per minute; and with this great speed there was no sensible vibration on board. A tumbler of water, placed on the traffrail as well as one at the paddle beam, directly over the engine, remained undisturbed; it was remarked by all on board that the motion of the vessel was that of a ship under sail, no effect of the immense power that was propelling her forward being perceptible except the velocity with which she went through the water.

water.

This freedom from vibration or concussion may be attributed to two important causes; first, to the judicious and excellent plan adopted by the surveyor of the navy in the construction, by which the vessel may be said to be from stem, to stern like one solid piece of timbus so admirably is she fastened and secured; and, secondly, to the important, improvement adopted in the engines, whereby a mass of moving material, of forty-five tons weight is dispensed with, and the energy of the piston is at once carried to the paddle-shafts, and the whole force of action and reaction confined within the base of the cylinder upon which the engine stands.

The "Gorgon" proceeded at once to the Mile Ground,

force of action and reaction contined within the base of the cylinder upon which the engine stands.

The "Gorgon" proceeded at once to the Mile Ground, as it is termed, in Long reach; when, after four trials, two with the tide, and two against it, the average was found to be as above stated—eleven and a quarter miles per lour, through still water. Ther lord-ships then proceeded to Gravesend, where they had ample opportunity of wilmessing the ease with which the vessel was worked; her steerage was excellent one man at the wheel being found sufficient for all ordinary purposes. She was turned round repeatedly in the river, in about four times her own length, occupying in the evolution from two and a quarter to two and a half minutes. On her voyage down she easily passed all competitors, except the Cravesend clippers, and on her return from Long reach, she overtook the "Albion," river steamer, and in a run of one hour and a quarter, passed her, and gained two miles upon her between Gravesend and Woolwich, where she finally arrived at five o'clock.

The consumption of fuel, ascertained by weighing,

where she finally arrived at five o'clock.

The consumption of fuel, ascertained by weighing, was one ton of Welsh coals per hour, equal to seven bla per horse per hour, at full speed; of course, when under canvas, or when going slow with head-winds, the consumption will be considerably less. The coal boxes, holding four hundred tons of coals, in the enginer-room, will be sufficient for seventeen day's consumption, at full speed; ten days more coal may occasionally be stowed in the fore and after hold, making, in the whole, fuel for twenty-seven days; this, at an average speed of nine miles, will carry a distance of 5,800 miles by steam alone.

As this steam frigate will carry, besides the crew 1,000 troops, with stores and provisions for two months, it is evident that a regiment might be transported, to any of the ports of the Mediterranean, Baltic. St. Petersburgh, or West Indies, at once, without waiting for wind or stopplan for fuel.

or stopping for fuel.

On the 6th July, the "Gorgon" proceeded to Sheerness; she started from Woolwich, with the flood-lide, and performed the distance to Gravesend in one hour and furty minutes, and from thence to the Nore light, in two hours, making the whole distance from Whathall, forty minutes, and from thence to the Nore light, in two bears making the whole distance from Woodwich to a long reach, against time flood tide, for six minutes, and fifteen reconds, against time flood tide, for six minutes, and fifteen reconds, equal to twelve miles per hour. The "Gorgon," is fitted with the stop-wheel, very marrow, and of large dismeter, compared with the strike; the consider dismeter to the first time floods, one teh, and two nine inches wide, and 75 f. thoug. When the wheel dips five feet, the soil must roll to an angle of 40° iron a perpendicular, to bring one wheel out of the water.

must roll to an angle of Mr from a perpendicular, to bring one where out of the water.

Commander Dacros, and the crew of the Salamander, have been furned over to this vessel; she is more furned for sen at Sheerness, and is expected to no down the thorough in three weeks.

THE WEDDING FINGER.-There are few objects among the productions of art contemplated with such lively interest by ladies, after a certain age, as the wedding ring:—this has been a theme for poets of

every calibre—for geniuses of every win from the dabbling duckling to the solar eagle. The could antiquary can tell the origin of the custom will which it is connected, and perchance why a ring and account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circletton the most conductive edence amounting to absolute conjectural demonstration and account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circlet, on the most conducive edience amounting to absolute conjectural demontation Amidst all that has been said and written in refrence to the ring, I brileve the more lovely part engage in the mystic matter, the taper residence of this of them has been neglected. Now this is rather carries, as there are facts belonging to the ring finger, which render it in a peculiar manner in appropriate estalant of matripaenial union. It is the only finger where two principal nerves belong the two distinct trunks that thumb is supplied with its principal nerves, we is absorbe fore image. The finded finger, and the thumb side of the ring finger, whilst the ulnar nerve formishes the little finger and the other side of the ring finger, at the point or extremity of which a real union takes place; it scemt as it it were intended by nature to be the matrinonial finger. That the side of the ring finger next the little finger is supplied by the ulnar nerve, is frequently proved by a common accident, that of striking the elbow against the edge of a chair, a door, or any narrow hard substance; the ulnar nerve is then frequently struck, and a thrilling sensation is telt in the little finger, & on the same side of the ring finger, but not on the other side of it.—Anatomicus Junior.

METRORS.—It has been observed in diff-rent parts of the World (in many European Countries, the east and west coast of America, the Cape of Good Hope, Arabin &c.) for several years, that on the night helweon the 12th and 13th November a shower of falling stars takes place. These metvors have been so numerous on some occasions that they could not be counted; but at Boston an observer-reckoned 650 of them in 15. minutes, and by a moderation calculation made the number that fell in the visible horizon 31,640 per hour. But the phenomenon lasted 7 hours, so that the number that appeared at Boston must have exceeded 240,000. They have not, however, aways appeared in such numbers as were seen at Boston but have been seen with such regularity as to fix the time of their appearance between the 12th and 13th November; although they have sometimes not been seen till the night between the 13th and 14th. So luminous have they also been as to be visible in the clear daylight of the morning. Their direction has generally been diametrically opposed to the movement of the Earth in its orbit. They have also most frequently issued from the same point of the Sky, situate near Gamma in the constellation Lion; and that, notwithstanding the altering position of this star in consequence of the diurnal movement of our Globe.

It is supposed that the position of Meteors is beyond the limits of any attempts and the limits of any attempts and the limits of any attempts and the leavest the limits of any attempts and the leavest the limits of any attempts and the leavest the limits of any attempts and the leavest the limits of any attempts and the leavest the limits of any attempts and the leavest th It has been observed in diff-rent parts of

It is supposed that the position of Meteors is beyond the limits of our atmosphere, and that on penetrating it they become inflamed: that besides the large planets, there move round the Sun myriads of these small bodies (some in groups, others insulated) and that there is a zone composed of millions of them whose orbits meet the plain of the ecliptic (the Earth's orbit) towards the point which our Globe seems. which our Globe occupies every year from the 11th to the I4th November, when they ignite. It is even said by philosophers that this is a new planetary world just beginning to be revealed to us.

It is particularly desirous that the hour at which these meteors appear, the part of thesky in which they are seen, and the direction they take, should be observed and make known.

CHANGE ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE .- There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the contident of America from North to South. These appearances are accounted for by supposing that a charge has, at some period, taken place in the velocity of the Earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the Earth at the Equator, revolves at the rate of more than one thousand miles per hour, or about fifteen hundred feet per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought-iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces before it reaches a velocity of four hundred feet per second.

Supposing the Earth should be rightly checked in her doily motion the Paritie Ocean would in a in her only mount one larger creeks would in a moment risk over the Aides and Allegans; into Adantic, the Atlantic would sweep her Firmps, Asia, and Africa; and in a few mount the eight sufficient the capture of the control with rushing. currents, except the vicinity of the Poles. The appear across presented on the surface of the earth, and precisely such as we would expect after neb tastrophe.

IN ARRIEDD Conu, Sandwich Islands, n the 9th of October, 1838, at the British Constlate, Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor NK to Richard Chalton, Esq. Her Britannic Majest

THE or

CANTON PRESS.

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Canton, Saturday, 20th April, 1839.

No. 189.

TOL. 4. No. 33.

Control, Software, and the property of the pr

Swear that I will progress with this matter from its tegining to its ending, and that not a hought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find so universal systint of the popular mind, I find so universal systint of indignation aroused, that, should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the marrial that the state of the people of the



VOL. 4. No. 33.

We have judged it convenient to our readers to epublish in this number all the official documents hat have appeared up to this day, as well as the nurnal of occurrences since the Imperial Commissioner's arrival, and think it not out of place to preace these documents with a short review of the rincipal occurrences that have brought about or invenced the present crisis.

The opposition of the Government, by threatenig edicts, to the introduction of Opium, is of long anding, but notwithstanding this the trade connued up to within two years one of the safest and nost regular—the only difficulty being now and iost regular—the only dimetury being now and ien a higher fee ex cted by the mandarines from it sungalets, and a temporary stoppage of deliverability. Since point was adjusted. With the facility futroduction the taste for the drug increased in a ost extraordinory degree, and the communitings hich twenty years ago did not mount to 6 or 70004 is within the last few years exceeded 30,000 Chests. he exports of produce from China are not of due sufficient to pay for this importation, which es not fall much short of 20 Millions of dollars id the consequence was that a large quantity native silver was annually exported—the exact nount of which it is difficult to give, but it canit have been less than three and four millions of aels. The silver mines of China are said not to very productive, and it is probable that the eater scarcity of silver in the country, and its conquent high price first called the attention of Chi-e statesmen to the growing evil. About three as ago Heu naetze memorialized the Peking Gornment proposing that as the taste for Opium had come so general as not to be easily suppressed. it ould be better to legalize its importation and levy duty on it. This memorial was sent to the proncial Government here which reported favorably it, and it was by many supposed that the trade rule wo openly permitted, and on the strength this belief the condition in India was still one extended. A transporty in the Government between transports in strong remonstrative transports in strong remonstrative transports in strong remonstrative transports and recommending the rest measures for its total suppression. The rest measures for its total suppression. The rest measures for its total suppression. The rest measures for its total suppression. The rest measures for its total suppression and the grant trade; and was at the end of the year 1836 suspended during lew months. It soon reponed, and the quantity ncial Government here which reported favorably ew months. It soon repened, and the quantity were year, nor was the trade altogether checked

iii December last. Meanwhile the party favorto the total suppression of the introduction of hum are as to have acted with considerable activiand the attention of the Government was kept

and the attention of the Government was kept ... and though, as we have said, the deliveries in ryear before last, were very considerable, yet inplin occame so difficult to effect, that people and it adventageous to risk the taking of Opium Whample. This new mode of disposing of the new soon become general and upwards of forty at were employed in it, nor were they for many with interrupted, though carrying on their trade c most open and daring manner. The trade to er or five vessels which before had been regularemployed in it. their number now exceeded This activity on the part of the Opiumalors at last excited the Government to greater the property of the Government of the same transfer that the property of the communicating that that the awarded to all dealers many presented, this was sent to all a vicetage and high officers of state to report the Africa flass remarks we have some and all all the state of the sta and i graduer from Chaw-teen-too, superindent y werst of the transport of grain. These tument and we believe that all the reports we in substance, though they consider the juborent of death for smeking as In-server, who commended that lealers in it should be put to the and that rather than miffer the continuance the trade all intermunae with foreigners should abandoned The last marred of these officers o recommended the putting to death some tens foreigners.

In September last police were sent to the village Whampoa to search the houses for Opium-some is found but the people resisted, and in the scuffle me mandarins were killed or wounded. eater part of the male population fled and the pium-trade at Whampoa was for a time totally terrupted, though it subsequently revived somehat. The restrictive measures of the Government came from this time more severe, and but few diveries took place outside, and from the moment al a seizure was made in Canton of some Opium hen about to be conveyed into one of the foreign ctories' on the 3d December last, we may date its most total suspension. In consequence of his rizure the whole foreign trade was stopped. long merchants threatened to demolish the house f Mr. Innes, into which the Opium seized was to ave been conveyed, if Mr. Innes did not leave anton. Though this threat was subsequently reaquished, Mr. Innes a few days after left Canton, ut the general trade did not open until the 1st of anuary, and then but partially. Hong-merchants efusing to secure any ships, unless their owners tave a bond rendering themselves liable to a heavy schalty in case Opium were found on board their nega merchants would not go e, and Was "Compately - ranged, to cary or, fa give . . . y sig ling an as transcribat theref. the that the science of Ophini fire touce in

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Canton, Saturday

Canton news arrived of junks laden with Opium having been seized in Tien-shun and several other places to the northward, and in consequence of denunciations of the people captured in them, a numher of Opium dealers both in Macao and Canton were arrested, and the remainder fled and hid themselves. The consternation was general, and to increase this, the local Government attempted the execution of an Opium-dealer in front of the factories on the 12th December last. The executioners were interrupted by the foreigners, and the culprit taken away and immediately after executed in one of the back streets. An immense mob had meanwhile collected and on affempling to drive the people back from the houses, they took up stones and commenced a serious a tack upon the factories, into which the foreigners were obliged to take refuge the square exithe lives and property of foreigners were a imminent danger, until at last a strong pohe time appeared and cleared the place this time the government threatened domiciliatory visits to search for Opium; this caused great excitement among the people, and they met in temples to discuss the matter. To allay this fermentation the Magistrates issued soothing proclamations, and the searching of the houses was abandoned.

Some ime after the Governor published a proclamation threatening both dealers and smokers with death and numerous were the edic a and exhortations to the people to give over smoking. Late in January we heard of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way to Canton, armed with the most unlimited powers, to suppress the Optum-trade, and in consequence of his expected arrival the Governor Tang issued a proclamation to foreigners, ordering them to send away their Opium-ships immediately, failing which all intercourse was to be cut off for ever. At the same time the most active measures to prevent the importation of Opium were taken, not only at Lintin or Hong-kong, but on the coasts also, so that no deliveries whatever could be effected, and it became evident that the Chinese were earnestly bent on the effectual suppression of the trade. In this state of affairs, the foreign community were taken by surprise o e afternoon (February 26th) on hearing that a police-force had appeared in the square, and that a man had been strangled there, before any body knew for what purpose they had come. This unfortunate man was one of those concerned in the riot at Whampoa, mentioned above. At last on the 10th March the Commissioner arrived, and it was said that he had shewn great elemency to natives addicted to smoking, and that de had ordered such as were in prison here for it, to be liberated immediatly. By this act of elemency, and by strictly forbidding his followers to live at the experce of the people he gained golden opinions from the native population and on the 17th of last Month published the following edicts:

EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners of all nations.

Lin. High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full ac quaintance with the tenor theref.

It is known that the foreign vessels, which come for a reciprocal trade so Kwangtang, have derived from that trade very large profits. This is evidenced by the facts,—that, whereas the vessels annually resorting hither were formerly reckoned hardly by tens, their number has of late years amounted to

rd to find a full consumption; whatever they may have sought to purchase, never have they been unable readily to do so. Let then it ask themselves whether between heaven and each, any place affording so advantage one a count creial mart is elsewhere to be found. It is because our Great Emperors, in their universal benevative. Lave granted you commercial privileges, that you have been ravored with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can your several nations any longer look? Yet more,—our tea and our rhubarb—seeing that, should you for eigners be deprived of them, you therein lose the means of preserving life,—are without stint or grudge granted to you for exportation, year by year, beyond the seas. Favors never have been greater!

Are you grateful for these favors? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves, must not do hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the onium, which in your own lands is not made use of, but defrauding men of their property, and causing figury to their lives? I find that with this thing you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past: and countless are the unjust hoards that you have thus acquired. Such cooduct rouses indignation in every human hears, and is utterly inext, sadie in the eye of Colestial Reason.

The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into the various porter. Of this the great Emperor having now heard, has wrath has been to fully aroused, nor will a rest fill the evil be morely extirpated. Whoever, among the people of the content land deal in opium, for establish house for the smoother of its field the court of the content of the court o

1 Court, you should for obether e to its laws and

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y, 20th April, 1839.

statutes, equally with the hatives of the land. I, the High Commissioner, having my nome in the maritime province of Fuhkeen, and consequently having early had intimate a quaintance with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honored with the full powers and privileges of 'a High' Imperial Commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious services, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier.'

Should I search closely into the offences of these foreigners in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found all the regard he issued of indulgance. But reflecting they are then a distant issue, and they are then a distant issue, and they before been aware that the prohibitation of opium is so severe, I cannot bear, it, the proseru plain enforcement of the laws and restrictions, to cut them off without instructive mondoor.

off without instructive mondon.

I find that on board the warch using vessels which you now have lying at anchor in the Lintin and other offings, there are stored up several times ten thousand chests of oping, which it is your purpose and desire illicitly to dipose of by sale. You do not consider, however the present severity of the measures in operation or seizure of it at the ports. Where will you at in find any that will dare to give it escort? And similar measures for the seizure of it are in operation also in every province. Where else then only you get find opportunity of disposing of it? At the resent time the dealings in opium are bright utrially to a stand, and all men are convinces that it is a nauseous poison. Why will you hat the pains then of laying it up on board your dreign store ships, and of keeping them long ancored on the face of the open sea,—not only spending to no purpose your labor and your wealth, but exposed also to unforeseen dangers from storms.

I proceed to issue my mmands. When these commands reach the sa foreign merchants, let them with all haste pay bedience thereto. Let them deliver up to government every particle of the opium on board their satiships. Let it be ascertained by the Hong my shants, who are the parties so delivering it up, at what number of chests, as also what total quantity in carties and taels, is delivered up under each time. Let these particulars be brought together in sclear tabular from, and be presented to government, in order that the opium may all be received in plan conformity thereto, that it may be burnt and destriyed, and that thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom conceased or withheld.

At the same time let thes foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to the effect: 'That their 'vessels which shall help ter resort hither will 'never again dare to bring pium with them; and that should any be brough, as som as discovery 'shall be made of it, the gods shall be forfeited to government, and the parks shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law and that such punishment will be willingly struitted to.'

I have heard that you beigners are used to attach great importance to the word good faith.' If then you will really dest I, the High Commissioner, have commanded, will deliver up every particle of the opium that is leady here, and will stay altogether its future introduction, as this will prove also that you are captured the really received control of punishment, the past we you self-tennoticed I, the High Commissioner, till marret case, in conjunction with the govern, and the frozen, and the frozen, and the throng, imploring the first Emperor to vouch afe extractivary and there is a some trade of bestowing on you his important to the spirit of the spirit configuration of the spirit of the spi

If however, you obstiticly adhere to your folly and refuse to awake if you think to make up a sale covering over yer illicit dealings,—o. to set up as a pretige that the Opium is brought by foreign seame and that the foreign merchants have nothing yedo with it,—or to pretend craftily that you all carry it back to your countries, or will the winto the sea or—to take occasion to go to or proviners in search of a door of consumption or to saide enquiry by delivering up only of two leaths of the whole quantity; in any othese acts, it will be evident that you retain spire of contumacy and disobedience, that you plot device and will not reform. Then, the had the maxim of the Celestial Court to it were maxim of the Celestial Court to it were had been dulge in scornful ad companies terfling with it, it will become accessed to related you also in the severe court of pushered prescribed by the new law.

On this occasion I, the bagin the consissioner, having come from the Coinst, live personally received the mach coinst, live personally received the mach coinst to be be be the week and privileges, enabling to the marily given tor braining the marily given tor braining the marily given tor braining the marily given tor braining the marily given tor brain to other matter are by the marily given to be be the marily given to be be the marily given to be be the marily given to be the matter are by the marily given to be the mar

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Swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find so universal a spirit of indignation aroused, that, should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the martial terrors and powerful energies of our naval and military forces; it will be but necessary to call on the able-bodied of the people the militia or posse constants. and these alone will be more than adequate to the place of the people of the militia or posse constants. and these alone will be more than adequate to the place of the people of the militia or posse constants. And these alone will be more than adequate to the place of the people of the person of the place of the product of the place of the people of the person of the power of the power of the power of the person of the power of the power of the person of the person of the person of the power of the person of the pers

As to these crafty foreigners, who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium. I, the high commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time those good foreigners who have not sold must opium also not fail to be distinguished. Such of them as will point out their depraved fellow-foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds,—these shall be regarded as the good foreigners. And I, the high commissioner, will at once for their encouragement reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have weal or woe, honor or disgrace.

I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factoties, to instruct and admonish-you. A term of three days is prescribed for an address to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me in conjunction with the Govenor and the Lieut-Govenor to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge in idle expectations, or seek to postpone

matters, deferring to repent until its lateness render it ineffectual.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year. 2nd month, 4th day, (March 18th 1839:)

(True Translation,) J. ROB. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to the Hong merchants.

Liu, High Imperial Commissioner, director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves. Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illeit intercourse, and of guarding against points.

Respectfully searching. I find, under date the 2 ist year of Keaking (1816), an imperial edict.—" rendering the Hong merchants responsible for the ascertainment of the question, whether or not any foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of her so doing, for the rejection of all her cargo, for the refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the soid Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to 'shut the ears whilst the jingling bell is being stolen'—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no thief. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the aid Hong merchants, and by them are rented to

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THE CANTON PRESS.

mite of profit will there be fur any of those nations to look for; and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich tavors wherewith they are imbures by the Court, take depraved understored the boson frends. In the public offices of the interest boson frends. In the public offices of the interest boson frends. In the public offices of the interest boson frends. In the public offices of the interest boson frends are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the Hong merchants Aggarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to gloze over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreign-ess really batter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barret, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign amount of hour of the monest it has of the years the foreign sheet ways to have brought into the port no new foreign mountry has daily been diminishing in interest and pure the lang merchants there have been bankrupte whose dichs to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words, goods sarteted for goods, are totally and alingether false.

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debts to foreigners have exceeded a million or money? It is clear that these four words, greatly battered for goods, are totally and altogether takes.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. These Hong Merchants, sheltering themsekses under a memorial of a consequence of the second of the se

the foreigners as residences: the hong-men and all the working people in the factories are tirred by the same merchants; and the "Macheon" counties shopmen) are in their complete which the Hong hord shope to dealing. We then which the Hong merchants with the pinum-prepares, nor a hong man or other workman that has not had transactions with the pinum-prepares, nor a hong man or other workman that has not had transactions with the facts-basts. There have been made were a short of the pinum-prepares, nor a hong man or other workman that has not had connections with the facts-basts. There have been the writters houses for profits of the pinum-prepares, nor a hong man or other workman that has not had connections with the facts-basts. There have been the writters houses for profits of the pinum or passed to consent of the writters houses for profits of the pinum or passed to consent under the writters houses for profits of the pinum or passed to consent different on the boats. Can the Hong overchants according to the factories, and would at hight afford point to the factories. And would at hight afford point to the factories, and would at hight afford point to the factories, and would a thing the profit of the profits of

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON
Chinese Pretary and Interperter to the
Superlated at of British Trade in China. J. ROB. MORRISON

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To Mr. Westurer I the other gentlemen of the houtbe GI toper of Commerce.

A respectful convunication.

We hege to call you strention to the enclosed copy of an Edict we have I treceived from II. b. the Hoppo commanding hat, during the present state of affairs, no foreign's be permitted to apply for leave to go thou to become the convenience of the co

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In Commissioner in Canton of of his investigations, stress, are yet uncertained in the following the f Pending the stay and while the stay and while the stay and while the stay and to forcigne, a still forcigne, a stay to Macao. I the stay merchants to the stay and the stay an o no eppear

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the foreigners as residences; the hong-men and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants; and the Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hongmeschants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's she ps) for preparing letters; and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one, The Shroffs' and Hong merchant's coolies, and carriers, of all grades would in the day-time openly go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong merchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them when they assert that they have had no secret there in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several Hong merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sue to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Manage meet them.

And so far has this proceeded that I party in)
the Tungyu Hong gave a sellan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the Hong merchants to enter his factory in chairs. and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there we remain? I nough it be true that this has arisen from the shown the example of such areful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation: yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the Celestial Court; and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting eff of their trade and closing of the custom houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for; and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are imbucs by the Court, take depraved natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the Hong merchants

regarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to gloze over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. Were this really the case, how comes it that of late years the foreign Ships have brought into the port nonew foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how trappens it, that among the Hong merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words, 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. These Hong Merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial of a frame Superint the tool Customs, which requested temp true as a trial, that there tentos of any supla, formen noney should be ale est had passed into an established benous money They have but money to Ston t ab as are employed for the mosts of which arenes in such and such hands, and there has cutrusted such and such a person to be for him and they have some and they have some in a cortice of the restour-hours of the cortice of hand the trong merchants give there senter emsilver, on the other hand, is exported, - their words and deeds are contrary to one to another, and this is passed quietry over without surprise. And when the Imperial pleasure has 'ean expressed, that in quiry should be made, they with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the whole matter.

and others, who have been in the habit of selling enium,—all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still strenuously defended them. Such language as this was used: 'that who it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken, or orders given, panishment would then be willingly submitted to' Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment should, or should not, be infficied?

Acom, the epium on heard Innes' vessel was seize ed within the river, showing that the bonds give-even for vessels that have entered the port have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Las winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of guapowder, have been the conse-

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quence. If you say those things were without your knowledge, of what the then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, death is too light a purishment. punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a period of set, ral years past, by exportation beyond sea, his been not less than some hundreds of millions. The identification of opium and exported solo of pure silver, reproving all the officers of control y degree, in the most severe terms, yet these litery unrelyants have continued in the same course of the and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the light commissioner, in obeying the imperial commissioner, in obeying the imperial commissioner, shall first punish the depraved antives. And these Hong merchant will not be within the number.

I proceed to comme and that investigation be made.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong Mer-chauts, let them imp diately state clearly the truth. that matters may be horoughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annulilation of the pium trade being how my first object. I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the myriads of chests of opinion which they have on board their warehousing vesrels. And I have also called on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the forcian languages jointly, declaring the henceforth they will never venture to bring opium and that if any should again be brought, note the sarry thereof, the parties concerned shall impeditually ufter execution of the laws, and the property shall be confiscated to government. These commands in a we given to the Hong merchants, that they is a convey them to the forcign factories and plaint, take them known. It is requisite that they shall acquire an earnest severity of deportment, that the mergetic character of the commands may be clearly not continue to explain a contumacious disposition or to color over the relator, nor may they again give iels. And I have also called on them to subscribe utterance to any expectations of solicitation. It is imperative on the togact with energy and loftuness of tone, and are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bonds, and report in reply herets. If the found that this matter cannot at once he anged by them, it will be apparent, without in energy that they are constantly acting in concert with deprayed foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination. And I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith solicit the royal death warrang and select for execution one or two of the most of worthy of their number, confiscating their property to government, and thus or to color over the fatter, nor may they again give fiscating their property to government, and thus will I show a lucid tirring. Say not that you did not receive early not 2. A special edict.

Taoukwaise 113 year, 2d month, 4th day.

(True Translation J. ROB. MORRISON Chinese retary and Interperter to the Superinted at of British Trade in China. Two days after less edicts were received the Hoppo stopped all hercourse with the shipping by the following edict.

To Mr. Wethfore 11 the other gentlemen of the houble Of noer of Commerce.

A respectful con runication.

We beg to call you attention to the enclosed copy of an Edict we have at received from H. E. the Hoppo commanding hat, during the present state of affairs, no foreign s be permitted to apply for leave to go down to lacao.

Please circulate the among the residents that all, knowing, may ober with compliments re m.

be HONG MERCHANTS.

ENDICT.

Yu, Hopph &c. & preclaims to alie Hong mer-chants for their full Connation.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton forbidden to go down this Education to the Hong and while the both to foreigne, s all forcion result to Macao. I there merchants. 1) - . chiles us purport for their -18-11-11-11-11-11-11-1-1--set. For the present they ! mie in, tion and c par enter. March 10, 1839. a me chiposone

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S. KARON. rese Interpret t, G. C. C.

capt of the sold iters great In a sequence of exes and presented ray die forei in con munity, and the Hong mere encreased this by the danger threatening t te They all assem eeming more immedian Consoo on Tuesday night last, and reques to be met there by a num-I f the foreign merchants ber of the most influe: whom they entreated strey had any regard for their, the Hong were its lives, that they would delay, they said, well cause two of them to be executed on the day fowing. Harrassed as these poor Hong merchant have been, first, with the different rumous that receded and followed the commissioner's arrival ext with his threats and unen the commissioner, rered their situation as they appear to have really very dangages Yumchay would there effect. It is impossible o have feared that the reats against them into meant to be acted un (Thursday) a sens er on the following day ras held, of which the ants: the Chamber of Ca Chairman to the

Commerce. a, March 21st, 1839. Gencal Ly To the Hing to

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Gentlemen,

eceipt of the Proclamathe Imperial Commission r. It has success it its profound respect by

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this Chamber and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairmer, to report to you as follows "viz.

"That the Communications made by the Commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a Committee should now therefore be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the carlest possible period." That in the mean time a Deputation from this Meeting do wait upon the flong merchants to state to them what has been done, who may at the same time state, that there is an almost unanimous freling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the epium tradic."

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, repreably to the Resolution of the Chamber, a Committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the ho sor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient.

> W. S. WETMORE. Chairman.

From this it will be seen that a committee was appointed to take into consideration the Yumchuy's edict, and report upon it at the earliest opportunity to the Chamber, and a deputation to the Hong merchants to acquaint that body with the result. after this communication had been made to them, all went into the city to deliver it to the commissioner. and returned to the Factories & about 10 o'clock at night, stating that the answer from the Chamber had appeared by no means satisfactory to the commissioner, and that if some Opium were not immediately given up, not only their own lives would be forfeited but those of foreigners generally would be in imminent danger. In the meanwhile, all communication with the coast and even Wham poa had been cut off' numerous mandarin boats being stationed in the river to prevent any foreigners leaving Canton, and the trade had also been stopped. No cargo was allowed to leave, and Grandchops for such vessels as had completed their Corgoes were refused. All foreigners were there-fore virtually prisoners here, and completely in the power of the Chinese Government, and their lives and property at their mercy. Under these circomstances after the return of the Hong merchants at 10 o'clock at night another meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, the result of which was, after a good deal of discussion, and after the Hong merchants had solemnly and individually declared that, if about a thousand chests of Opium were not given up immediately, they would most certainly be executed, to offer to deliver up 1037 chests of Opium to the Government, to be destroyed—this, of course under protest, that the coercive measures of the Chinese Government and the consideration of the danger in which the Hongmerchants were, forced them to this abardonment of preperty. With this resolution from the foreign merchants the nong merchants early in the morning the Viceroy only; and though as yet (Saturday morning) they have not made only official communication of what result that interview has been, it is understood that it was by to means satisfactory, and that the quantity offered was by the Viceroy declared to be insufficient. No direct ans were has been received from the Commissioner, but we har, that demands for the delivery of an additional quantity were made last night.

Matters remain in this uncertain state this morning; nothing has been heard from the Commissioner since Thursday night, but it is evident that the Government is taking every precaution to support their pretensions by force, if necessary. No intercourse, even with Whampoa, is permitted; boats are allowed to come up to Canton, but cannot return thither; the river in front of the factories is filled with mandarin boats and other craft containing troops; we hear of a number of soldiers having been called into the city and to be ready for service at a moment's warning, and vesterday morning a detochn ent of soldiers landed in front of the Factories and marched into City. If me thinest Govern ment by the course of inchentation they pursue. partly by means of threatening the lives of the l Hong merchants, partly by injulying the foreigners, resident here, of their literry, obtain possession of the Opium mer in the Chinese seas, instead of allowing it to be sent about it will be a few the instruments that the sent about the chinese are to make send the value of the Opium. Yes const in the alamount a lessare bear our pur or sing to be from the first old Commissioner to ring Minds of the front to the first to meet lan there. Minds of the first land from the first land for the gate provided II E would furnish him with a sate conduct under his own seal, and provided he were not detained above 24 hours. The Hong merchants, after many attempts to change this resolve. were at last obliged to report it to the authorities, and afterwards again, late at night, urged Mr. Dent to promise to go, representing that his refusal would place their lives in imminent danger. This morning early the Qwang-chow too and several other officers assembled at the Coisco, attended by all the Hong merchants, two of whom (Howqua and Mowqua) had a chain hung round their necks, and three others were said to be imprised in the City; the merchants again went to Mri Dent's house to urge him to meet the Commissioner assuring him that, if he did not comply with they mmons, wo of them were to be executed immediavity. The auswer being the same as before the Hong merchants asked for a meeting to be called at the Clamber of Commerce, and there at about one o'clock met the oreign community, and Ho wqua again represented that yesterday's refusal of Mr. Dent to comply with the summons had already subjected them to the loss ! of their, buttons, and to the degrading punishm .. of the chain; that the Chamissioner was determined to see Mr. Dent, and that, if they (the Ho. : nerchants) could not prevail on him to go, on this; rery day, two of them would most infailibly less heir lives. Mr. Leslie as wered on behalf of Mo Dent, that if a safe confict with the and of op-

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Commissioner were given to Mr. Dent he would immediately go but on no account willingly with-Howqua then addressed the Chamber asking it as a body to express an opinion, as to whether they thought Mr. Dene's conduct just and reasonable, in refusing to go and see the Yum-chae, whence he was certain to return unharmed, thus exposing the merchants to degradation and even to danger of their lives. The meeting answered that it was without their province as a lody to judge Mr. Dent's conduct, but that if Howqua wisherfit, the opinion of every one piesent individually would be taken. This the Hong merchants refused, and then requested that Mr. Dent be asked to attend at the Chamber, but being told that under the circumstances in which that gentlemen now found himself, he was resolved not to leave his house on any plea. Howqua proposed that those present at the meeting should proceed with them to Mr. Dent's house, to obtain a definitive answer to give to the officers then waiting for it at the Consoo-house. The meeting accordingly preceeded to Mr. Dent's, who again expressed his willinguess to go, but only under the safe conduct from the Commissioner, and the opinion of those present being taken, and they were the majority of foreign residents, was unanimous that without such guiranice it was unadvisable for Mr. Dent to go. This safe conduct the Kwang chow-foo declared in the Conson-house it was impossible to obtain, as 'ney dared not even ask the Commissioner for it, but the Kwang-chow-foo gave the assurance that there was no inten ion whitever to keep Mr. Dent a prisoner or to material him, and being pressed on this subject, he most solemnly avowed this to be his own conviction, but that he could of course not answer for what the Commissioner would do. Messages were frequently sent from the Consoo-house, but Mr Dent adhering by his original purpose, the same answer continued to be returned, until at length as about 3 o'clock the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo, the Namhoyyune and another officer went to Mr. Dent's, and there stated that they had the most positive com-mands that Mr. Dent must on that day see the Yum-chae, and his not going would bring disgrace on them Mr. Thom, who interpreted for Mr. Dent, then informed these officers, that it being the unanimous opicion of the foreign community that Mr. Dent should not go without the safe conduct, no other answer could be returned; the officers appeared very anxions to gain their end, and even entrea'ed Mr. Dent's compliance, and seeing all their efforts fail. they declared that they would not leave the house except with Mr. Dent, protesting all the while that no evil whatever should befal Mr Dent, and the Deputy Kwang chow-foo even assured that he would himself escort Mr. Dent back that same evening. The answer returned to that being still the same, they al last proposed that as their efforts were unavailing, Mr. Den's partner, Mr. Inglis, should go to the Consoo house to take this answer to the Kwangchow-foo; this was accordingly done, and it being there represented to this Gentlemen that it would be desirable that be should state Mr. Dent's resolve to some high officers then waiting in the City, he, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Slade, and Fer-ron, went the and they very received by the jud-

ge, treasurer, salt-Commissioner, and grain inspector, the four highest officers of the province with the exception of the Governor and Deputy Governor. The questions asked had reference exclusively to Mr. Dent's refusal to go without the safe co: duc!, and they solemnly declared that no evil was intended to Mr. Dent, that the Commissioner only required some information from him. After a slay of about two hours, the Gentlemen were allowed to depart, escorted by a number of Police, and Mr. Thom was pre-ented with two pieces of sill and two jars of wine as a mark of favour At night the tops of the houses and the entrances of the foreign Hongs were guarried by a great number of Hong coolies to prevent Mr. Dent' escape, the merchants being held responsible for his presence in Carton. In this position affairs remain this night (Saturday) for th ugh the Hong merchants have again at midnight urged their request that Mr. Dent should go, no hing has happened materially to affect the question. The refusal of Mr Dent to go without a safeconduct from the Yum chae himself, and its approval by the foreign reside to are caused by the freelmont Mr. Elide, suffered, v ho being milled so visit are Viceray in the veir 1.51 was sent to prime 's 'assu Uranca and kept foore it see yours.

Surday 21th Worth - This der passalthe Chief changes the respect and the S day he Emphase. The following profountly were received from March

CIRCULAR TO P. C. J. SUBTRITES

To Clock S. p. and productions of Surjects in Characteristics of Characteristics of the M. S. Pris access of a formation of the M. S. Pris access of a formation of the withdrawal of all confidence in the and moderate disposition of the provincial vernment, has now to request that all ship H. M. subjects at the outer anchorages ship precede forthwith to Hong Koog, and, ho is their national colors, prepare to resist every cit of aggression apon the part of the Chinese Covernment. In the absence of Captain Blake of H. M. Sloop Larve, Capt. Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a postare of defence, and in the absence of Capt. Parry that duty will devolve on Capt. Wallace of the Mermaid, and the Uniel Superintendent in H. In name requires all British subjects to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons charged with he dutied froviding for the protection of British lives and property. Mycao, 22d March, 1839.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Cly of Superintent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

Sloop Lanne, at anchor in 4ds, March 22d 1839.

We a refer to my circular of this day's at a salesira at the ships of H. M. subject the interference was should proceed torthe at a sales and the sales are sales in the ab

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THE CANTON PRESS.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

"The foreign nerchants of all nations in Canton live received, with the most probabilities in Canton live received, with the most probabilities of the following regret, the following regret, the following regret, the following the probabilities of the regret of the following already communicated through the Hong merchant, their intention of doing so with the least possible dilay. "They beg to represent that being now made high wave of the largest of commonly for the cutter about on of the troffic in opinin, the undersigned Foorign mechanish bereity pringer dominants for the cutter abstitute of the troffic in opinin, the undersigned Foorign mechanish bereity pringer themselves not to deal in opinin, not as it empire. "Having non-recorded their solenn plodge, they have only further expectable to state to His Excellence, they have only further or the foreign merchants they do not present interest as those treated of in His Excellence's chief, and fixed the following before merchands the control the representatives of their respective andsign. Caston, 23th Mech. 1809.

This coming before me, the Communication.

teries of their respective nations. Conton, 25th Mines, 1592.

This coming before me, the Commissioner, it appears to the period has in declined to my commands, tery also are before as this moniforate. They also corneadly entirely that as my will membed such important and beave results. I will direct the superintendents and consultable their several mations to manage the histories.

Now as Freyers the delicerage up of the option, the purpose the first period of the period period of the period of the consultable to the co

ecisi rolid.

On receipt of this I, uniting the rimmentances, issue no. Edict. On receipt of it let the said foregroot merhants, in Abelieure therete, terthoush state in a clear rition the banes and summare of the Consils. Do toppose. A sperial Edict.

True Translation 1.

pertuni the Bames and Surnature of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A spectal Edite.

True Translation:

S FEARON.

March 2706, 1839. Chones Interprete, B. C. C.

The back doors were booked up on Saturday battsand admission into the backstrent is permitted only through idd China saters, all the other counties to the back of the same

NOTICE.

I Charles Elliot Chief Sup-rintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China. do require any British Subject of Subjects, in the name of Her Britanne Majery's Government, who may have Opinm staffin has or their Factory to achieve the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

Cff aRLES ELLIOT.

anowiedge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

Cli ARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.
Canton 6.7. st. 281n March 1839.

It appears as at the Chinese relax in their very great vigilance, and coolies have been ordered by the Hong merchants to bring water; a great quality of pigs, sheep and poultity were brought to the Conson house this even ing, and it is said they will be made a present of in the Viun chac to the foreign residents, probably as a set off for the opining year up. The patroles of coulties went their rounds as regularly as before.

A letter from the Yun chac was recoved this morning addressed to the French. American and Dutch consuls, of which the following is a translation:

from the Imperial Commissioner Liv addressed to the Foreign Consuls. Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton

From the State and Imperial Commissioner; at the safety of

Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; at the Minister of State, basing received the Emperor's decree to repart to Canton to make a present and the State of Commissioner of Commiss

and other freeign mer, but has not been less than that of the Eoglich. Why reit therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this Conduct has been remarked to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton), on the feesipt of it it him immediately instruct the Hong merchants toconvey the same to all the said Consuls, show and others, that they may without delay prepare full catements of ithe Opium in hip possession of themerchants of their respective countries and the consuls, show and others, that they may without delay prepare full catements of all the Opium in high possession of themerchants of their respective countries of the consuls, show and others, that they may without delay nepare to the same than the consult of the said Consuls confirms implicitly to these commands, and make a completed and entire delivery, not only shall the post to forgrow, but it will be incumbed on decident of the said Consuls confirms implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the post to forgrow, but it will be incumbed on make the post of the whole is not great the consultance of the consul

Tankwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day, March 28th, 1839.

gruit wen repeatance will be unavaning. A special oct.

Toekwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, Hith day, March 28th, 1839.

Foa this it will be seen that he requires them also deducted up a quantity of Option in the same manufes that effered by the Brit Soperatesident Strice orders were given their sevening to bring all the passare works on shore, they were secondosity and termediate noise hereuph through the resident and deep osted in the middle of the square, whirt they now are, many of them broken to precedent of the other secondosity of the strength through the resident of the precedent of the other secondosity of the strength of the square, whirt they now are, many of them broken to precedent of the other secondosity of the strength of the square, which are the strength of the square, which are the strength of the square shift in the secondosity of the strength of the square shift in the strength of

"By the address it appears, that the amount of opium has been secretained, and the needful examination and receipt three of are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the emount of 20,283 cheats.attaff by the said Superinted-ont, has refereace only to such as is brought by the English foreigners, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspecion that it say insincerity belind. And the statement that it say insincerity belind. And the statement that it say insincerity belind. And the statement that it say insincerity belind. And the statement that it say insincerity belind. And the statement that it is not been thanked to be the first the statement of the where the present on bord in the various vessels at Whempos. The question does not new stop with what is in deposit on bord the atter shape: but at this time, when possed in the state of the control of the state of the property of the state of

orances of these who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be vasted upon them.

I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut_governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opinin. Because the regard to the delivery of the opining a copy thereof acptantly to the property of the state of the regard to the delivery of the opining acceptance of the said superintendent instantly to accertain what, quantity of opinin there may be not be foreign. Sactories, and on the 19th officers shell be deserted to receive the spaine —what quantity of opinin there may be not beared to appear the said superintendent as a constant of the said superintendent when the 30th —and what quantity there is no board the twenty which is the remainstance and mere and what quantity there is on board the twenty which is the remainstance and mere and what quantity there is on board the twenty which is the remainstance assume and over, will ourselves go to the Boeca Tigns. Whatever there may be stored up at other parties since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,253 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the smerrity of the original report on account of sinch excess.

**Requires this, the American, French, and Dutch intends for start Tomaton.

blame shall be attached to the max uracy of the oragunal report on account of such excess.

Besades this, the American, French, and Dutch
mations have also i found in superintendence of alfactor of the property of the such as the superintendence of almatine to may be deduce, and specifit to a present
the real sencints, waiting till examination can be
made and the whole recovered. Though the said superatendent be peculiarly clarged with the control
of the English freeigness, yet having been permitted
by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to crossin as superintendent in the
foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all max speedify deliver up what opium
they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the
throne conjountly, and respects a conference of favors
from the great emperor in order to afford encourage
ment aris stimulate operation. Now, so the time for
and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day
and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjournet of unenuing advantages will be the result.
Let more on any account make excuss, or acck
delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

Retrict of the 20th Maxin, to the English Superintendent Ellion's address requesting that as usual
that the passage boats should be allowed, and
that the passage boats should be presented to the sevent me me reply, promosed for mossift that he would
me me reply, promosed for mossift that he would

that the passage boate should be permitted to run
between this, the outer anotherages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the suid superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promosed for masself that he would
certainly deliver up the opinion of he nation to the
amount 302-25 cheens, surroidering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore
another 302-25 cheens, surroidering the whole quantity as he should be made at the same time clearly
give directions in regard to the place is where and
times when the delivery should be made. And I
bendes sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and
required of him to write forming listers for orders',
to endote me to expect effect on the control of the conlineary. This was a most supple, convenient, and
easy mode of prosecting. If the said Superintendent
were really noting with successful for them, to not be the dilivery. This was a finest supple, convenient, and
easy mode of prosecting. If the said Superintendent
were really noting with successful for the region factories, and on beard the shaps at Whampea, there is
seen to opining, but the factories. Obligately, when conhuning with Charces trailers to dispose thereof claim
foreign radies without the factories. Obligately, when counhuning with Charces trailers to dispose thereof claim
foreign radies within at the factories, and even upon the
foreign radies within at the factories, and even upon the
foreign radies within at the factories, and even upon the
foreign radies within at the fine the same to the factories of the ground the reforming the ram knowledge of this mode of operations.

I to the present address, its represented that now,

I to the present address, its represented that now,

I to the present address, its represented that now,

too, when you had made a statement of the smoo of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, co sisting of sundry articles of food. Is this their ner in which prisoners are ever treated?

ner in which prisoners are ever treated \(^1\) — 1 the High Commissioner, in conjunction will the governor and lieut-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all comprehending kind ness, and in our treatment of you foreigness of very mation never go beyond these two words, favorist justice. Such as display conturnacy and contesting the contesting the property of the contesting the

shall assertly be tenderly intended with favor, who was a small assertly be tenderly intended with favor, to Do you now samply command plainly at I.

"Do you now samply command plainly at I.

"Do you now samply command plainly at I.

"The service of the property of the service of the servic

required to act speeddly in acnee to the really. Do not again be working at excupe delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for repentance.

reply. The not again be working at except clay, thereby drawing on yourself cause to repentance.

Reply of the 30th of March to the Euglish personhendent Elliot's address, proposing to Jahandon origide.

This address of the 30th of March to the Euglish personhendent Elliot's address, proposing to Jahandon origide.

This address of the 10th of the control of the 10th original control of popular lands of the 10th original control of popular lands of the 10th original control of popular lands of the 10th original control of popular lands or the 10th original control of popular lands or the 10th original control of the 10th original control origina

or giving p rimeson, to be passage to asset run.

"The said Superintendent units know that I, the
commissioner, give my commands and cuntions in
full superinty, and most specially pay implicit objdience. He must not be turning inconstruity the
axis and that, bringing thereby craumality and cause
of sorrow on houself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith

Edict

Fig. 1 c.1.

from Lis, Imperial Commissioner, &c., to the America in Commissioner, &c., to the America in Commissioner, &c., to the Commissioned by Clear, prefect of Canton.

As official commissioner has been received from Lis, governor of Hooksong and high imperial commissioner. Clear as follows:

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, [Such of March, 1830,] the American county, Stoop, presented an address as follows: Irrep the address is copied, of the 2nd from the commissioner. Life did that already, before the time-commissioner, Life did that already, before the time-commissioner, Life did that already, before the time-commissioner, Life did that already, before the time-commissioner, which has been conceived to the commissioner, and that already the first time the commissioner, which had required of them to English Subjects, which he had required of them to English Subjects, which he had required of them to English Subjects, which he had required of them to English Subjects, which he had required on the commissioner of the commissioner o

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect that he may immediately convey it to the Hou-merchants, to be by their transmitted to the sa-conaul Snow, to obey the same without opposition

CO SEE SIPPLEMENT

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

"The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with the most profound respect, the Edit of his Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and new beg leave respectfully to address. His Excellency, having already communicated through the Hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible dilay.

"They beg to represent that being now made ully aware of the Imperial commands for the entire aboltion of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign mechants hereby p'edge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

"Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they lave only further respectfully to state to His Excellency hat as individual foreign merchants they do not possessthe power of controlling such extensive and important natters as those treated of in His Excellency's edict; and they trust His Excellency; will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations. Canton, 25th Mach, 1439."

This coming before me, the Commissioner, it applies by the petition that in obedience to my commands, fley disc no longer traffic in Opinim. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also extractly entrast that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consult that several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opinms the superintendent Elfiot has this day handed up a duly prepared actition to deliver up the opings and I the Commissioner, is the superior of the opings and I the Commissioner, is the superior of the opings and the opinms the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opinm. This is on record. As respects Editor, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly perform as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang chow foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong murchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same. A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreigner merchants, in abedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the bames and surnames of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict.

(True Translation.)

(True Translation.) S. FEARON.
March 27th, 1839, Chinese interpreter, G. C. C.

The back doors were blocked up on Saturday last-and admission into the backstreefs is permitted only through old China street, all the other vomitories are blocked up and a watch set to guard them. Doctor Parker has hitherto been permitted to go to his Hospital but this day he was refused admittance into Hoghane. The Chinese outside seem to be very anxious for the result, they having been dependent for their living on the foreign trade. In the evening of this day Capt. Efficit issued the folk wing notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

NOTICE.

I Charles Elliot Chief Sup rintendent of the

Trade of British Subjects in China, do require any British Subject or Subjects, in the name of Her Britannic Majesy's Government, who may have Opium within his or their Factory to acknowledge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent.

Canton 6 P. M. 28tu March 1839.

It appears as if the Chinese relax in their very great vigilance, and coolies have been ordered by the Hong merchants to bring water; a great quantity of pigs, sheep and poultry were brought to the Consoo house this even ng, and it is said they will be made a present of hy the Yum chae to the foreign residents, probably as a set off for the opium given up. The patroles of coolies went their rounds as regularly as before.

A letter from the Yum chae was recived this morning addressed to the French. American and Datch consuls, of which the following is a translation:

Edict

from the Imperial Commissioner Liv addressed to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hookwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said for eign Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Loffelt must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the controll of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the husiness were refetred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the husiness in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20,283 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. It a great minister of state, have given my perspictious reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The graffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

THE CANT

and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

" Wherefore this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it lit him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full gatements of all the Opium in the possession of themerchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Gavernor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls confrom implicitly to these commands, and make a completed and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remaneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailling."

received these commands, I do now conall the Consuls, Snow and others, that the, I thout delay, prepare full statements of all the Dpiumin the possession of the merchants of their repective countries and deliver up the same and till the Imperial Commissionel, the great ministr of state confers with the Governor and Lieutnant Governor appointing a period for its being examed and received, at the same time with that deliver up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the sal Cossuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessar; to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there is any procractination indulged, or the whole be notified in up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavaning. A special occt.

Taukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day, March 28th, 1839.

From this it will be seen that he requires them also Mediver up a quantity of Opium in the same mainte as that effered by the Brit. Superintendent. Stric orders were given this evening to bring all the plasure hoats on shore, they were accordingly aim tremendous noise brought from the river and if deposited in the middle of the square, wher they now are, many of them broken to piece through the careless manner of handling them. One wherry was taken out of the old Company hong and added to those in the square. However and Mowqua frequently called on Capt. Eliciduring the day and at times remained severalizars with him.

thatto one is allowed to go down China street to

markt-this new vexations prohibition is caused, they iy, by some foreigners going to the Consoo hous last night when the Kwang-chou foo and othe officers were assembled there, and the Kwagchoutoo is reported to have said that, when they ranted any foreigners to come to them, they did nt go, but came when not required; that, thereore they should no longer be permitted to go into the backstreets Another reason for this redibition may be the desire to force us to acept of the Yum-chae's present of poultry No Rec. which we stated were brought to the offe d to foreigners in the morning yesterday, but pfused we believe, without exception. During the day some Parsee servants were allowed with a passport to go to market. Another cause of this greater strictness may have been the Namhoy-vine's ic. nded visit to the front of the factories which took place at about two o'clock in the asternoes. He come accompanied by several other mandaries and walked over the square up to the British Hong, looked down the pa sage which divides the Company's garden from the house and walked away again. The impression seem to be general this day that things are far from heing setiled ; this is however merely guessed at nothing having transpired as to the nature of Cast Elliot's negotiation with the authorities We emitted to mention that two backets of springwater were carried to each house yesterday by other of the Hong merchants.

Suday, S. st March. — Provisions, such as fowls, eggs, mutton and vegetables were offered this morning by the live vists in all the houses, but by many refused unless. — Acent was taken for them, while the Chinese in 1 d upon swing them as a present. A long document containing the Yum-chae's correspondence was pasted, this afternoon, on the wall of the Company's gurden, of which the following is a translation.

GENERAL EPPLIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER published by him in the form of proclamation, acfore the Factories.

Riply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the command he will deliver up the opium, maniferts a respectfil sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these waters are it all twenty-two: and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by riv enquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficity in instantly ascertaining from all the foreign ers if the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereif, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut, governor, at once to declate a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an utrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of cocaling, deceiving, and glossing-over.

Beware of this!

he 28th March, to the address of the itendent Elliot stating the umount of delivered up, 20,283 chests.

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局部图(4)

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ON PRESS.

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said Superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is also some at other ports elsewhere I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders for delivering up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whempoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships : but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwang-chow-foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign Actories, and on the 29th officers shall be desired to receive the same:—what quantity of opinin there may be on board the maps at Whampon, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th : and what quantity there is on board the twenty two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the ina ' uracy of the original report on account of such excess.

" Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience, and speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controll of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the fot guers of all nations to repent of their faults; and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of unending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

REPLY of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

" Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,2-3 chests, surrendering the whole quan tity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the place where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters [or orders], to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the de-This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to chay my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 23 store ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chanese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed there with outside and get possession or the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of opera-

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the storeships have all returned to Lintin, Macno roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commadds have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. They are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while you would dasire to stir them up and make them go. I would ask, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and cut. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps, As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted! Yesterday,

too, when you had made a statement of the smoun of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, con sisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the man ner in which prisoners are ever treated?

- "I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of ever nation never go beyond these two words, favorable instice. Such as display contumacy and contesting how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them! But such as shew a respectful sense of duty shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favorable.
- "Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly successio the opium, and as soon is the shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This is quistion is indeed conformable to reason what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?
- "Besides deputing officers to proceed to the Hong merchant's Consoo beuse, there to give the required to act speedly in the light reply. Do not again be working at excuse delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for repentance.

REPLY of the 30th of March to the English perinthendent Elliot's address, proposing to Johnston outside.

- "This address represents, that the Deputy perintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outsider call together all the vessels, and deliver up whole amount of opium? and gives conveyance an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order, and though I find therein nothing improper, yet, considering that map revious address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that the said Superintended, has the power of massuch a requisition, he can have no difficulty in girorders directly to all the storeships; and what ne sity then is there for committing the matter to Justin, and thus multiplying the twists and bend the transaction.
- official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

" Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Suprintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escape there from How can he jossibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the op:um, and yet not lave the power to require that they write orders for the same ! It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, an speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders for the number of chests of oppun they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage beats to ruin:

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautious in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obedience. The must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and caus of sorrow on humself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith

Edict

from Lin, Imperial Commissioner, &c., to the American Consul Snow; communicated by Cheo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hookwang and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows;—

- "On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, [30th of March, 1839,] the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. [here the address is copied.]
- "This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to de up to him, was 20,253 chests and that he control over the people of other countries no British rule. Now I, the high imperial comer, commanded Snow, the American consul, to out a clear and full statement of all the op his country and present the same for delivery he comes forward in reply, with this statemen already 1540 chests have been taken and de ed up to Elliot to be handed over to govern This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's ment, and is a dull pretext. I command obedie to the previous instructions, that a full and true sta ment be made out and presented for deliver Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition.

OF SER SUPPLEMENT.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

gen Pake of H. M. Sloop Lange, under at ad of Capl. Paray of the Heredes and co of Capl. Parry, under the guidance autiace of the Mermais.

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And he has further region noise that if the pasperts shall be efficied for no re than three hoses from the date that his objection shall each die kinizil government, he will be diven to the admiral government, he will be diven to the admiral government, he will be diven to the admiral for the treatment of the diven to the admiral for the treatment when the manufalde concess os and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by the cure upon their laws for property on by the disorder was the first laws for property on by the disorder dataset merchanism in manufaler conceins with them, both be nest of feed obligated by the first section of their native artisans.

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by the like treatment of their native servants.

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where that he can be useful to them,
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(2 to d) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Ceies Superintendent of the Trade of
British Subject in China.

British Subject in China.

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the consequence, which had builte to been wanting. and us to a late hour this night no answer has been

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I have heard it said that Opious is no specialized to be formed to be a second to be a seco

received. Immediately after Capte-Elliot's arrival notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the Hongs without bissoftime. The nob which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capte. Elliot's presence of dispersed by a strong police force, which improves a receiver of the control of the property of the so at all day, need a set to perfect order and quier. The strongest had control of the control

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PROCEAMATION FROM THE KINGHAE TO THE BOREINGERS OF ALL NATIONS.

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Thirdly. You ought to make a speedy deliver

Opmin because of the common begins at Ne who came to Garbain in tradic case, by a point of three hundred, per cost on real three different sources). Every article of which you firm, no mattey wellier it her winder or hocken in pieces, there is nothin not find a visible real point, for eld ding, for eld ding, for the tradic or hocken in pieces, there is nothin not find a visible real point, for eld ding, we should present the primer bank, but for bottom, for eld ding, we should permit you or transport and take you. Thus not made do very the profit transport and take when the profit transport and take when the profit transport and take when the profit transport and profit transport and profit transport and profit transport and profit transport and take when the profit transport and take when the profit transport and pr y tip market p pro-from t methandize come or fine, no which does and yet the products of our Central had are a hards superadominat, non have we the slightest for any of your Lopouts from advands—Likey of Clymin the point is closed earnest you, have of said that is wested you, who brought the car said that is wested you, who brought the car but Genna, and yet yet keep it storred alone to the Genna, and yet yet yet is torred about on intit, and where yet must pay so much! a trop are overtaken by a storra, the fire lay them, they are captized and submerged in the a three yet contained by a storra, the fire lay them, they are captized and submerged in the a so good as to deliver up the Papaca and so so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and other so good as to deliver up the Papaca and the so good as to so good as to deliver up the Papaca and the so good as to deliver up the Papaca so good as to deliver up the Papaca and the so good as to deliver up the Papaca so good as to deliver up the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good as to deliver up the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good as to deliver up the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good as to deliver up the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good as to deliver up the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good and the papaca and the papaca and the papaca and the papaca so good and the papaca and the papaca and the papaca a

and uninersy there is not a small or unright man where board down not getter and manue brail does not write at it, was cally in reference to those was here then it would not still the manual of the manual to the manual control of the manual was been just to death on that account. More particularly the cockingman counter people charchs a feeling and duris but the reservation control people charchs a feeling and duris but the reservation of the multitude is a timing odes it, to be expected forward to with, the despects and "ty", It is said of two more from afar, that you side or pertunctionary, to the memory that and justices. Now nor Manderius are all productive to common adjuring you by the winch and "static and justices" and on the centrary we find you to transposit at this? Duyon yet give in 17 the force of transposit is it this? Duyon yet give in 17 the force of circumstances on not? Moreover it is, in it is nature a consequently which could move to be sold at all, and now in a time in which their not permitted to be sold, so what househip is there, or what carefulle you feel, in the new could be sold in performing the manual consequences of the country of the permitted by the manufaction, what the count of with the force of the performing in your quent conservations and in the force of the country of the manufaction, what the count of with it by feering in his hand, and with the desired of the your commence which the distinct of the permitted of the top manufaction, what the country of the force of the country of the manufaction, what the force of the permitted in the permitted to the box handering what the country of the force of the country of the manufaction, what the country of the manufaction what the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the permitted of the

rottlin be great happiness to you indeed?

I, the High Commissioner, as well as the Vaser's and Empyon, contact bear the likes and doing and time harsh in road, the I care not Short oracs are mostly each institution and administration of the reservoir, leads to interest of the likes of the

Todak page, 19th year, 2 3d mann, 19th day,
Todak page, 19th March, 18th March, 18th
Wednesday the 27th March, 18th morning farily
pt. El net protished the following divides,
PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

remarked the 27th 1976.—Instructions early capit in our punchished the foliomity detrelled.

FUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBLECTS.

I. CHARLES EXIDE, Ohief Superished not at the Forder of British Subjects in Chira, groundly forcided delational by the Provincial Governaged, Dourther found at the more thanked one only well the right of Forder in a conservation of the provincial state more chartered one only well the right of Forder in a conservation of the Provincial State of the Provin

British owned Opium.

And it is specially to be understood that the period of British property and value of all British typically to the state of the state of the determinant of the period of upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be determined by Her Mejesty Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office of Caution in Chiase this trent; sweath day of March, one thou-and eight homized and british into a task of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLER MARCH STATE OF THE STATE OF T

unriting (Signed) CHARLES KLLIOT,
Chief Superlatendent of the Trade of
British Subjects in China.
Tene Copy,
EDVARD ILMSLIE,
Serretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent

True Cope, EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasquer to till Superintendent.
We believe that every British sudject has complied with the requisition, and, merchoust of safer nations have also made over to the British Suggest has considered and an extendent of the safer and an extendent of the safer and the safer and the safe and t

Translag 28th March 8 A. M. Nothing has well fas-spired as to H. E. Sintentium, of the care d to the Option. This morning a Chop was covered from the Kwang chon for, which is as follows:

PROCLAMATION TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

ALL NATIONS.

Chow, Kwang Chow For, &c., &c., pro-laims to the Hong merchant- but their tail returned in the first of the first of the first of the first of the majority community, and first first the imperiate community, &c., dated the guilt leading of the 2 merchant of the first first of the first of

Captain Bake of H. M. Sloop Lanne, under the cours and of Capt. Paray of the Hereules and re of Capt. Parry, under the guidance of C . a allace of the Mermeid.

Co and ders of British ships will make every the United Government, but they will be very careful to refrain from provoking attack.

CHARLES ELLIOT, (Signed) thicf Superin codent of the trade of Beilies Subjects in China.

Uatil & 6'clock this evening nothing had transpacel concerning the no searce the Yum-chae was lakely to take in consequence of Mr Dent's refusal, to go into the city: a mile after six Cap!, Eshot arrived in a four-oared boat belonging to il. M.S. HARNI at the Cop pany's Grirden Capt Elliot had proceeded as her as Howque's Fort in the Louisi eafter, though some ineffectual attempts had Port he proceeded in the Larne's leat and to opposition was made, although several Mandaria, boots tollowed him. wafeling his notions, Capt. Ethot's arrival was in mediately gone cally known, be British flag was his feet, and Capt. Elliot, accompanied by a great number of the foreign restdents, proceeded without less of time to Mr. Dents to take that gentleman under his protection, and walked with him to the Hall of the Superinter dents, where he still remains. On Capt. Ellio's arrived in the U.S. that we all the foreigners are a sembled. plug the following proclams ion:

Macae, 23rd Merch, 18 9.

The considerations that have moved the Under igned to give public notice to aleller diag six's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are:-

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the Factories at Cantone to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments whose flags were recently flying in that square; the neusral assemblane of troops, vessels of war re-ships, and other meracing preparations; the command of tre provincial Sovernment, that in the present posture of affid s te foreigners were to longer to seek for ple-ports sleave Canton faccording to the genius of our own matries, and the principes of reason if not an act i declared war, at least its immediate and inevita e prelimmary); and asby, the threatening langua e of the High Commissioner and provincial authoties, of the most general application, and dark and, ioleat character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain conblaued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations ive passed in all these particulars, both as respecte e past mil the future the undersigned has now alve further notice that he shall for the winds to many Pasametts der all such of Hur Majoriy's subject us

ney think fit to preceed outside, within the space ten days from the date that his application aches the government; such date hereafter to be rade known.

And he has to counsel and erjoin all Her M-jesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate tp charations for moving their property on board the stips "Reliance" "Orwell" and "George the 4th or other British vessels at Whan poa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, realed declaration and list of all actual claims ast Chinese subjects, together with an estimate all less or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuquese government of this sertlement has already pledged uself to afford Her Majesty's Sudjects resident here, every protection in its power, so long s they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at wariance with the warn Her Majesty's Subjects that such strong treesures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further motice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the riod now fixed a upon their own responsibility. signed.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, in the date that his application shall reach the vincial government, he will be driven to the iclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Lajesty's Suljects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate com exion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The Understanced, in conclsion, most respectful submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a connemity of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Clobe, but prost especially in this peculiar country. is that he is perferming an act of duty in cf-

them every hamble assistance in his power s and all similar occasions, when they may be anion, that he can be useful to them.

ven under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, twenty third lay of March, one thousand eight dred and there, time.

> (Sinted) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Ceief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subject in China.

Il is was received by loud and hearty cheers, and "s one seemed glad of Capt. Elliot's arrival, and o think that affairs were likely now to take a better luin, particularly as that officer's presence served as ranymap int, which had hither to been wanting.

21on que took Capt. Elliot's letter for the Viceroy, and up to a late hour this night no answer has been

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

THE CAN'T

received. Immediately after Capte Elliot's arrival notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the Hongs without loss of time. The nooh which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capt. Elliot's presence was dispersed by a strong police force, which had been partly on the soot all day, but was now reinforced, and every thing was soon reduced to perfect order and quiet. The river near the factories was cleared of all the boats usually there, and in lieu of them three rows of boars filled with police and soldiers stationed there, completely bearing us in and rendering escape altogether impossible. The streets leading into the square from the town were blocked up, and no native allowed to remain or to go into any one of the foreign factories. The strongest guard was of course before the Company's hall to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, and the men on duty there coolies belonging to the Hong merchants. were armed with pikes and shields, which they held ready for use whenever the door of the English hone was or cred to admit people or allow them to get cut. Howqua and Mowqua, who had made their appearance in the Superinter dense hall, not to man ites after Capt Elhot's arrival, returned to the her several times during the night, but without any thing being known as to the nature of their negotiations. The inhabitants of the British hong organized themselves into a night watch consisting of one so keep the gate, and two others to patrolebeing relieved every ; wo hours.

Monday. This day has passed over very quietly tions, and not a native is to be seen in front of our houses down to the rivir. Except such as are on Howava and other Hong merchants are research, across to see the Superintendent, but nothing has transpired. In the afternoon a chop from the Kwing chow for was said to have been received by Capt. Eliot. This right four instead of three gentlemen formed the watch, one taking his post in the Supermire ident's verandas night passed over quietis, with the exception of one gentleman being mistaken by the police for Mr. Dest, and stopped-the mistake was immediately rect fied In the afternoon Messrs. Thom and Fearen were asked by the Hong a crchants to go to the Conson house, and when there, to go into the City, the Yum chae being arxious to see them; Capi. Enjot however, we are told, did notwish them

The slay — Every thing quiet in the morning, but the guard near the houses has been reinforced and the cooles are busy building sheds to live under. The House must came several times, and at a bout 1 o'clock brought two Chops said to be from the Viceroy. Their nature not known but it was said that things were going on favorably. In the evening rome reports prevailed of a boat or two from Whampoa having attempted to force her way to Canton, which turned out a false alarm. This evening the pleasure boats were removed from in front of the British hong and carried to the middle of the equare. The Hong-morchants, in southing the watch of their cooles for the highty wave strict-directions that they should be unafficient to be mandarins.

on a previous night, for which their masters had been reproved. The night passed over very quietly, and it is said that Lin had incognite himself inspected the preparation. The following proclamation was this day issued: a translation of which was kindly handed us by Mr. Fearon.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KINCHAE TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Lin, a High Officer of the Colestial Empire, specially appointed by His Imperial Majesty to put down the O iom teade, hereby issues his commands to the Forcianers of all nations under the form of four specific reasons, why they should make haste and deliver up their O jum.

First. Ye might to make a speedy delivery thereof, because the dictates of Heavenly reason so require it.

I have examined and found, that during the last several tens of years, by means of your destructive Opium poison, ye have duped our people out of I know not how many myriads of myriads of money. While ve, scheming after private advantage, have directed your minds to the sole o jert of gain, our people have been losing their properties, and compromising their lives! The reason of Heaven loves to make a just return! and think won that there will be no retribution? Even now, if you make speedy delivery of your Ooium, possibly by your r pentance we may yet avert God's wrath and curse, but you will not, then your wickedness being so much grows so much heavier calamities will overtake you in the cn 12. On 1 ye foreigners! we are distint from your native lands mazzy tens of thousands of miles! while on ship board whetaer coming or going ye must creks a vast and trackless occan. On its bosom ye are exposed to Ged's vis totion in the shape of the thunderhood, and the caring sto in, we run the hazard of being swallowish up by the marsters of the deep! Every instant of your tives is passed on the brink of danger, and under such circumstances, dread ye not the judgment of High Heaven? Now the grand and majestic virtue of our Great Emperor is quite the same as that of Imperial Heaven, and our sovereign. Lord and Master, auxi nely wishing to cut off the Opaim Trade for ever, affords a manifest proof that sach is no less the Holy Wil of Heaven itself! It is then a t affer that He wen fro was upon with disgust, and where is the wretch that may oppose its stein de eree? Were proof of this required, I might anished the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who openly set h in self against our laws! this man endeavored to obtain possession of Macao by violence, and on that spot Death overtook bin! Lord Napier in the (4th year of Taoukwang 1834) illegally forced his way thro' the Bogue, but he had no sooner done so than he was stricken with grief and dismay, and soon afterward expired! Morrison, who had darkly enticed him to his ruin, died that very year also! These are facts which are recorded in the newspapers of every country, and manifest distinctly that the Will of Heaven may not be opposed! and oh we foreigners! do ye still refuse to fear and trembie tiercat?

Secondly. Ye ought to make speedy delivery of your Opium, in conformity with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said that Opinm is not permitted to be smoked in your own countries, but on the other hand is forbid by the steenest laws, the smoker of it being doomed to death! this shows clearly that you know Opinm to be a lift destroying drug. Now if you forbid your own people to smoke it, and set do not forbid them to sell it to us that it may be smoked, this is not in conformity with the golden rule of "doing as we would be done by ." Again, if your laws prohibit its being sold, and

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局部图(4)

ON PRESS.

ye 'yet persist in springlestinely selling it, then are 'y ye yet persist in the destinety selling it, then are ye's apporting and triffing its the laws of your own country! In addition to all this, the laws of our Empire hook apport the vender of Opinia, as guilty of a graver crime than he who merely significes it, and we visit his offence, accordingly with a ningle heavier plaintment! Now as respects you for eight a lithour ye days your first breath in distant countries, nevertheless your tickes and your sustenance are derived from our linesty along, more over ye dwall in this our Central and many years of over ye dwell in this our Central and many years of your lives and pass but few years of our lives at home; the food that we consume every day, is well as the stores of wealth which ye amost, are nother more nor less than the goodness of our Emperor of which ye have a much carger share than falls to the or of the carives of the country themselves, and how then shall it be sageposed for a mament, that ye alone of all then, are not to stand in awe of the supreme najesty of our laws? A'too' Opium was prohibited in former times, yet the penalty attached to an infrigement of the archibitions, involved not any panishment of extenordinary sever ty, this was caused by the mild nature of the laws by which these readus are governed, and therefore you were allowed to continue your claudestine traffic, without any very minus investigation being in disinto your conduct. Naw however our Haby Emperor bols with indignation and burns with desire no put an end to it, so it is, that beneforward not only is the native who sels it but also, he who does no more than sni ke it, on the same principe doomed to die! Palise and reflect! were ye not to bring this O, iam to our shores, oh ! ve factoriers ! hope should the natives of our band he alre to through it, or where should they get it to suche the bod of our own people which has been spitt by 19 son when the Opinion raffic, he sconsequent via trong door when the Diplinion of the Commissioner, looking hip to my Imperial master, and mighan makin my breast his own strong dre to love and cherish the men formaster, neverthele gracious's and cherish the men form after, nevertheled gracious'y spare you your lives. Lask for nothing rate than that you give me up all the Opnom in y ar possession, and that con write out a bond to the folloging freet, that you will henceforth and for ever never mee deal in Opinin, or it you dare to being any more Opin hither con are willing that the cargo be confiscate, and the people put to death. This is erectionally pardicing word is past, and taking proper precrations against be future; why any honger cherish a fighth indiscrimente fond-S. ill further, without enquiring into the quantity of Opium which you have sold during a succession of vears, the amount of which is absolutely idalculable, let us only speas about that which you brught last year, and disposed of to us claudestinely. It was I ween no trific, har ily equal to the quantity which you have now stored up in your receiving ships this quantity then we must deliver up to the list fractions as to ensure the mutual benefit of all parties; which prospect is there of our ever again permitting your Friends of your noxious drug, to obtain distancestly the wealth of our poor deluded people, and entice them techminit an act by which their lives are forfeited to the left of their country! I have with the most profon of spect examined the Code, of this great Tartoro Chine, Dynasty (i. c. the Ta Tsing Louh le) and I find it with therein, that if a Chinese or a foreigner violate the las, he shall be judged and condemned by one same state. Now on previous occasions we have floomed formers to death, as in the case of a foreigner having fled a native, he must pay the penalty of his own lifes the forfeit of his crime, &c., &c., insuncts of web are all duly recorded. Now stop and reflect, if yound a manual it is nothing more than the cruse of a momer and atiol, the law requires you to pay with your own le, the life von have taken and in the case of him who sls Opium, this is done with direct intent to dape people at of their properties, and deprive them of their lives. doreover, he properties that you thus frainfulently genossession of, and the lives that you thus take away, arhoot those of a single individual nor of a single family and ought a crime of this magnitude to be punished wit death or not? and yet will ye not speedify deliver up yor Opium in order to save your lives! oh! ye foreignes! reflect on this deeply—give heed thereunto!

Thirdly. You ought to make a speedy deliver of your 'Opium because of the common feelings of many of the common feelings of many of the common feelings of many of the common feelings of many of the common feelings of many of the common feelings of the

rarket Ye who come to Canton to trade, carn by the a profit of three hundred per cent for reap profit from three different sources). Every article of mediandize which you bring, no matter wether it be coarse or fine, waole or broken in pieces, there is nothing which does not find a vent here; and as respects the produce of this mner land, be it for fating, for children, for using in any way, or for more sale, there is not an article which we do not permit you so transport and take away with you. Thus not only do you real the profit of our central land by the goods which you hang, but you gather profit from all countries, by such of our produce as you take away. Suppose then that you did not carry you take away. Suppose then that you did not carry on this traffic in Opinia any longer, then the marcom of begal business that you did would be much increased, and so much more consequently would be the three hundred per cent profit that you should read; thus might you get rich as before, and your consciences being void of offence, and no evil deeds laying in store for you against a day of retriantion, how harmy! however make the trip of the Trade in Opinia, it must cause your general interactors with us to be cut off! And I would like to ask of you, where in the wide universe withye find such an of you, where in the wide universe withye find such an or you, where in the edge universe with the desired and excellent commercial mart as this is the arrent without laying special stress upon on the full fundarb, articles without which your very lives and one different kinds of with the production of one to an ing which ye could not carry on your manufacturing for the under the specification of food, white Sugar magar, Candy, Cassis and Cassis holds, under head or wirles. Cassia and Cassia buds; under head of at cles of use, V rmillion Gamboge, Alum, Campbor, Ac., M. How can your countries possibly do without the sitems! And yet the products of our Central land are mist pro-tasely superabundant, nor have we the slightest ceasion Opium the port is closed against you, how on it be said that it was not you, who brought the constropte upon vourselves! And further, no man now ares to buy Opium, and yet ye keep it stored upon bord your receiving ships, where ye must pay so much ent per month, and where ye must hire workmen to ratch it and graph it, and why all this great and useless spense! If they are overtaken by a storm, or if fire lay hold on them, they are capsized and submerged in the dives, or suallowed up amid the destroying blaze! Thes are all things which may very possibly happen, and wat place so good as to deliver up the Opinio and obtain aparmedant reward in it's stead !

Fourthly. You ought to deliver up your. Opich without loss of time, seeing he force of circumstates requires it.

Ye from afar have crossed a vast ocean of come hither for the purposes of business and to cary on a lawful trade. For this end you must akepend of the land on terms of feendship and harmony, and fulfilling the difference of the stations; thus may be able to show the stations; thus may be able to show danger. By acason of your upon the company of the law involved our simp

and misery; there is not a good or upright man whose beart does not griere and whose head does not sache at it, especially in reference to those who have been induced to sell and sumbe O; into and have been put to death on that account. More particularly the common country people cherish a feeling anything but friendly,—the raye of the multitude is a thing ship, it, to be represthe race of the multinde is a titing side it to be repres-sed, and this is a circumstance that you ought to held forward to with the deepest anxiety. It is said of you man from afar, that you adhere pertinactionally to the terms truth and justice. Now our Mandurius are all proclaiming to you and adjuring for by the words of "Furth and justice" and on the contrary we find you to possess not the slightest iots of either. Are your hearts tranquil at this? Do you get give in for the force of circumstances or not? Moreover it is, in it's nature a commonity which ought never to be sold, at all, and conjunctive which ought never to be sold at all, and now is a time in which this not permitted to be sold, so what bardship is there, or what regretato you feel, in being compelled to part with it? Stal further, it is an article which is not consumed in your own country, worse than useless will it be for you to take it back, and if you do not kurrender it to be manderins, what can you do with it by keeping it on hand? So soon as you shall have delivered it up, 'your commerce will become more rich, more flourishing than before and wide medical of politeness heaped upon you to the overflowings. Will not this be great happiness to you indeed? - for to

I, the High Commissioner, as well as the Vicerdy and Foograne, cannot bear the idea of doing and time barsh or cruel so I care not boott wearing myself with instructing and adminishing you at his reast teneth, thapparene and misery, glory, and discrept ate all in tenether when the say not that did not give you carly around the say not that did not give you carly

Teach rent 18th year, 2nd horn, 12th day,

Cameon, 26th Moirch, 18.19.

Wednesday the 27th March - This meeting early Capt. El not pustished the fostowing Cuchiar.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superinten at of the Tende of Beltish Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, locather with all the merchants of my own and the other Forei in nations sattled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our parameters. respective countries (notwithtanding my own official demand o be set at Poerty so that I might act without re-straint, have now received the commands of the High Commissioner is and directly to me under the seals of the homble afficer to deliver over into his hands all the opinus held by the people of my country;

Now I, the said Chlef So e intendent, thus constrains Now I, the said three on e intendent, thus constrains od by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigner's here present in Canton, and by other very weighty cause, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Hyr Britantic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton torthwish to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of wil the Opium under their respective control; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of Opium. aubject to my immediate direction: And to forward to be without delay a scaled list of all the British ouscut price in their respective possession. And I, the said thief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and applied to the control of the c

reserved manner, hold moself tresponsible for and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's coveroment, to

all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned Opium into my hands, to be delivers ed over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Soperintendent, do further specially cantion all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of Opinsa, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Optum, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all mainer of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned Opium.

And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British Opitum surrenderest to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

Given under my hand and seat of office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superfutendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

L. S. EDWARD ELMSLIE, True Copy,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendentr.

We believe that every British subject has complied with the requisition, and merchants of other nations have also made over to the British Superias adverger O-tuen they held on see min of content subjects. The quantity of Opinin thus offered to him amount to 20,283 chests. Nothing worth noticing passed during the day-the servant are still away but any one that likes may go and buy provisions; the Chinese therefore have no wish new to starve us into compliance, though on Monday last Chinese were not allowed to sell anything to foreigners. The guard of coolies mustered as strong this night as before, and having since vesterday built up their sheds they proceed with more regular In the square there are find partitions in the shed, each containing about 50 men from their respective hongs, the names of which are written on their lanthogon and caps. They relieve each other in patroling, two Hongparties being continually moving. At night the square presents a very picturesque appearance, all the men carrying lanthorns, and the different sheds being profusely illuminated as well as the watch boats on the river, Hitherto the people be have very civilly, and there seems to exist no ill feeling against foreigners. In fact the only signs of a disposition to riot were given at the moment of Capt Elliot's landing; when the Ci inese saw foreigners run to meet the Superintendent, they, not knowing the exact cause, though something extraordina ry must have happ ned, and the square was third with a mob in a moment. Since that time however, the square being kept quite clear of people, we see nothing of them in front, but the communication with the back streets not being stopped, foreigners go there and have an opportunity of witnessing that no ill feeling exists:

Thursday 28th March 8 A. M .- Nothing has vet transpired as to H E.'s intentions with regard to the Optum. This morning a Chop was errived from the Kwang chou foo, which is as follows.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Chow, Kwang Chow Foo. &c, &c, proclaims to the Hong unrehants for their tail mormation.

The following official communication has been received from Lin the imperial commissioner, &c., dated the The day of the 2nd month.

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CANTON PRESS.

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Vot 1v. No. 33

CANTON, SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1839

Living received the above, I forthwith withput by delay transmit at to the said foreign consultations, in order that he may obey the same with amplication. A special edict. T. Jukwang, 19th year, 2d month, 16th day, | March 30th 1839.]

Edict

from Low, the commissioner, &c, to ly an Basel, Dutch Consulin China; ammunicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from in the covernor of Hookwang, a great minister of the and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:— On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Tacukwang (30th of March 1839,) the Dutch Consult an B sel presented an address in the following terms.

"This 'an Basel had in his address informed H. S. the commissioner that neither he nor eny of his arton held any Opium; informing H. E. at the meeting of his having in vain applied to the Joppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and the grand choop of a Dutch ship now at Whannam—that 'he therefore considered himself and the conditional size of the control of th

I again saks that leave to depart may be given.—
This coming before me, a great minister of state, it explicit. Now because all the Opium of the several rots has not it been given my, the holds of the ships one been closed in conformity with the "way, and for the ships one been closed in conformity with the "way, and for the ship one been closed in conformity with the "way, and for the ship one been closed in the present preventive measures," I be though the major the present preventive measures, and atthough the wait for expense has no byinn, the ought to tradice all the torregards resident in the Pactories that the prevention of the trade resound. Moreover, no apprehension need neutralized as specifically the detention of your country's cerel.

Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may inunediately deliver the same lot the Home merclaints to be by them transmitted to us said Datch Consul Van Basel-that he may act in confer-mits thereto without opposition," Now, having received this edict I immediately trans-it it to the said. Datch Consul Van Basel, that he may it is confermity thereto without opposition.

Foreigners were informed this day that, success were averse to receiving provisions gratis, or anguists would, in future, supply them with an argunt payment.

REPLY OF THE 27th MARCH, TO WEIMORE. CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL

CHAMBLE OF COMMERCE.

Thore, Kwang chow for, &c. proclaims to Wetre. Chairman of the General Chamber of Comrec, for h s full information

The following con unmication has just been res-factually received from Lin imperial emissioner, &c. " On the 15.h day, of the 2nd month.

Wetmere Charman, &c., Petitions as follows:

General Chamber of Commerce. Cantor, March 28th, 1839.
A Respectful Address

A Respectfol Advises
The Charmon of the General Chamber of Compared Light, and distributed respect, the Promotion of II. I the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigness (Canton), and in complyince with its reputsition of said document reports, that Peter Warten rame is Consol for the United States of America. Magabahams Jacobus Scan Van Boed Cowar of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Lotte at present at Macao, is reported to be the William of the Compared C

It appears that the object of this petition being brought between is to hand up a list of the names and someone or of the several nation's Consuls: to which as is proper. I reply.

which as is proper. I reply:

I, the commissioner, having previous ly informed
inject, by examination, (of their names), as was
supper, vesterday issued another edict commanding
be said several contries to send in a true and just
second relation of equality of opinion in their
bossession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it.
With have they not vet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said f reigness be forthwith urgently
climonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber
of Commettee to a ske out the required document,
said at an early day to deliver up their opinion. Do
not actimpt to except this duty, leavy on your-elf
become involved in error. In consideration of the
succurstances I issue this edict for your informaon and obedicate.

This practions is to be sent to the Kwang

This practions is to be sent to the Kwang

This practions is to be sent to the Kwang

This prachase is to be sent to the Kwang fow for who will otherwrite to the hong merchants with orders or parametric to the hong merchants with orders or parametric to the said Wetmore, for his metant obscience. Do not oppose?

Long receipt of the above Last is proper, forther the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the most accord his matant obscience. Do

with issue this educt to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord by natural obedience. Do not oppose. A special edic.

(True Translation.)

Merch 30th, 1239. Chieste Interpreta; G. C. C.

Monday 1st April.—This morning another part of the correst omeno between the Commissioner and Capt-Elliot and the American and Dutch Consula was published

et at the square.* Its purport is briefly to the following effect. The Commissioner ways that Capt. Elliot squares that Mr. Johnston should go down to Hong-king the property of the Opinme-this, I. E. ves, is not merassay—why not make each British II. E. ves, is not merassay—why not make each British Lip was to the control of the property of the Opinme-this, I. E. ves, is not merassay—why not make each British it is should indicate, and then give to H. E., who would be a some down for it, without Mr Johnston's presence let a merossay. It, was H. F. Capt. Elliot has power before the chain the making over to him aft the the merossay. It, was H. F. Capt. Elliot has power before it is obtained to British subjects, he surely may also the meroscopic of British subjects, he surely may also the meroscopic of the present subjects, he surely may be constituted in the contact material subjects, he surely may be constituted in the contact material subjects, he surely may be constituted in the contact material subjects, he surely may be constituted in the contact material subjects, he surely may also the constitute of the surely may be constituted to the following over the contact materials and the contact materials to be present the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials to the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact to have mentioned before that in contact contact materials and the contact to have mentioned before that in contact contact materials and the contact to have mentioned before that in contact contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact materials and the contact ma

Opium. We might to have mentioned before that in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the Commissioner sent binn a gracious mosser which was offered to be sturk, on Mr. King's done, in which it is said that though H. E. is aware of M. King's baring abstrained from the Opium trace, yet be cannot allow his servants yet to traver, as such concession would interfere with his plant; he hove yet recommends Mr. King to disseminate interesting the contract of the plant of the love yet recommends Mr. King to disseminate interesting the recursion same in singlitudes.

communication with outside natives is jealously attried against, and for some time nothing-ions been eard either from Alexar or Whampion. If E. says that agi, i.d. will be respond the moment the Opium has all agi, the sail over to hum.

the state with the reduced the motion, the Optim has all long delicred over to him.

Howque, Mowqua and the other Hong merchants have given notice to the foreignurs, warning them not fo induce any of their servants to enter their himself of the house his likelyhood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found therefore the state of the servants of t

Tuesday, 2d April—Hony merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop From the Yun chae was stuck up this day, being his commands the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz:

TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Cheo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has juts been received from H. E. Lis, imperial commissioner, &c.
On the 18 month, of the 19th year of Taoukings

Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows. General Chamber of Commerce

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial

Commissioner &c. &c.

A respectful address.

The chairman of the Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Cousuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holand, have faithfully unswered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed. I have the horfor to be, &c

W. S. WETMORE.

Chairman.

March 30th 7839

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c. L. as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up as one opining, up to this time. they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. If have already sare nly commanded their consult, Sowin my reply to his petition on the subject, to be argent; this is on record. Now I have indeed into tissue of embelses prattle. It is of the greatest instance of embelses prattle. It is of the greatest inspection of the control of the properties of the copiants delivered up and received at the prejent time; how, then, can I allow myself to he infled with in this way? Let the safe doosul, Snow, forthwith Irand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c. to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the samp time with the smooth, "filly which the Boglish have given up; do not let him actempt the least concealment, last he involve himself to uppleasant coinsequences.

in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo. who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchante with instruction to deliver to the said chairman. Wetmore, for his information to the said chairman.

lion and obelience; do not appear, See, See." Upon receipt of the above, and untile, the circumstace, at once is use an edict, upon receipt of which, the said clasirman, Wetmore, must eccord his instant bedelience thereto, and forthwith make out, at true and detailed account of the quantity &o., of opium (American property which the said counts, flow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith, deliver up the opium.

Should there he any further delay, or glossing over, you may become lavorled in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do norther, on chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy muster.

Tremble, baste, haste, a special edict.

(True Translation) S. FEARON.

April 1st, 1839. Chiner Interpreter, G. C. G. Translation of the control of

PERLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS. PHILIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned his new to announce that arrangements have been made fig the delivery of the Opium lately surrenderst to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after our fourth of the whole be delivered the passage boats he permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thin to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which hast expression the undersigned does not understand.)

Breach of faith land His Excellence, not unnamed.

stand.)

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of lose performance of engagements with the enting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the suppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the understoned in the suppage of food. and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the understoned in the suppage of food.

He posses by these grave forms of speech without comment.

comment.

But with the paper jactually before him, and all the circumstances in juand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's subjects, and all the other Processors in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

promptitude with when this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the unational character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulocauses of fidelity with which he is well assured his countryme will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opinim surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But'll has appreciabled to the chine to express to the whole foreign countries his ability to the processing the processing the subject of the chine to express to the whole foreign countries; which has uniformly distinguished this condumity throughout these trying circumstances.

distinguished this community farougation time riy-ing circumsistences.

And he office his now countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remain-ing difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests up a a firm foundaries; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Mijesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

3rd April. 1839.

British Subjects in China.

Srd April. 1839.

and Mr. Johnson. argompajied by Mr. Thom, left for Macro in a Chop-beat of about 60 o'clock in the for Macro in a Chop-beat of about 60 o'clock in the form of the china of the Chin

He informs the natives that they are required to trie over amoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any amoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-tamperssion of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the status of the status o

will there propose the signing of some boad against the trading in Opium.

Marting The general mostler.** the foreign evidents at the Chamber of Confinered the foreign evidents at the Chamber of Confinered the foreign evidents as the Chamber of Confinered the search of the foreign evidents, which as anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consults to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded droves abovered on them by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the opium they had in the outside waters keep promise lienceforward to absian from all traffic in Opium, and promuse that should ships arrive with the trade of the state of the s

Saturday, 6th April.—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which we know not yet fully the particulars.

"An edite from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch Gonaul van Bosel.

An official communication has been eceived from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwagg: it is as follows.

his excellency Lin, high imperial countrisianer & e. governor of Hoolwage; it is as follows.

Another address his been presented from the Dutch count was Based, or which he says. Of the Dutch excellent was Based, in which he says the Dutch countries and the Based has been presented from the Dutch countries and Dutch and jew, there being no reason to detain them and a ship at Whating aware as H. E. expresses himself than tenther the Countries from the Country has been been and the Country has been been another than the Countries and the Countries

Wherefore I dispatch this ediet to the prefect of Cacton, that the may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be my them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his nopfict obelience.

Having received the above, I immediately convey Having received the showe, I immediately convey thexame to the Hung merchants, to 'e by them trans-mitted to the said consul van Baset, for his implicit obserbence. A special edict. Tanikwang, 18th year 2nd meon, 22nd day. [April 5th 1839.]

[April 5th 1859-]
It was this day reported that a ship's boat had attempted to come up to Canton from Whunpox She proceeded as far as Howquas' fort, when its Chine e fred upon her with black cartridge (she say) and the boat returned to Whampon without accomplishing her origies. It is understood that Capt Efflot resident dise evening a chap moder the season of the Commissioner proposing to him to size, the boat, which we metricued lad yesterday been also should be considered to the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of Comiscience of the Chamiter of the Cham

finerce.

Sanciay, 7th April.— The Coolies remain; watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also remade in front of the houses, altho' that composely of the state

Vot. iv. No. 33:

In my received the above, I forthwith without my delay transmit it to the said foreign consules low, in order that he may obey the same within opposition. A special edict.

Topukwang, 19th year, 2d month, 16th day,

| March 30th 1839. |

Edict

from 1.15, the commissioner, &c, to Y: van Basel, Dutch Consulin China; communicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from 1..., be governor of Hookwang, a great minister of the and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:—

"On the 16th day. 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Tacukwang (80th of March 1839,) the Dutch Contain van Brief presented an address in the following forms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his ration held any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and re-the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampon—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the Constanting of the constanting o

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is applied. Now because all the Opium of the several met ons has not been given up, the holds of the ships thate been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impractive to break in upon the present preventive measures and although the said foreigner has no Opium, he ought that to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories pannediately to give up all the Opium in their possession.

Then, as usual, the ships holds shall be opened and and the trade resumed. Morever, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's ressel.

Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Dotch Consul Van Baselsthat he may act in confermity thereto without opposition,"

Now, having received this edict I immediately transtit it to the said Dutch Consul Van Basel, that he may the in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1st, 1839 --

Foreigners were informed this day that, since they were averse to receiving provisions gratis, the impursts would, in future, supply them with them against payment.

REPLY OF THE 271H MARCH,
TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetore. Chairman of the General Chamber of Compacted, for his full information

The following communication has just been resactually received from Lin imperial emmissioner,

Wetmere Chairman, &c., Petitions as follows:—.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Cantor, March 28th. 1839.

A Respectful Addess

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has a vived with profound respect, the Prociamation of H. I. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners a Canton; and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Wanten thow is Consul for the United States of Americ. Magdalinus Jacobus Senn Van Basel. Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Luffel at present at Macao, is reported to be the

W. S WETMORE:-Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and summanies of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previous ly informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said f reigners be forthwith urgently almonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commetce to nake out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the procumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclama ion is to be sent to the Kwang show for who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose!"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issue this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedience: Do not oppose. A special edict.

True Translation.)

S. FEARON.

Murch 30th, 1539. Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

Monday Let April.—This morning another part of the correst ondence between the Commissioner and Capt. Elliot and the American and Dutch Consuls was publish

局部图(2)

SUPPLE

TO

CANTON

CANTON, SATURDAY.

ed in the square.* Its purport is briefly to the following effect. The Commissioner says that Capt. Efficit proposes that Mr. Johnston should go down to Hong-Kong to be present at the delivery of the Opium—this, It E. says, is not necessary—why not make each British Subject give an order for Opium, such as they were in the habit of giving to the Opium dealers; this Capt. Ellipt the should induce, and then give to H. E., who would treasen down for it, without Mr Johnston's presence leng necessary. If, says H. E., Capt. Elliot has power beforest to obtain the making over to him affilted Opium telonging to British subjects, he surely may also have that of ordering such documents to be made out. To Mr Smow, the American Consul, His Excellency says, thad he connot understand the reason why, as he, the tonsul, has mormed hum, his countrymen should have delivered into Capt. Elliot's keeping some 1500 Chests of Opium, rather than to him—the says there must be some double dealing there. (The Opium here spoken it is dec'ared to be British property and as such was by the consignces given over to Capt. Elliot.) To the fatch Consul. Mr. van Basel, E. E. says in answer to a letter from him, that though he or his countrymen lowe no Opium, yet that he cannot for the sake of allowing one vesselve depart, permit the whole of his plans to be decauged. He recommends to be Dutch Consul to influence his neighbours to give over all traffic in Opium.

We ought to have mentioned before that in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the Commissioner sent him a gracious answer which was ordered to be stuck, on Mr. King's door, in which it is said that though H E. is aware of M. King's having abstained from the Opium trade, yet he cannot allow his servants yet to reture, as such concession would interfere with his plans; he however recommends Mr. King to disseminate his maxims among his neighbours.

Communication with outside natives is jealously watched against, and for some time nothing has been heard either from Macao or Whampon. H. E. says that the 11 de will be reopened the moment the Opium has all been delivered over to him.

Howqua, Mowqua and the other Hong merchants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelyhood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found therein would infalibly be put to death—the Hong merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarins came to the square to superintend the bricking up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only

one through which communication is allowed, but to those on daty only; every other Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to go—no European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China-street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d Apri'.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop from the Yun chae was stuck up this day, being his commands the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz:

PROCLAMATION

TO WETNORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Cheo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has juts been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18 month, of the 19th year of Taoukings Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows. General Chamber of Commerce

March 30th 1839.

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c.

A respectful address.

The chairman of this Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Cousuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. S. WETMORE.
-Chairman.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I. as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. If have already sternly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman and find it a mete tissue of senseless practile. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the pre-ent time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith brand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c. to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, last he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchante with instruction to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his informa-

See, for the translation, the foregoing.

I IVI IVI IV

THE

PRESS.

20TH APRIL, 1839.

tion and obedience; do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstance, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c., of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there he my further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict.

(True Translation)

S. FEARON.

April 1st. 1839. Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C. To the Etwin Example Room that Capt. Effort had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwangchow foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's proceeding to Lintin to deliver over to the Chinese Goyeonment all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5300 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 5000, the boats to be removed; the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampon; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us; if after three days foreigners do not repent, we are to be kept with ut feod and if after 10 days all the Opium shall not have been delivered, then the law must take it's course, i. e. the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of coolies in front seems to be somewhat relaxing to there is not on this, the continual patroling of other nights.

Wednesday 3rd April - This morning Capt Elliot issued the following proclamations:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered,

the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand.)

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without

But with the paper actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the vational character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whose opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it a a present facility to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests, upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

3rd April. 1839.

and Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Thom, left for Macao in a Chop-boat at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A Weiguen (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blamethe Chinese for it who obliged us to become presentian in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Yunchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Clam, and the criminality of indulgrant this taste.

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局部图(6)

47

No. 189.

He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the back-streets continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This evening it is reported that the Yumchae has required of the Governor of Macao to give up the forts; this rumour requires, however, confirmation. A meeting of the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at noon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

the day 5th Anril The general master the foreign residents at the Chamber of Commerce did not take place, but the Committee met to receive a communication from the Hong merchants, which as anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consuls to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded favors showered on them. by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the opium they had in the outside waters they promise henceforward to abstain from al traffic in Opium, and promise that, should ships arrive within the next six months with Opium on board, this must be delivered up, when the ships will be allowed to load and unload-should after the expiration of six months (or after autumn) vessels still continue to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscated, ship and cargo, and the bond is to the effect that the crews of such ships are to be put to death, and that foreigners willingly submit to the justice of the doom.—That such a document cannot be signed by any one is evident. This day a number of large Cargo boats was despatched from here to the Bogue to lade the Opium that is to be delivered .. It is also said that the Yumchae and Governor will themselves proceed to the Bogue in a day or two.

Saturday, 6th April.—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which we know not yet fully the particulars.

" An edict from the imperial commissioner addres-

sed to the Dutch Consul van Basel,

An official communication has been eceived from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwagg: it is as follows.

Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says (Mr. van Basel had only reiterated his demand for massports for himself and Dutch snl j cos, there being no reason to detain them and a ship at Whamper, aware as H. E. expresses himself that neither the Consul nor his countrymen poisess any Opium.)

"This coming before me, the the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said fereigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

Now the English Superint indent. Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Mine Islands and Magaroads, and there assemble the receiving Ships, and deliver up all the opium. This done — and to expinine and receive it will not require much time—then the soldiers and guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit overlience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong nerchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul van Baset, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year 2nd meon, 22nd day. [April 51h 1839.]

It was this day reported that a ship's boat had attempted to come up to Canton from Whampoa. She proceeded as far as Howqua's fort, when the Chine-e fired upon her with blank cartridge (they say) and the boat returned to Whampoa without accomplishing her object. It is understood that Capt Elliot received this evening a chop under the seal of the Commissioner proposing to him to sign the bond, which we mentioned had yesterday been submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Comforce.

Sancay, 7th April.—The Coolies remain watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also remain in front of the houses, altho' that composed of Ourgo-boats has been some-what thinned, eight having been sent down to receive the Opium. We heard this day from a linguist that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom had arrived at Heangshan (about half way between this and Macao) on Friday last in the afternoon. They must therefore have had a very long passage. The Hong-merchants have proposed to the Committee of the Chamber and to the American and Dutch Consuls to meet them in the Consoo-house to morrow—it is supposed with they view again to confer about the Opium-pledge to be signed; it is said that the document now to be produced in very much modified.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON PRESS.

Mondey. In Apr.1—We hear this morning of the artival below of the Mangelore from Benthey and the Mangelore from Benthey in the Mangelore from Benthey in the Mangelore from Manutan, where the Hardenig from Manutan also reported in. The fittee of the the winters of a meeting from Manutan also reported in. The fittee of the the winters of the manutaneous from which it will be seen that the functions of that booky are for the present asseptended.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Castons, 8th April, 1838.

Minutes of a Meeting of the chamiltee adjourned from the 6 h not, on load proposed by the cohong breezet Messay. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy, chairman, Braine. Thomson, Dinabas Foordonjee, Advan Hergiebaby Rustomie Reid, Delano, It was moved by 9th. Delano, and the control of

Theretay the flow metabase that Mr. Johnston and serviced by, the How metabase that Mr. Johnston and serviced by the How metabase that Mr. Johnston and serviced by Linker whiter we have you work of the April, and that on the fellowing day he would proceed to Linker whiter we have you won of the Ditton-dips are gone. We have that we have the Mr. Johnston with the metabase we will be the Mr. Acceptable which the metabase we will be the metabase which the metabase which the metabase which the metabase which the metabase which the metabase which the metabase which we would again orect him who. Convole house was not set tended to A we of such to Gones house was not set tended to A we of such to it is to the Granula should again orect him who. Convole house was not set tended to A we of such to it is to the Granula should again orect him who have been and the tended to the metabase with Marso, and the feet counside developed to set the service of the feet counside developed to the service of the foundation of the feet of t

val of the present grievances. Nothing more has far dome days, we believe, been heard of this bound—whether the Chinese will reliangish their pretensions on that bead altogether it is difficult to foresee. Usung it is probable as they must now he consumed how utterly impossible it is for either Consult or emerbands as the private of the medical of any nation to sign away the lives of themselves or countrymen. The Yuncies absence from Canton buttering new produced as a prison. None of the servants are yet returned, except that here and there a cooling new frequency of the themselves, and we fancy that these weeks practice must have a sid obligated to praper their diamers themselves, and we fancy that these weeks practice must have a stiffered them some insight into culinary accrets. The efforts of our neighbours to cook their own the state of the second of th

published the following circular:

INTELLIGENCE

Canton. 1sth April. 1852.

Cartain Electron, has received letters from W.
Johnston. dated at Chumps on the 19th at 5 best.

the ability of the control o

and refused, are now sold to them.

Mentage—This day Only. Ellot issued the following notice:

Notice.

Sealed tenders will be received at this effice until noon of the 18th Invant, and their to be upened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British noon of the 18th Invant, and their to be upened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Clipper vessel (The United Superintendent reserving to himself the tight of determining the vesself cling within south classification), being serfectly spects ready for sea. After one week's under slath have been given, will be offered for charter on ther Majesty's Service for a certain period of seven months; and for a further indicased rate for every month or part of a month that such resed shall be employed in the hoter tensioned service, oppoints and period of seven months.

The projected arvive on the involve a passage round the Case of tind 1 dops.

Secretars and Treasurer to the English Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMBLAS.

Secretars and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Canton, 14th April, 1838.

N. B. It is requested that the words "easied tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britainia Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envelopes.

It was reported that the Opism delivered at Chumpooh had been brought up to Canton in Chop-boats, with their lives on the single of the service of the state of the actions of the masters, and which they, naturally enough, are ayone to algning.

Medessely, 17th April.—This day Capt. Elliot belances to the Superine date that the words which the lives for the actions of the masters, and which they, naturally enough, are ayone to algning.

Medessely, 17th April.—This day Capt. Elliot makes and required of them, to dearly, using it as a words to the second of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the cont

Johaston wrote, were the Hercules, Austen, Jone, and Ariel.

The Mitches, Mercusia, Raperell and Ledg Great were however expected humedistry, and Cart. Riliot hopes that, weather permitting, the moire, well be delivered by to autorose seening. No other intelligence of interest.

Mills delivered by to unrove seesing. No other intelligence of interest. RDW ARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary B Pressures to the Superisteddent. Canton, 14th April 1832.

Thursd y 18 h 4pril.—This day many of the servanta and cooline returned, though many are yet sheeri, cowing partit,—This day many of the servanta and cooline returned, though many are yet sheeri, cowing partit, probably, to fear, and partly to this being the season for Chinese to offer their devolutions on the graves of their ancestor, for the performance of which many have gone to filection, the thinder of the dispersion of the common second of the dispersion of the dispersi

ther, which is very hoisteroom that rainy this dadoes not prevent it, the first motive of the 2018/0
chests may now be in the hands of the Yunn-thee.

We hear that, as to the receipt of the 2018/0
the Chinese, an extensive system of clucks and
counter checks has been established; very clust a
weighed and the weight varieties thereon—it is the
carefully packed in a wrapper, and the weight again
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Seal of the Kwang chow foo. Nam-hac heen. Pwan ya heen.

Seal of the Rwang chow for Nambac hern.

Pann ya hein.

Tseng, the settine in littary commanding of vision, in the institute of Cabon, Renth and Jo., Madent of the water and revolets and inspective of Andrew Castonna in Macao.

Whereast I fall within his dutilet to grant and exchange assis, whether to reserved and in his vision been commonwheal that each Hern had consed the orders of the heart of war to be promofigured, which camprodo ex who are to serve foreigners, result be once chorn by the Tung Lee of Macao, who are not tree, and known as ho cast and repossible need, and as secretary for them, their kinds of made even into hond—they must be immediately functived out to assign to the cast properly sealed for due investigation, which are to state or theirly that even in the form of the sealed of the continuous control of the sealed of the continuous of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed of the control of the sealed



th April - We hear this morning of Monday, the April - We hear this morning of the arrival below of the Mangalore from Bembay and the Manly from Magatlan, where the Harlequin from this had arrived. A F each ship I.a Favorite from Manila is also reported in. The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that the functions of that body are for the present auspended.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Cmiton, 8th April, 1838.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 6 h inst, on bond proposed by the Cohong Present, Messrs, Weimore, chairman, Pox, deputy. chairman, Braine, Thomson, Dinshaw Poordonjee,

Adam Heerjeehboy Rustomjee Bell, Delano. It was moved by Mr. Deland, seconded by H.

Rustomice, and carried unanimously:

That, as this chamber was instituted for purexpedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities! nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfit.

That, in as much as we are prisoners in our Pactories, surrounded by a armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside denied to us it bepomor ocessary that the functions of this comtitle should cease until the resturation of our he liberty of egress from Canton, and of changer to suive the community it a legitimate n anner.

A.r. Braine, and carried unanimously: - That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hong merchants by the chairman

Thanks were voted to the chairman by accla-mation and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

This evening the Kwang chow foo came to the Consoo-house there to meet the U. S. and the Dutch Consuls, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning It being understood that all British merchants had left the management of affairs to their Superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, the United States, and Mr. van Basel the Dutch Consuls, Mr Wetmore, Mr. Delano and Mr. King, and Mr. Fearon as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang chow-foo. Nothing, we believe deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of Kwang-chow-foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed, and on the part of foreigners to insist on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwang-chow-foo also put a number of questions to the interpreter regarding European affairs and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours and they were at last allowed to depart at about 11 o'c ock, the Kwan-chow-foo declaring that by to morrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed, and that he would not admit any excuses.

The bond in the same as the one before offered to the Chamber and Commerce, and afterwards to Capt. Elliot, and the following is a translation.

"A DULY PREFARED BOND, to be voluntarily

given by the English Superintendent. Elliot, and deputy Superintendent Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c . the Indian merchants, B &c, the Moorish merchants, C &c, the () merchants, E and merchants, D and the () merchant. F &c,-respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE DO HEREBY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless excent. THAT WHEREAS certain persons. avariciously bent on making p ofit, have of late years brought the smoking flith, called opium, into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the

celest: kingdom.
The great emperor has now appointed a high officer - state to c me to Canton to enquire into and manage the business and we now begin to learn that the protinbitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable-to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every partiele of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to over-

look our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestiat empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drag. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant, vessel arriving in Canton after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance, with the laws of the celestial empire ; BE FUT TO BEATH, willingly submitting to their doom! All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shail arlive in China during the spring or summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the ontain they may have on board, without during to secrete the least particle.

WE DO CONJOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true."

! True Translation.)

8. FEARON. Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

[.] In our last week's paper we errorenusly stated that a threat had been made to retain the Consuls if they, then said there, did not sign the bond-no such threat, ar have been meaned on good authority, has been u.tr ed.

PLEMENT TO TI

Tuesday 9th April - This mening intelligence was received by the Hong merchants that Mr. Johnston had arrived in Macay on Surfay morning the 7th April, and that on the following day he would proceed to Linkeet whither we are told two of the Optum-ships are gone. We hear that it Johnston was not suffered to fand a Vacco but that Mr. (Thom went on shore accompanied and closely watch ted by the Hong magainants. Of course the bond required by the Kwang chow foo to be read signed at noon this day has not be: forthcoming and an invitation from that affect that the Course should again meet him he to Con-so house was not attended to. A write effect the Course was not attended to. A write effect to sign the bond was however sent to moon-liouse by Mr. Snow and Mr. van Basel, with their reasons for such refusal—this was after copies had been to con of it, returned to the Coursela again phoisishle, the Kreiner chou foo declaring that he could not receive any communication except too bind day signed.

communication except one b ad duly signed.

"By my but I swear.

"There is no power in the tongue of man.
"To alter one; I say oute on my bond.—"

Wednesday, 10th April — e expect now 2 m to hear of the delivery of the fi st instalment of Opium and it will then be seen whether this bond is meant to oppose new obstacles to out liberation from prison—that it cannot be signed by any one except upon the extremest degree of containison is evident under such a bond not only the liber of such as signed it would be exposed to im nineat danger every hour. from any denur carrows false or true, that might be made against to made to be increment increasarily appear to this the mode against to made and the any of these latter roffer in consequences that a galescence, their respective naven and what hold them responsible for such misfortines. If this argument applies to private hadroduals, how much more to the office, so of the western navious, and they of course cannot but neers this their resistance to this demand of the Chinese

This evening the Yum chas, accompanied by the Governor, and Honoro has left Cauton for the Bogue. He is fortunate in having a fine northerly breeze, which has saccaded a very fresh southerly wind that blew all day yesterday followed by a

Macao to rely on with certainty. Two Opium ships it is said, are already at Lankeet, but nothing known whether delivries have commenced. The Auchasze or commend lidge came to the square this evening at about 12 o'clock, to see that all was right.

Priday, 12th April, .-The morning news from Macao, to be relied on verce received. From these it appears that Mr. Johnston arrived at Macao on Sunday the 7th in the evening, but that the Mandarins at first oppeaed his landing, he had several interviews with the Manda. In concerning the manner of the delivery of the O num, which was agreed on, we believe, after some warm dispute. On Monday night Mr. Johnston after having gone into the Superintendent's entire, the Luisa. went on shore in Macao, and was ready to set sail in her for Lunkeet, accompanied by Mr. Thom, early in the morning on Tue-day, the agh it is probable that that day's had weather may have detained him to port. The Yumchae cases at the fleet at Whampon

in the morning yesterd we accompanied by a great many boats. We hear that the Chinese have thrown a raft across the river just plow Howque's fort, to prevent any boats could from Whampon—they did the same thing a Lord Napier's time. This day the four great officers, the judge, treasurer, ealt commissioner and must inspector came into the equare in front of the Fact ries, but it being a rainy day without alighting from their chairs. The absence of the Yumchae probably makes them thus solicitous for curriafety. The Kwangheep walks through the equare almost every night, and in fact the guard is kept up nearly the same as in the first days. This evening Capt. Billiot published the following public notice:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To H. B. Subjects.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the Opi metrade on the coasts of China who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner not to attempt to introduce Opium into the Empire disast be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and therefore he need do a more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their squal pursuits.

But it is his direction to the place of the subjects not bound by and the placements, and every man of common handless be be of what nation he may, that the liberties are possibly the lives of the whole foreign community to what up at Canton hang upon their present the pearance. A seizure of Opium would immediate the opearance. A seizure of the continued imprisonment and, it may well be, for worse treatment, and record be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

BARLES ELI IOT.

Saturday, 13th April Hear that letters have heen received from Land et, advising the delivery from on hoard the two sips there, the Herculey and Auslen, of about 30 person Thursday last—the rough weather was a peause of no more having been delivered to the Chinese. It the weather has been more tavora in yesterday a large quantity, perhaps the first instalment of 5000 chosts, may have passed into the gossession of the Yumchae, and it is said this corning that the Coop is preparing for the erysts to be ordered back to the Pactories. We also learn that Capt. Efficie has received letters from he Yumchae and the Governor desiring him to order all the Opiniships to go at one to Luke; and out with the view of hastening the different he Yumchae and the Governor desiring him to order all the Opiniships to go at one to Luke; and out with the view of hastening the different him don't with the view of hastening the different has been given under the commission. To have been removed by Capt Efficies engage of the opening of the Opinishoud will not oppose it a charles to the removed by the hop of the that he are so ning of the Opinishoud will not oppose it has been given bond will not oppose it has been given

HE CANTON PRE

val of the present grievances. Nothing more has for some days, we believe, been heard of this bond—whether the Chinese will relinquish their pretensions on that head altogether it is difficult to foresee, though it is probable as they must now be convinced how utterly impossible it is for either Consult or merchants of any nation to sign away the lives of themselves or countrymen.

The Yumchae's absence from Canton has of course produced a cessation of chops, and nothing new passes in our prison. None of the servants are yet returned, except that here and there a coolie makes his appearance for an hour or two each day. People are still obliged to prepare their dinners themselves, and we fancy that three weeks practice must have afforded them some insight into culinary secrets. The efforts of our neighbours to cook their own dinners are however coniderably assisted by dishes sent from the kitchens of our Parsee friends, who, having servants of their own nation, are enabled to assist those that have none, and they have done and continue doing so in the most liberal manner to whoever will avail blinself of their kindness

Sunday 14th April.—This evening Capt. Elliot's published the following circular:

INTELLIGENCE.

Cauton, 14th April. 1833. CAPTAIN ELLIOT, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpe on the 12th at 8 " M.

Up to that time owing to a want of Chinese boats, the shins there in Herculer" and "Austen") had anty delivered 650 Chests; but it was expected that they would deliver more than double that amount in the course of pasterday; and Instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the following ves-

"Jane." "Mithran," "Ariel." "Mermaid." "Ru-purell." and "Lada Grant." to proceed forthwith to join the other ships at Chumpe, and commence delivering. Capt Elliot has also reason to believe. from a communication from the Commissioner and the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately, so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

The mandarius do not seem to impede the opera-

tion by troublesome investigation

The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be restored at once.

EDWARD ELMSLIE. Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

We hear that the Yumchae, Governor, and Hoppo are at Chumpoe. The delivering ships, are, we are told, provided with the necessary ballast and with water, and provisions which were first offered gratis and refused, are now sold to them

Monday.-This day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice:

NOTIOE.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 18th instant, and then to be opened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Clipper vessel (The Chief Superintendent reserv-ing to himself the right of determining the vessels filling within such classification), being perfectly seaworthy, fully manned; armed, and in all respects ready for sea, after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majesty's Service for a certain period of neven months; and for a further indicated rate for every month or part of a month that such vessel shall be employed in the before mentioned service, beyod the said period of seven months.

The projected service not to involve a pamage

round the Cape of Good Hope.

The particula sof sea worthiness, equipment, &c. de. subject to proof by survey to be neid by the direction or the Chief Superintendent.

> EDWARD BLMSLIB. Secretary and Treasurer to the Suprintendents.

Canton, 15th April, 1839.

N. B. It is requested that the words "sealed tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britannie Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envolopes.

It was reported that the Opium delivered at Chum pee had been brought up to ('anton in chop-boats, without, nowever, we believe any good foundation.

Therean 16th April.—We hear this day that about 2700 chests were delivered up to hast night. The servants mostly still keep out of the way, owing it is said, to a bond required of them, to declare themsely a answerable with their lives for the actions of their masters, and which they, naturally enough, are averse to signing.

Wednesday 17th April.-This day Capt. Elliot

published the following:

Capt Billor i ton to the 15th instant at 6 2 m., and from these accounts it may be computed that there will have been delivered about 7000 Chests to last evening (the 16th). The ships at Champee, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the Hercules, Austra, June, and Aries.

. The Mitches, Mermaid, Raparell and Lady Grant were however expected immediately, and Capt. Elliot hopes that, weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by to morrow evening. No other intelligence of interest.

EDWARD ELUSLIE Secretary & Transurer to the Superinteldents. Canton, 17th April 1839.

Thursday 18 h April.-This day many of the servants and coolies returned, though many are yet absent, owing partly, probably, to fear, and partly to this being the season for Chinese to offer their devotions on the graves of their ancestor, for the performance of which many have gone to Macao and not yet returned. We hear that in pursuance to the notice published by Capt. Elliot on Monday last, the tender of the clipper Ariel, Capt. Warden, has been accepted by the Superintendent. We presume she will carry despatches for the Indian and home-governments as soon as the communication with the outside-shipping shall have reopened. Nothing certain we understand, is this day known about the delive-

rice at Chumpee. Friday 19th April.—This morning it is known that up to the evening of the 17th about 6500 chests were delivered, and a fresh supply of chop-boats having reached Whampon, it is supposed that the deliveries will have gone on brinkly yesterday, and if the wea-

188.

ther, which is very boisterous and rainy this ds^{α} , does not prevent it, the first mojety of the 20.000° chests may now be in the hands of the Yum-chae.

We hear that, as to the receipt of the Opium by the Chinese, an extensive system of checks and counter checks has been established; very chest as weighed and the weight written thereo—it is then carefully packed in a wrapper, and the weight again marked on it, and sealed so as to provide against any possible fraud. The Opium it is said as all destined for Peking—none has yet, we believe, reached Canton, though reports to the contrary havel reachen us. It is thought, that after the deliveries are concluded the Yum-chas will proceed to Casabranca near Macao, where people, wait his arrival with come anxiety. Families there we hear are restricted to the daily purchase of a certain quantity of food only, so as to prevent their laying in a stock for many days.

Here, with the exception of the return of the servants, every thing remains as before—the guard of boats and coolies is the same as on the day after Capt. Elliot's arrival, and no natives such as outsid dealers, are yet allowed to enter the Factories. We are informed that some business has been done within the last few days in Hombay Cotton at all advance on former quotations of 5-to 6 mace. Middle will of course depend on the fort of payment sellers may obtain under present circumstances, where the advance be more than numinal.

Saturday morning, 20th April.—It is a months this day since the Hoppo's nother against foreigners leaving Canton was published, and there is no a confing bow many more weeks as may be iterated. No communication of a later date than the 17th has been received from Mr. J. huston, and we accordingly know of no more than about 65th. Charge delivered. The deliveries proceed much slower than was anticipated. For the reasels that there have ascertained. Champe—their named above have reached Champe—their named not ascertained. Owing, as will be seen by the following Chop to compradores, to servants being required to obtain a Chop form the Magistrate at Macao, we are informed this morning that they will all-at least from such houses where no chop has been obtained from Macao, leave again to into-row. These vexations shew the spirit in which the engagements entered into by the Chinese authorities are likely to be kept.

Translation of a license or Chop granted jointly, by the Kwang-chow-foo Nan-hae and Pwan-yu licent to foreign compradores, under the new regulations caused by the stoppage of the Opium trade.

Dated Canton 19th year, 3d moon, 4th dky of the reign of Taoukwang 18th April 1829

Choo, the Kwang chow-foo. Lew, the Nan habeen, and Chang, the Prang yu-heen, prochass this officially to Comprador (here the name to whom it is addressed, is given.

It appears proper that foreigners who come to

It appears proper that foreigners who come to Canton to trade should employ compradores who brain their licenses from the Magistrate at Macao, hose especial business it is to superinlend that

Mair.
Now, when the Imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in Opium, the foreigners not being willing to surrender the Opium held by them, the Imperial Commissioner, conjointly with the Vice-roy ordered that the compradore, and others is their employ alfould for the present scatter and \$66.

stray from their service. But now, as the foreigness have all in succession surrendered many classes of Opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the barbarians having all lecome obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to resum their compradores and servants to their service. It is relied sipon that the Hong-merchants select these people, and easies them to be produced at the purious offices for strict investigation, besides which passports are granted to them, and americal to they for the foreigners. No contraband goods are to be bought, neither is knavery or decent to be practised in the management of all the business—not a hair's breadthof incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old segulations laid down clearly by the Macao Magistratic.

List of articles allowed to be bought by the foredations. Field, pips and sheep-fowis; ducks and eggs-fresh fronts-grain and vegetables-practy.

Seal of the Kwang chow foo. Nam-hae heen. Pwan ya heen.

Treams, the acting in litary communitary of listers, in the district of Canton. Kentrusin loo. Manifest of the water and revuels and inspector of the customs at places.

Whereas is falls within his duties to grant and exchange scale, which is recorded, and it having been communicated that each Heen had caused the orders of the board of war to be a roundigated, which contains new laws and rules as follows: Hereafter compressors who are to serve foreigners, must be toon chosen by the Tung che of Macao, who are notives, and known as hours and responsible mentation, and known as hours and responsible mentation bonds—they must be immediately furnished with passports or hecuces properly scaled after due investigation, which are to state explicitly that if type dare purchase contraband goods or any thing or irregular conduct, they must suffir the perchy of such offence as the laws direct, being examined by the local magnificates.

Now who was last year Compressor to the resident merchant having entired to be delivered up and cancelted his old licener. This is now given him, for his Government. If this barbarian should be at v gead, or Canton be must turnish him with such provisions as are contained in the antiexed list. List same as above) no prohibited goods may be tought for him neither may his comprador serve any other barbarian, or his punishment will be great. During the lat month of each year, this license must be renewed, the old one destroyed and the new one go into full operations. All must be minutely comprehended, that no oppositions may ensue.

Taoulevang, 19 h year, 2nd moon, 9th day. This licence granted to

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Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839.

Any, H., Ophthalmic Happital at Canton: the minth report, being for the quarterly term ending December Stat. 1888. By the Rev. P. Panker, M. D. From the Clinices Repository for March, To the franks and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in Clinia, the following report will afford use pleasure. Revinces the steadily advancing underser and importance of the Society's operations, skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the elegene of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principles, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed in no less perfection one special states of the state of the state of article an undern times! has submitted to the amputation of their breaks, on account of concernous decements of their breaks, on account of concernous decements and down others have undergone eatings—and of colliner persons, only of intern men of high Acoust the complete of them have the state of colliner persons, only of intern men of high Acoust the complete of the state of the state of colliner persons, only of intern men of high Acoust the complete of the state of the state of colliner persons, only of intern men of high Acoust the complete of the state of th

As more thanks to be a supprishen of per residence in the content of the content

During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macan was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 305; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6200.

Latest Europe News.

LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

From the Registhern Retraerdingry 24th Feb.
The theriand Mail has at length servined, bringing intelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice
of its arrival from the Bombay papers, and reprint such
parts of our London Extrus as time will permit
Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp
conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole
particulars in our moraing's paper.
Sir James Carmae had been sworn in as Governor of
this Presidency, and was to leave England in January,
W. Martin F. Smith succeeds him in the Burecirship;
and Six Rutune Donkin had amounted himself as a canleave England by either the Thomas Contin or the Bulcurron.

The East India Commany layer given notice that they.

it cannot be too publicy stated, and French, who are uver deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister, of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations in be noticed in the funds to day, and Gapsols closed 93 to 4. For some days past they have merely oxe lated between 933 and 94. Bank Stock was 2023 to India Stock, 2614 to 24. Exchequer-index, 65s. to 6 premium.

notes Stock, 2614 to 24. Exchequer hylls, 65s to 67s. premium.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Fortugues socurities. The 5 per cents, were 30 buyers at one time, but receded to 30 to 6; the 3 per cents, 13/to 1; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 1:4 to 1; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 2½ per cents, Deling 544 to 55; the 5 per cents, 100 to 6; Belgian improved to 58½ to 1; Burchi mass 70½ to 1; Columbian, 2½ to 2.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivert Germac, Bart, was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Hombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to bis one office. He aftersands sincel with the Court at the Loudon Tovern, when the rest of the Court of the Presidency of Hombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to bis one office. He aftersands sincel with the Court at the Loudon Tovern, when the rest of the Court of the Presidency of Hombay.—On the 12th instants and several other distinguished personages.

On the 2th instants and several other distinguished personages.

ages.

On the 12th instant a billot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disguilified. At six o'clock the glasses were dissed and delivered to the sert timeers, who reported the election kad fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

sert incers, who reported ite election had fullen on Mr. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Shij Company have announced that their first vessel, the India, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and the ready to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of Japan. The reseals is building by Mesers. Scotl and Sens, and the engines by Mesers that their stores in the stores in the stores of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of plate-tron across the engine-room, in order to confuse the sense of th

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRENCE.

Dae: 8—Mr. Source. N. P., was condensed in the Clambee of Correctional Police of Para, on the 4th static, to two years' improsonment, and a fine of 100 france, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Basumont, in the garden of the Tulleries, a sort time since. Mr. Somers, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Times, on Stardays, aleges that he had a good defence to the allegations of Mr. Beaumont; counsel, at that he was the state of the parameters of the starday of The Charger Fonce cross with England from the control of the British Covernment to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the record of the British Covernment to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the record of the British Covernment to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the record of the British covernment to the record

professed 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. The interference of the authorities and of she highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

sant intribut. but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday tring, we regret to asy, intelligence that the state of heath of the Dave to the state of the state

Spain.

Spain.

Dge. 8.—Another Banth Ministry is amounced in the last accounts from Madrid. I remission of the following persons—The Duke of Gor, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armendariz, Minister of the Interior; M. Govantes, Minister of Justice; General Alaix, Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine.

The Finance department, the most arduous and important of all, is not filled up. The Ministry is called 'Moderafo,' and will receive the support of Marinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, before she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the seat of war consists

The intelligence from the seat of war consists chiefly of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Halen continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

chiefly of accounts of massacres. Captera and Vain Halen continued to shappiter their prisoners, but svoided a decisive encounter.

The Madrid papers state that the insurrection of Seville was at an end, that the supreme Junta hald been dissolved and order restored, owing to the form of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the large of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine the state of the state of the charge of the state of the charge of the state of the charge of the state of the charge of the state of the charge of the state of the charge to great state of an union of the Liberal of all shades. And the state of an union of the Liberal of all shades of the state of th

Russia and Turkey.



VOL. 4. No. 35.

ART. II. Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the ninth report, being for the quarterly term ending December 31st, 1838. By the Rey. P. Parker, M. D. From the Chinese Repository for March. To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the degree of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principles, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed in no less perfection of form to its lost resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least an modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advanced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the restern physician's knowledge of disease and its cures seen shown. in the accession of an unusually large to of official persons, some of them men of high

Among the may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioners, this province, who was first seen, at the commerce to one of the hong merchauts. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report of himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiphlegin. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if be could but walk twenty rols, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are placed, and the affect, consequently, who appeared, so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a httle longer delay might have placed the lives and property of foreigners in imminent jacopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally received aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually anottoning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefitted. His nephew and several of his friends have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced Hingan, a footseang or colonel,

who had recently been in command of the forces stationed in defence of the capital of Kwangse, and was then This officer was suffering from on his way to Peking. rheumatism : as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated. One other of-ficer may here be named—Lew, seunpoo (a civilian, whose function is nearly that a European aid-de-camp) to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their requests for ledical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the Hong merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital-this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion re-mained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, 'I see light,' and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquires, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the

she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the perceived. On his return, a we k after, he found the perceived as a research perceived, and her sleep at night not the slightest indammation reting to loved, and her sleep at night not the state of a first state of the perceived.

There are the form account tances to distributed.

There are the form account tances to distribute and perceived.

The perceived the contempt occasionally occurred to perceived the perceived at the power of a first, who was considered dangerously requested the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived to the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived the perceived to the perceived to the perceived to a borning house until after ad other means of extinguishing the flames should be first tried—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain.

"The foreigner's prescription," said the sufferer, "I cannot read, and how can I know what he is giving me." It is in accordance with Chinese habts to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld amorg them, and pretend to some knowledge of the puse, the diseases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly: Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side then she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, "heaven has determined it," and so far from regretting the operation, he justly remarked, "she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital." A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness, or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerful-

nees manifested at previous ones.

The expenses for the term have been as follows:—

Reat of hospital - - | \$\frac{2}{125}\$

Board, fuel, &c. - 109

Native assistants - 78

Medicines, &c. - 14.50

326.50

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Canton, Saturday

During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macao was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6300.

Latest Europe News.

From the Englishman Extraordinary 23th Feb. The Overland Mail has at length arrived, bringing intelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice of its arrival from the Bombay papers, and reprint such parts of our London Extras as time will permit.

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carnac had been sworn in as Governor of this Presidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Smith succeeds him in the Rirectorship; and Sir Rufane Donkin had announced himself as a candidate for Sandwich. It is said that Sir James would leave England by either the Thomas Coutts or the Balcarrus.

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to suspend their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the remittances through China in the season 300,000l.

Overland Dispatches.—On Thursday afternoon a messenger arrived at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st Nov. from Bombay, bringing confirmation of the anticipated movements of the army, which were in actual progress

This dispatch was brought by the Hugh Lindsay' steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st Nov., and arrived at Suez on the 24th; it afterwards reached Alexandria on the 28th, and was taken on the 4th Dec. by H. M. steamer Folcana in Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 31st instant, except those transmitted via Marseilles, which may be received on the 27th or 28th instant.— Atlas, Dec. 22.

(From the Bombay Gazette Extra, Feb. 15.)

The intelligence by the English steamer is up to 26th Dec., and three days later via France. The day the Alalanta left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Suez, but from some cause, as yet unknown to us, it did not reach in time, and as the vessel had waited for several days longer than the appointed time, Captain Lowe did not think himself justified in delaying her any

nonger. Mr. Waghorn had relays of camels posted on the desert, which would have conveyed his portion of the mail to Suez in 54 hours after its arrival at Alexandria: and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's efforts were not attended with success. To shew the zeal of Mr. Waghorn's agent in Egypt, we subjoin the following note on the subject to the address of an officer of the Alalanta.

'I write you in haste, by express. Courier, which starts now at 11 clock to ride hard and be with you at drawn of dap to morrow morning, to inform you, that by a letter from Alexandric to Colonel Campbell from Mr. Thurburn. the French Steamer, due on 21st had not arrived up to sunset' but was of course hourly expected.—I regret this contretemps, but as our courier hetween this and Alexandria, and our relays on the desert are placed, I shall run the Mail. (come when it will) as fast as I can to Suez, even if I knew you were off—I hope that Captain Lowe will wait a few hours, and the moment it comes, there will be no delay in Egypt. The French Steamer doubtless came in yesterday, and the Mail is due here to night. It shall go on instanter, so for heaven's sake wait a few hours.

The weather at Alexandria was bad. It blew a gale by the last accounts, and the probable cause of the non appearance of the French Steamer on the 24th is. that on a leeshore he did not like to run at the close of the day, but would keep a good offing all night, and run in at daylight on the 25th.

Depend on my sending the mail if I get it, and if I hear of delay you shall be informed if I send you 50 couriers.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23.—Some notice has been drawn in the city to the circumstance that the French Minister of Commerce has addressed to the commercial chambers of all the French ports, a circular, stating that a letter, dated Bombay, informed him 'that most English houses there addressed urgent demands to England for an early supply of provisions; but that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

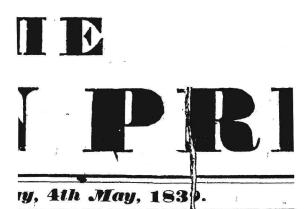
This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bomb y, by way of Alexandria and Marseilles, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it as very unlikely that such a letter should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is improbable that a French house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for certain named articles; and, if it were so, a mercantile house in France is not likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter, that he might issue a circular to encourage speculations which the house would naturally wish to make itself, with as little competition as possible

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to allow sealed bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, tha if the English Governmentwill not insist/firmly on this condition and not enter into any arrangement without it, they will deliver the interests of the English traders into the hands of their French rivals.

It is to be hoped that the suspicion so expressed may prove to be without coundation, but, having once arisen,

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it cannot be too publicy stated, and French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister, of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to day, and Cansols closed at 93½ to 4. For some days past they have merely oscillated between 93¾ and 94. Bank Stock was 202½ to 3; India Stock, 261½ to 2½. Exchequer-bills, 65s. to 67s. premium.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Fortuguese securities. The 5 per cents, were 30 buyers at one time, but receded to 20 to 5; the 3 per cents, 12 to 3; Spanish Active, with the Maj coupons, 13 to 3; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 2½ per cents, being 54½ to 55; the 5 per cents, 100 to 6; Belgian improved to 98½ to ½; Brizilian was 70½ ½; Mexican, 22 to ¾; Columbian, 2½ to ¾.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, was appointed Governor of the Présidency of Bombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to his new office: He afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, when the Directors, were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and several other distinguished personages.

On the 12th instant a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were dised and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Ship Company have announced that their first vessel, the India, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and he ready to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is building hy Messrs. Scott and Sons, pnd the engines by Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, of Greenock. She is of 1200 tons burden, with accommodation for eighty cabin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak sprung in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1500 tons burden is on the stocks and that a third will be ready within 18 months, and that three more are about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fiftyfive days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

DEC. 8.—Mr. Somers, M. P., was condemned in the Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, on the 4th instalt, to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Beaumont, in the garden of the Tuilleries, a sort time since. Mr. Somers, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Times, on Saturday, alleges that he had a good defence to the allegations of Mr. Beaumont's counsel, but that he was not allowed to bring it forward. He promises to appeal to the British public, from whom helanticipates a verdict of approval.

We learn by the Paris papers of Jursday that the command of the National Guard of this, and the rest of the Department of the Seine, is conferred on Marshal Gerard.

The Opposition journals continue to talk magniloquently of the prospective performances of Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot in the Chambers. There are, as usual, reports that Pupin will of be allowed to take the Presidential chair in the Chambers of Deputies without opposition; and Guizot hims as been mentioned as a candidate; overtures had made to the Doctrinaires by the Ministry, and rejected.

Dec. 14.—There has not been much of interest in the late French papers; the tone of the Paris press has, however, assumed a hostile character bowards England. The Courrier Français says openly, that 'France is no longer on the same terms with England that she was six months ago'. The osteradile cause for this change is the refusal of the British Government to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgiah question on the new basis,—namely, that Limburg and Luxemburg shall be ceded to Holland, and a barge deduction made from the share of the Hollando-Belgic debt formerly allotted to Belgium. But Leopold and his people wish to retain the territory and be excused from the payment of the money also; and Louis Phillipe seconds the demand of his son-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England if not willing to co-operate with France, may be twofold. Belgium, though now rulad by a monarch friendly to England, must always be made in with France is known to be a favorite object of French ambition. To strengthen Belgium, therefore, might be to aggrandize France; whereas there is nothing to apprehend from Holland, which might be again, as it was formerly, a useful ally against France. Another reason for the apparent estrangement between the French and English Governments is the suspicion, or the knowledge, that Louis Phillipe has been coquetting with the Emperor of Russia, and urging him to annoy England in the East.

Such is the gossip of the political saloons; but that there is ill-will between the people of the two countries. says the Speciator, we do not believe, or that a serious quarrel is likely to arise. There may be much diplomatic snarling, but nothing worse.

DEO. 18.—The principal matter referred to in the French journals and correspondence is the growing indiscretion of the clergy, and some of its probable consequences. It will be seen that in two remarkable instances, in parts of France greatly distant from each other—that is, in Compagne and in Auvergne, the clergy had incurred pular displeasure: in the one case by their in the ance and uncharitableness; in the other, by presuming to make an invidious comparison between Lapoleon and Pope Pius VII. In the former the doors of the church were closed against the remains of a person of some note—Count Montlosier—a man noterious for the

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professed 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. 'The interference of the authorities and of she highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday bring, we regret to say, intelligence that the state of health of the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, late Princess Marry of Orleans, had become so alarming that the Duke de Nemours proceeded on Sunday to Pisa, whither she had been removed from Genoa, the air of which place had had a bad effect upon her complaint—consumption.

Dec. 20.—The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on the 17th inst. The papers, as might be expected, are occupied almost exclusively with the Speech, which the opposition papers pronounce to be insignificant, uncandid, and untrue—it is at all events very dry, uninteresting, and more than ordinarily ambiguous on various points of foreign policy. There is not a single special allusion to Great Britain throughout. The debate on the address would, it was expected, be the most animated that had occurred since the Revolution. Private letters state that the speech produced little or no impression in the Chamber or among the public.

Spain.

DEC. 8.—Another Spanish Ministry is announced in the last accounts from Madrid. It consists of the following persons:—The Duke of Gor, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armendariz. Minister of the Interior; M. Govantes, Minister of Justice; General Alaix. Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine.

The Finance department, the most arduous and important of all, is not filled up. The Ministry is called 'Moderado,' and will receive the support of Martinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, before she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the seat of war consists chiefly of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Halen continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

The Madrid papers state that the insurrection of

Seville was at an end, that the supreme junta had been dissolved and order restored, owing to the firmness displayed by General Clonard, who was preparing to march against that city with 3,000 men. Brigadier Sanjuanena entered Seville on the 2srd, and took the command of the province in the name of the Queen. A message from the President of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 2sth. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine into the nature of the charges brought against them, and decide whether the Government should be authorized to prosecute them.

DEC. 15—The news from Spain is not important. Mendizabal had delivered a speech in the Cortes in favor of an union of the Liberal of all shades. A Ministry supported by such a combination would, he said, be supported by European capitalists, and have abundance of money. He entered into a long statement to prove that the resources of the country were fully equal to discharge the demands upon it, and to furnish security for fresh loans.

Martinez de la Rosa is very unpopular in Madrid-A few nights ago, a party sung 'De profundis' under his window, as a hint to prepare himself for another world.

Russia and Turkey.

The Augsburg Guzette points attention to the progress of the English towards the Red Sea. According to that journal, the English were daily extending their sway along the coast of Arabia, and had made two settlements on the Abyssinian coast; the ultimate object being the conquest of Egypt, England, however, has too much on hand in America and India. just at present, to undertake new conquests in Africa.

DEC. 17.—In a Toulon correspondence, quoted by the Commerce, we find an extract of a letter of the 21st ultimo, from Constantinople, which states positively that Russia had disgarrisoned Abasia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who had previously covered the coast of that province, and who had been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa on board six ships of the line and smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing in the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

A letter of the 21st ultimo from Constantinople states that the Queen Dowager of England was expected there, and that apartments were preparing for Majesty's residence at the British embassy. The Turkish fleet had re-entered the Dardanelles and proceeded to Constantinople.

French and English journalists or correspondents concur in representing the style in which the Turkish fleet came to anchor off Topkhane on the 20th ultimo, as infinitely more seamanlike and orderly than was ever before accomplished by Mussulman sailors. This improvement in skill and descipline is of course due to the presenceand exertions of British officers. The correspontent of the Morning Herald says that Commodore Parker, Capt. Moresby, and Captain Walker came up with the Capudan Pacha, and received marked attentions in Constantinople.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

Vear	Number of Ships			Tonnage			
1821			8		16:22 lus		usts
1895			30			5570	**
			28				
15:27			45			10261	
1828			51			13500	
1829			45			10000	
1830			43			11400	,,
1831		****	43			10 00	**
1 32			49			12440	4.5
1933			55			13762	
1834			80			21385	
1.35			92			24450	
1836			98			32633	
1837			129			41270	31

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It is even rumoured,' he adds, that the latter may stay here for the present, and become the virtual commander of the fleet: but nothing on that head has, I believe yet been determined on. With proper instructors the Turks will, soon become admirable sailors. They are very quick at imitating, and learn almost, faster than they can be laught. Hitherto they have had no officers worthy the name. It was but hitely that a explain of a splendid 74, was observed, with all his lieutenants, holystoning the quarter deck barefoot and coatless. The Turkish fleet has already been taken into the arsenal, and is being dismantled, apparently for the winter.

Canada.

Drc. 10.—The Great Western arrived in Kings-road, Bristol, on Triday evening the 7th instant, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, having left New York, at half post 4 p. n., of the 23rd ultimo. She land a very rough passage on tat home, and sustained considerable damage on her outward voyage. She brought 87 passencers, including Mr. R. F. Mait and, the bearer of Government despatches, and Mr. James Gristic and Mr. Hanson, attaches of Lord Durham. There is no political news relative to the United States, but some important intelligence from Canada. The rebels are beaten at all points. Mr. Effice has been released and is roughly home in the Roseins. They write from New York on the 22nd November.—'The Patriot force who were in the Wiadmill at Prescott have either been taken or killed. The Governor of Upper Canada has ordered the prisoners (122) to be tried by contributing and them sentence to executed innactivity, and, as most of them are criticals of the United States, bee are to daily expected in the hard but summary proceedings on the part of the British authorities will put a stop to similar attacks from the lawless population on our side. The notorious Bill Johnston has been arrested by our authorities, at the atmost hardon hard in with pleasure I inform you that the utmost hardon have invaded Canada are universally reproduced wittens who have invaded Canada are universally reprobates by all those who have the least claim to any asserted life.

DEC. 12.—The last Gazette supplies an authentic account of the affair at Prescott, from the despatches of Sir John Colhorne, Colonel Young, and Colonel Dundas. Calonel Young (in Sir John Colborne's despatches this officer is called 'Major,' but he designates himself 'Colone',') states the amount of the entire band who attempted to land on the Canadian shore at 800, but says that only 400 took possession of the wirdinill and adjacent buildings. These men had chosen their position well, and their 'rifle fire' was 'particularly true and steady.' The British killed and wounded were forty-five, including among the former two Lieutnants, and among the latter two Lieutnants and an Ensign. Officers must expect to be 'picked off' by the American riflemen. No service will make such room for promotion as that in which the British troops have been lately engaged on the frontier of Upper Canada. Thirty-two sympathizing trisoners were taken and two of their 'Generals,' Phillys and Brown, were killed. These particulars refer to the affair of the 13th, which ended in Colonel Young's retreat after a very gallant attempt to dislodge the invaders. The Colonel himses acknowledges his failure in those words—'Finding, after a constant firing for hours from the armed steam boats and musketty, that no impression could be made on the building, I considered it more prodent to draw off the troops at three

P. M.; leaving strong picquets to prevent the escape of those in the buildings until the assistance of the heavy guns could be procured. No mention is made in these procure of Colonel Young's own wound.

accounts of Colonel Young's own wound.
On the 15th November, Colonel Dundas reached Prescott from Kingston, with 'four companies of the Eighty third Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a howitzer.' He took up his position about 400 yards from the windmill, and with his field pieces 'opened with good effect' upon the stone building near the Smill: whilst Captain Sandon, with two 18 pounders in two gun-boats fired upon it from the water. After this operation had lasted about an hour, a white flig was hung out from the building, and its occupants, surrendered themselves unconditionally to Colonel Dundas. There were 102 altogether, of whom 16 were wounded. The Militia scoured the country around, and made several prisoners; of whom the principal was a Polish officer calling himself General Van Sault, whom Colonel Dundas believes to have been their leader. The windmill was then occupied by the British troops, and the An American other buildings were destroyed. newspaper says that 'if the Patriots are saved alive, they owe it to the British Regulars.' The animosity of the Canadian Loyalists against the 'Patriots' and their abettors, is fierce; and Sir John Colborne states distinctly, that if, the disgraceful proceedings on the American frontier cannot be guarded against by the American Government it will soon become impossible to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of retariation be commenced, the power of the American Government to restrain the maranders will be much lessened; and perhaps the inclination, sup-roscing it to exist at present, will not be increased. In the mean while, however, President Van Buren has issued a proclamation condemning in very strong language the attacks upon Upper Canada, and warning American citizens that they cannot be protected by their own Government against the punishment of their nefarious proceedings. The complete failure of the attempted invasion, the hostility of the great majority of the Canadians in the Upper Province, and the utter inability of the disaffected to second them, will probably have more effect in preventing future expeditions than the lectures and warning of President Van Buren.

The Polish officer, whom Sir John Colborne calls Van Sault, is believed to be the same as Van Shoultz; and if so, he was a Russian, commissioned by the Czer to go to New York, and, under the disguise of a Pole, engage Polish refugees in this country to join the Canadian insurgents. Money to defray the cost of passage and equipment in the United States was freely offered; but the man acted his part badly, and the Poles were informed of his real character by one of their brethren in New York.

This was not the only way in which the Russian Emperor's desire to aid the Canadian insurgents was exhibited. The Commerce Paris paper states, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburgh, that

'At the late celebration of the Emperor's birthday at New Archangel (the capital of the Russian colonies in North America.) Admiral Count Kupreseman, the Commander-in-chief of the Russiau Laval forces on that station, gave a splendid banquet,

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at the close twitch residentian was made for the 'anfortunal failules. Canada.' This collection, which was in some sor fificial, and to which everybody present, was one service, eagerly contributed, produced and by 2,300 fr. 100. [12], sterling, and was far arrived to its destination by Assiral Kupressemen finely.

DEC. 11.—By the packet-ship Roscius, which arrived at Latergool of Sannday in 18 days from New York, we ever be tyed the papers of that city to the 27th at the collection of Canada to later dates. The later has ever, add very little to the information are ved a veck ago.

Duc. 21.—I we york papers of the 1st instant, brought by the maket ship Cambridge' have reached town for a received. They do not contain much addition in broading from Canada. The steamer Liverpool, which left on the 6th instant,

steamer Liverpool which left on the 6th instant, has also graved At Phinean had publicly declared his disap robati m of the recent rebellious movements in Cauada

DRC. 7 .- Sir W. hant Molesworth has addressed a letter to her con time his, in which he says, 'the opinions that I have for pred after much and careful reflection, at A the utorpation that I have received within the ast f w mouths with regard to Canada, make ne beinge that when Lord Durham shall lay his plan before the two Houses of Parlia-

shall lay his plan belong the two Houses of Parliament, I, for mo, shall be able to give them my most cordial supert: and hat all real Liberals will be equally able to rable reals the Noble Lord and with Justice areas to be their leader. This pain is the the state of their leader. The part of the treat in London have a treat to have the following firms in London have a treat to have the following firms in London have a treat to have the following firms in London have a treat the following firm the treat and dismended in the part of the treat that the quiet and dismended have in the treat derived from the rest and dependents have in there derived from the rest of Sunday, as been minly secured to them by the total cessation of husing as at the London Post-office no that day. They for lassured that if the practice of delivering any length on Sunday is commenced, the Post-office will ston be open as much on that days as the stone of the

day as others.

Dec 8 - The Time of this morning says. 'We learned in the aftenden of yesterday, that Lord Durham had arrived in the town. Whether or not, there are rumours abroad that he will have (in some quarterait was said the the will by suffered to have) no communication with her Majesty's Ministers before the meeting of Failiament, when his Lord-ship is to make good his case against Ministers, and the Ministers are to nake good their case against Lord Durham, and so they are to devour each other like the pair of Irish outs. Impeachments are said to be talked of, and cross impeachments, in the course of which there will, no doubt, be plenty of of recrimination on both sides; but whether any

of recrimination on both sides; but whether any really deefin light is to be thrown upon the subject by either party, is a print beyond our prescience.'

Dr. 12.—A chain mile open the Texan Government by some English merchants is creating considerable interest amongst the or inversal community. In the latter part of last year some British merchant ships were captured in the side of Mexico by Texan cruisers acting against the Mexicans, and the vessels, after a detention of some time, were ultimately released. In one of these cases, it seems, that of the Eliza Russell, this detention produced most injurious consequences,

for the loss of time inturred having brought on the stormy season, the vesse was nearly wrecked, and was so much damaged that a could not perform the voyage to Laguna; for which sle was engaged for a cargo of logwood. The injury so mained in the gale was estimated 1,0001, and the charterers had besides brought an action against the owner for non-fulfilment of contract, and stated the damage at 500t. A claim for compensawho have admitted the cains and promise satisfaction, but declare themselves unable from want of funds to make payment. The pathes have since laid the case before Government with a request for interference, so as to compel the Texass to indemnify them for the losses sustained, and it has been referred to the Judge-Advorate for an opinion.

DRC 13.4 Ser Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday afternot feet Windsof Castle. At the Council the appointment of Lieutunia General Sir John Colborn, G. C. By, in the room of the Earl of Dirham, was confirmed.

The consolidation of the General and Turcanny, Pace but declare themselves unable from want of funds to

The consolidation of the General and Twopenny Post receiving houses has taken place. This is a vast improvement on the old syst in, and a saving to the public both of the old syst in, and a saving to the public both of the old syst in, and a saving to the public both of the old syst in, and a saving to the public both of the old syst in, and a saving to the public walk a great for the family. Formerly, persons wishing to post of a just of the organization of a just of a just of the organization of a just of a just of the organization of a just of a just of the old system of the old The consolidation of the General and Twopenny Post

Lordship,' to receive the address itself, expressive as it Lordship, to receive the address itself, expressive as it is of prince ies in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these baving been reported to the public. I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude melfrom receiving the deputation to which you refer. The hairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting votal him their thanks. He called upon them to forget strong coinfout on the subject of Canada, in to forget strong opinion on the subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they could 'make use of mefor the furth mance of their own objects. Other speakers were even more candid in the avwoal of their insincerity. Ir. Wade said, that 'as an advocate of universal suffrage' he was perplexed; for he did not see versal suffrage. The was perplexed; for he did not see how he coull support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the round, as he declared, that I could be made use of as a coppingstone for the advantage of the Radical party. The execution is and the purposes implied by them, when releved in conjunction with the address, appears to have been conductive approved. I have died the them, when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to have been cordin'ly approved.—I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of missaprehen viou as to me reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay saide as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting, which might be considered personally interiors to me, and confine myself to the manifest observable in the manifest observable in the meeting. The address says dress and said jects of the meeting. The address says one things he meeting intended another; and the whole of the properties, taket as one act, abounds in eridence of gross in accepts.

Dec. 19 11 has negle's Gazette is published in full

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ON PRESS.

the Convention of Commerce and Navigation now finally concluded between Great Britain and Tarkey.

Liverpool papers announce the arriver of Monday

Liverpool papers announce the arriver of Monday evening of the Captain Ross,' which left Captae on the 22nd November. She landed 34 presoners implicated in the first rebellion in Canada. Eleven were in irons, among whom was Parker of whon so much was heard in former outbreaks. They were conveyed in the prison van to the barough goal, accompanied by well armed officers. On the passage they had made an attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship, but were soon discomfited and louned with heavy irons.

It is said that the above prisoners, or the majority of them, are to be transported for life to New South Wales, where, we make no, doubt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, or whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment, is assigned to the worst class of criminals. On looking over the names of these worthies, we cannot find among them all that of a single French Canadian, and therefore, as it is pretty well understood that the British inhabitants of both provinces were almost to a man stanch and loyal subjects, we must, in the absence of more detailed information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than republican pirates, who invaded Canada for the sake of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the machinery of murder, and who by all laws, human and divine, have forfeited their lives to the executioner.

Java.

From the following statement, taken from the favasely Congart, of tonnage omployed summally by the Butch Handels Mantschappy, it will be seen how immensely the trade of that society has encress ed within the last 14 years, the whole shipping now employed by them being about 80,000 tons in year, a Dutch last being nearly equal to two English tons.

a Datell in	מני נוכוווח ווכ	arij equal to	ing man business		
Year	Numb	per of Ships	Tonnage		
1821	****	8	1622 lasts		
1825			5570 ,,		
1826		28	5946 ,,		
1827		45	10261 .,		
1828		. 51	13500 .,		
1829		45	10000		
1830		. 43	11400 ,,		
1831		43	10 00 ,,		
1 32		. 49			
1833		55	13762		
			21385 ,,		
1535		. 92	24450 ,,		
1836			32633		
1837		.129	41270 ,,		

Stamese Policy.—A report has been for some time current in the place, that the export of cattle from the Shan states has been prohibited. We know not what degree of credit may be attached to this report. If true, we cannot but look on it as a consequence of the policy bitherto adopted towards the Burmese. The tameness with which we have put up with all the insults beaped on us by the present Burmese court is very likely to have given rise to the idea in Sian, that we dare not engage in hostilities to support our heaver or even to circumstances, cattle imported from countries under Siam, would fall a prey to the Burmese, and perhaps,

afford them the means of extending their conquests There is nothing "outre" in this supposition. The Sinmese are just as ignorant as their neighbours of our real power and resources. Their good will towards us has been hitherto sustained by the idea of our power and their detestation of the Burmese. If by our pacific polity we weaken the former, it is natural they should think ty we weaken the former, it is battern they should think it time to look out for themselves, and be prepared to receive their old enemies. Dr. Richardson's mission will, we hop?, have the effect of putting matters to rights, should it prove to be the case that our ability to support our just rights doubted. As he quitted this on the 18th he may except to reach Bankok on the 10th prox. if his progress is unimpeded by the frontier Siamese officers. On a former occasion, when Lientenant Leslie was deputed to Siam by Major General Sir A. Campbell, that officer was not allowed to go beyond the frontier town of Kamboori, where he was kept in a state approaching to confinement, till a reply to the General's letter was received from Court. This, however, was almost immediately after the close of the Burmese war, when Siam must naturally have been extremely jealous of our intention and could hardly be expected to give us the credit of fixing ourselves quietly in these provinces, without desiring to extend our bounds-she must surely however be convinced by this time, that we are a very quiet and harmless people, so long as we are left alone, but she may have stared not a little to find that even when stirred up with no very delicate hand, we have remained passive and immovable. Who knows but that she may be dreaming herself of giving a helping hand towards stirring the inert mass that takes it so quietly, and so far from resenting it, sends a special envoy with handsome presents to beg it may not be so annoyed, and when that envoy and his presents are all but rejected, and are treated with the utmost containly. but rejected, and are treated with the union container, still desires him to wait cap in hand, and weary the ears of its bully with solicitations to desist; We certainly do cut a most contemptible figure in those parts just now, and every account from Amarapoora serves to add to our disgrace. There is one confort, however, that the acme of what we are to submit to, must now be very soon reached, and so far the intelligence from the Burmese Capital is of interest .- Maulmain Chronicle, December 26.

New York.

The arrival of the Great Western is looked for with unusual interest. If she sailed on the 27th ultimo, she has been out seventeen days. The steamer Liverpool, it is understood, was detaiped. No operations to any extent will be made in cotton until the advices by these steamers are received. But little is done is Foreign Exchanges, calculating on remitting by these steamers.

Stocks, it will be seen, have recovered a little today. Good stocks are firm and high, while the

fancies have been on the decline.

The subscription to the Guardian Fire Insurance Company is filling up rapidly. We understand that Mr. George Johnston, the former president, declines, and Mr. Henry Rankin, the former president of the Globe Insurance Company, will be placed at the head of the institution.

Letters from the South state that the prospect of the sugar crop is good,—all now depends on the frost. Unless the cane should be injured by an early frost, there is no question the planter will reap a rich reward for his labors. In Cuba the grinding will be unusually late, and the planters apprehend a short crop.

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The report of the suspension of the Montreal Banks has advanced the rate of discount to 10 per There are, however, but few bills in circula-

tion in this city.

But little doing in Foreign Exchanges. The Bank of the United States is the great drawer, there rates a e-steady at 109} on London, and 5,20 on Paris. It is believed that as soon as Southern bills begin to make their appearance freely, that Exchange on Europe will decline. There is to a latter in whatever in Domestic Exchanges, they stand jut t as they did a week ago.

The report that the Brandon Bank in reduced its circulation to a million and a half, would be ve y acceptable news if it came in an authentic ships. There is a large amount of these securities in the city, which are selling at all prices, from 40 to 50

per ceut, discount.

We learn that there has been very severe weather at the West. The canal will close, beyond all question, very shortly. The millers, we understand, have ceased to make any further shipments from Rochester, and they are withholding their purchases of wheat in consequence of the high rate; demanded.

We learn that John Delafield, and a number of other gentlemen, intend exhibitshing a bank under the General Banking Lad with a capital of one million dollars. The bank is to be called the "New York Banking Company."

Land Sules.—The sales of public lands in Windows have been presupposed will the last of Rain.

consia have been postponed till the 18th of Feir

ary, 1839.

The New York American speaking of Mr. was wout:—'It is understood that under a countried hensive power of attorney left behind him, the whole property, of every sort, of Mr. Stwartwor been conveyed to the Government. Procession also said, is, or is about to be issued against his surities, whose bonds amore the bandred and fifty thousand dollars. Advisor wither, will however, fall far short of the abount said to be missing."

The Star says:—"It is known that every dollar control by the Collector, and appear and in his

received by the Collector, and every kand in his possession is charged to his account and when the bond is paid and the money drawn for, he is credited the amount. An immense number of bonds in possission of the late Collector yet unpaid is charged to him and we have understood, what is a common occurrence, that he retains in his possession a sum to meet the result of certain U. S. snits now pending against bin. We are aware of the fact that Mr. Swartwout entered into large speculations of reale state, coal and copper mines, to & which, by the derangement of the currency and colonies, have not realized the anticipated profits. This property he has on hand, and is now employed in England in efforts to sell, besides other occupiary operations. On the final settlement of his accounts we do not believe he will fall short \$200,000, and he has property to a half a million to meet it. is expected back in a few days, and we are satisfied that the Government, and his sureties will experience no loss in the sequel,

" We believe that large amounts, on account of the Government of Texas, were accepted and paid by Mr. Swartwout, every dollar of which is safe, and we also know the fact that so far from considering himself a defaulter or attempting to quit the

country he actually considered himself worth a million and a half of dollars when he sailed for England.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th May.

Saturday 27th April. - The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yum-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once; he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 22 different ships, and there having been so few hitherto is glozing over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We hear this day of the arrival of the Cowasjee Family from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5 h April, (she left the Pilot on the 15th March, and arrived at Macao on the 24th instant) The Arduseer and Francis Smith, from this had arrived at the latter port. The second Calcutta sale had averaged 750 Rupees. The war in Afghanistan was at an end, the provene, of the Company, Shah Socja, being quierly seated on the turone of Cabul. A ivil war had broken out in Burmah, and a war with thet country was therefore not so immediately looked for. The App with the December overland may not left takents a tendays before the Companion and may those one me daily expected. The Armstran This of as the military and January. had left Singapore or China tive days before the

Concessor came away.

A Wei-yuen (deputed on the last be as the the Fam-chae to obtain about the Holy merchants, and the evening flowers was until

a late har with the Superintendent.

Sunday, 28th April.—The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and fires have again become recessary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that near 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses returned, though, where there are no regular conf pradores, they still sleep outside. According to not regulations, or to old ones revived, they all distillates Coolies, that is in dark blue Cotton—they are not allowed to dress in silk.

Monday, 29th April -Some papers giving English news brought by the Cowasjec Family, up to the 26th Dec. have been received. A paper has been kindly lent us from which we have made copious extracts. From them it, will be seen that disturbances have again broken out in Canada but have been quelled. Lord Durham was in England, but apparently not successful in mustering a strong party. Affairs look very warlike in Europe, and it seems the general opinion that Constantinople is now the immediate aim of the Russians. Austria has a strong army of observation near the Russian frontier, and the Tur-

kish ships are commanded by British naval officers.
The American frigate Columbia, Commodo Reid, has arrived at Macao where the John Adan is also expected in a few days. Deliveries have ago

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ENT. THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CO

coulous, and up to the 26th we hear that 18,700 there were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which here have been larger but for the tardiness with which the country of t

Is been exceed for their accommendations of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to Canton some of the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned to the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned to the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned that there is the proposal returned to the proposa

Chander Price, the Liberty and the Sommerar and vertises for public fails on the 20th, 22d and 16th November.

Saturday Mornine, 4th May — It was known yesteriay that the Maintenance and relative the saturday with the Maintenance and the saturday and the saturday and the chands of the Chinese up to the November of the Chinese up to the Number's promise the trail en saturday for after the delivery of this vanishy. But it now remains to be seen whether they promise will be forgotten like that concerning the Pricese beats. There is no change interest in the grant as atomical user the Facturies. But the the saturday of the Chinese and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letter since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected some other, vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chumpe by this completed within a few thousand to the Chumpe by the completed within a few thousand to the Chumpe by the completed within a few thousand. The arrival of the chumpe that the proposed at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the nited States of America, since the 1st July 1538, to this date.

Sh	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	1549861	
Caper	1986	
Southoug	5603	4841
Pouchong		1413
Tinnian.	292	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmucy	1942	
Pekoc	3390	46
Orange Pekee	5863	/ 197
		1
Black	180689	5927
TIT OH -	supp.	23123
Young Hyson	3573	2620
Hyson Skin	3472	2020
Twankay .	9625	1110
Gunpowder	8556	4416
Imperial 1	1832	3337
Total/	208046	42023
Total of Busco	K Ten to Gt. Britain	lbs. 24091866 ii lbs. 3727600

lbs. 27819466

BLACK Tea to United States Ibs. 790266 GREEN Tea to United States Ibs. 4812800 lbs. 5603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117
General Chamber of Commerce.

Concret Chemics of General Chemics of Commerces.

NOTICE—Less Perlainity and for Sale at the Cauton Press Office. "The lasting recenturent of Miss Keann Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by Shorti. In one valume, on footeon paper, price the Dollar.

Notice—Is hereby given that the Hunoura-topic of Sale for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company. Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE—Mr. Freix Hilahio De Azerva Daste the pleasure of informing in friends and the Public in general that he has established hunself at March 262 and 2

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership IN hereafore carried on by the Subscriber at Gliss cow under the Firm of Alexa pore Wannero & Co., and the the Firm of Alexa pore Wannero & Co., while the possibility by unitarious, Wannero & Co., and the the dissolved by unitarious concert, and the said Alexa pore & Wannero is been by a distribution of the property and to receive and pay the debts of buth Firms.

A WARDROP. W. ANDERSON.

Giascow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE,—Is brethy given that the understend have received full and sufficient powers from the medial ALEXANDER WARDEN ON MULLIAN ASDERSON to receive all outstanding dribts the by Parties in hand to the other powers of the property of the same of the property of the same.

FRANCIS OUNNETT.

Primore, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE—The Undersigned beg to announce that there have this day commenced horizons as Co

Pennas, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE—The following Packaces G W D 5
D & T 3 to order, landed in Parmare from
Londoh are unclaimed. The Configures are requested to apply for delivery to

Canton, 8th March, 1889.

NOTICE.—The Basings Milecto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the last, January, 1-39, carried on under the firm of Juris Buro & Co. Mr. Mrss. Lang, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner is the concern, and all Commission orders for the parchase and shipment of Fudder, will be punctually attended to JOHN BURD. Canton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE.—Mr. William Almack and Mr. Y. J.
Mundow, are authorized, individually, to sign
out Firm by procuration.

AMICSON S. HOW

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE-Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY. Canton, 23th January, 1839.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

A DVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been applicated by the "Society ron time Diffusion and account of the sale of the works or a strength of the August in Singapore for the sale of the works of the sale of the works of the sale of

at the expense of the parties.
Orders in Chius may be left with Rev. E. G. Bridsman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Sonich's publication Marchan, Education Society's Liberry, Ganton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Pananox," lately arrived from Java. bas spacious recommodations for Passengers, and is now point on the ince of the Caston freight, apply at Canton to at Macon American Company of the Caston Company of the

N OTICE.—Translations usade at the Canton Press
Office from and into the English, German,
French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve
cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dullars for each translation.

NOTICE -FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office,

HERTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA;
on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following

charges;
for printing Bilts of lading, Bilts
of exchange, Option
orders and boat notes
Linguist reports, reports
Policies and folio pages. 1, 50,
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies,

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THE underrigated are authorized to great Policies
payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of fee per cent on the amount
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are exchanged two months and longer periods
when gainst two months and longer periods
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DANIELL & Co.

DANIELL & Co.

Built in Chine, Justice Marine Inc. Office.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office. Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE THE Subacribers are duly constitute.

Agents for this Company, and a payable in London, Calcutta, Canton. B and elsewhere—parties cont ibining by any will be entitled in a return of five per cen of premium actually paid in.

Canton. Canton. fairas, r office,

Canton, January 4th 1838. WET Co.

THE Span. Brig "Nam will be PEREMTON for Manila on the 30th in For freight upply to

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON. THE RELEASE, 1315 tom Register
Coptain THOMAS Mactors, nor a
Winnington For Credible or Charges apply to Captain MAFFEURS,
at Meser's, DEMT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL

THE fine Ship Tigris, 422 tons A. I.
Captain TTHERINGTON, has the
privocal particles Company and and
will have immediate departs. For freight DENTA Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1439. 19 FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAFTS AND

BOMBAY. 19

THE Ship L'E-PERANCE, now lying at Whampon will take reight for the shore places and lave an early despatch, apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Took Skip Etiza, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain Lav, will line quick des-patch. For freight apply to DENT: & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain James
MUDDLE. AI, 410 took per register
Apply to

Canton, 3rd January, 1839. WANTS A SITUATION—And individual with has been in the traile at Canton for seven years; and understands book-kelping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE. SOME Superir French Larget of Balouenie & Co. as St. Julien, Charlan Latour & C. & 7 per dozen also superior Dutch Cordials. Apply to C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE AFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

, FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COFGRED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS OF MEWES PATTERS, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAR TILES.

HOOKER & LANE. No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1938.

ON SALE.

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NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 & per

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Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
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For vix Mondis. # 7
For three # 7
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current,
naw be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory,
at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED .-

SAILED -

Vessels laid on for LONDON : Eliza, ParrockHall, Orwell, for Lexus, Isabella; for Liverpool, Tigris: for Bristol, Ingleborough.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. United States, 28th Oct. * Panama. Caboutta, 25th January * Ann. Bombay, 10th Danuary via Calcutta. Singapore, 15th February & Ann. 28th January & Talbot. Manila, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED .- CALCUTTI, Syren, BOMBAY, Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Gastle. Manga-tore, Tory.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag	Come der	. Tons	Where from.	Consigners.
Canada Covington Horatio Covington Horatio Covington Covell Caperance Orwell Parrock Hull Van Couver Girard Tigris Ingleborough Rosalind St. Vincent Labelta Labelta Labelta Labelta Labelta Labelta Labelta Labelta Coorge IV Livin Bentinek Trusy Livin David Scott Orixa Lizin Buckham	Ameri. British British Ameri. British , British , British	LIICKS I.	682 1515 422 410 392 560	Liverpool Liverpool Calcutta Madras Batavia Madras Bombay Boston Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Londoo	F. S. Hathaway. Dent & Co. Capt. Marquis. S.van Basel toc Laer & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Turner & Co.

Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Samberst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Mithras, Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mawis, Ternate, Part, Corsair, Thistle, Lambion. Attaram, Friginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omege, John Gilpin, Corsair, Thistle, Lambion. Attaram, Friginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omege, John Gilpin, Rupprell, Lady Hoyes, Roman, Rote Fillon, Heroine, Mahamodie, Ponama, Indus, Lady Grant, Rupprell, Lady Hoyes, Roman, Rote, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Puppy, Syed Khau, Hannah, M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rovbe, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Puppy, Syed Khau, Hannah, Garnatic, Tatbot, Nantaskel, Noples, Sendan, Parkella, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jar.

TH

gondson, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chest were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which

the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.
The eday, 30th April - The quantity delivered, efficially known is 13,800 chests, and there is a pause having lately arrived at Champee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected when we sup-pose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the control of a d ring on sucre of Anson's day with a d ring been'enected for their accommendation of those been returned to Canton some . Hoppo has returned to Canton some

remediay 1. May .- No more vessels have been

of a h ing arrived at Chumpee.

areday wer May .- It is said this morning that unts have en received from Maeno, according mileation from the Yum-chae requiring of him to fieliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 3000 to the Manderin at Casa branca, promising mance of the Imperial favor if this demand oth, but threatening with the cutting case of refusal. On the 30th of case were to take this communica-Cration. We are informed that there rium wherever now at Macao. The Amerigate had exchanged the customary salute he forts at Macao, and the Commodore is have total a visit to the Governor. Five or

diverges will probably be going on again, as soon they get to Crumpec. The John Herton from Liverpool 18th December is reported in. The last account: from England mention the arrival there on Desember and, of the Anna Muria, 21st, Red Rover, 22nd, Earl Balcarras. The John Dugdale for Mawila sailed from Edver and on the 6th.

Briday 3d May. We have been favored with the

from of some stips from late American papers, and recopy the report of the New-york money market. rrom the same source we see the cargoes of the Chandler Price, the Liberty and the Southerner advertises for public sale on the 20th, 22d and 16th

November.

Saturday Morning, 4th May -It was known yesterday that the Mahamood's had arrived at Chun poe, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15.200 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the traile was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether the promise will be forgotten like that concerning the same boats. There is no change mintever in the principle will be communication with the backstreets is still the communication with the backstreets is still and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chesis. The arcompleted within a few thousand chesis rival of the John Adams, Amer. Sloop of war, at

Macao, is reported.

Our journal of occurrences for the past week is very scanty-but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of TEAS to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, t up to this date.

SA	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo-	1549861	g 6. §
Caper	1986	
Southong	5603	4341
Pouchong		1413
Campor	.892	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmuey	1942	
Pekoe	3390	46
Orange Pekoe	5863	127
Orango z ame	•	(
Black	180689	5927
TITS UH	3402	TARREST
Young Hyson	3573	23123
Hyson Skin	3472	2620
Twankay -	9625	
Gunpowder	3556	4416
Imperial }	1832	3337
Total	208646	42023

Total of Brack Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866 Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727600

lbs. 27819466

BLACK Tea to United States Ibs. 790266 GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4812800

lbs. 5603066

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117 General Chamber of Commerce.

OTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Cauton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price (Ine Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL. W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company. Canton 7th March 1839.

OTICE.-Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO DES the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only. F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

局部图(2)

E CANTON PRES

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROF is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.

W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

OTICE,—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the latefrin of Anderson WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

FRANCIS OUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan Junior of Clasgow who will conduct their business there under the tirm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT. WILLIAM WAKDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

OTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D&T 3 to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business bitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan to the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Mers. Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

OTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. Murgow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

OTICE -- Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

DVERTISEMENT-The undersigned has been ap-Apointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies af most of the above works, including Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents

per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton-and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

JOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java. has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or HOOKER & LANE. freight, apply at Canton to

1000 Cauton, Total P

OTICE Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR

DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges ;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes

¥ 100 8 1

Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c....., ,, ,, 1. 50. Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies,

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro-rate exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

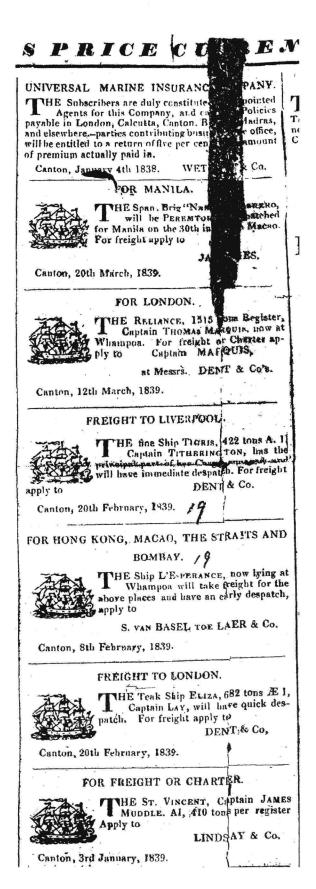
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

局部图(3)

局部图(4)



WANTS A SITUATION-AN individual: who has been in the traile at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET OF BALQUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Charau Latour &c. @ \$ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. LINDSAY & Co. Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

SHIPPING

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Come der.	7
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks	l
Covington		Holbrook	
Horatio	91	Howland	
Eliza	British	Lay	
Reliance	5.7	Marquis	1
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindsted t	Ļ
Orwell	British	Collard	
Parrock Hall	,,	Canney !	1
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet	
Girard	.,,	Drinker	
Tigris	British	Titherington	1
Ingleborough	,,	Buckle !	l
Rosalind	,,	Crouch	
St. Vincent	,,	Moddle	1
Isabella	1 ,,	pn	
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
Niantic	.,		1
George IV	British		
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	١,, ١		
Trusty	,,	***	
Premier	1 ,,		
David Scott	,,		1
Orixa	,,	** ** ** ***	1
Elizth. Buckham	British	94 St	1
Anne Jane	· ,,	H	ļ

VESSELS OUTSIDE .-

dine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Alleran, Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Ros H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Roster, Ariel, Rol Carnatic, Tatbot, Nantasket, Naple

Amherst, Mithras, h Firginia, Ma ert Fulton, E Angalore, M

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

·T.

19

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Fable Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of lewest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandar Tick.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order.
To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press
NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CORRENT, at 12 8 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OP, UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, AS invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

Linguists Reports.

TERMS.

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED .-

SAILED.

Vessels laid on for LONDON : Eliza, ParrockHall,

Orwell, for Lairn, Isabella; for Liverpool, Tigris: for Bristol, Ingleborough.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. United States, 28th Oct. & Panama. Caboutta, 25th January & Ann. Bombay, 10th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 15th February & Ann. 28th January & Talbot. Manila, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALOUTTA, Syren, Bombay, Hellan, Emily Jane, Stains Gastle, Mangalore, Tory.

r WHAMPOA.

Tons	Where from	n.	Consigners.
682 1515	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Calcutta Madras Batavia Madras Bombay Boston		Wetmore & Co. Wetmore & Co. F. S. Hathaway. Dent & Co. Capt. Marquis. S.van Basel toe Laer & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Turner & Co. Russell & Co.
422 410 392	Philadelphia Liverpool Liverpool London		F. H. & J. Tiers. Dent & Co. Fox Rawson & Co. Turner & Co. Lindsay & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Russell & Co.
560	Newyork Batavia Sydney Lombock London Calcutta Liverpool Penang Liverpool		Jardine Matheson & Co. J. Thacker. Dent & Co. Jardine Matheson & Co. Turner & Co. Macvicar & Co. Bell & Co.

Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jar-Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Saulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Heroine, Mahamoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Ob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Manly, Favorite.

局部图(7)

局部图(8)

eviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) (http:—100 Catties 133‡ lb avo ace I cn. 7 ch.	ds, 1 Pecul.	6 Pls. 80 Cys.	-				Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 14 lb. as 16 10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span :			
OL. 4. No. 35	<u>; </u>		Canton, Satu	rday,	4th Me					
1MP	ORTS.	Ę.		EXPO	RTS.		N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY TIE. U. CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELECT			
PER	PRICES.	REMA).T	124X 1	wt. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.	NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where			
on MANUFACTURES. brics 40 yds in Post stres 28 ,, - in ,,	8 3. 4		SILK MANUFACTURES. Camlets blk. 18 yds. by	24 in 30	6 12		are obtainable for Camblett, Saltpette, Giaseng and other in duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with Rice, Cotton, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e.c. at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to 0 Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges The ship re-			
dkfs. Monteiths scarlet - ,,	3 a 5 1.75 a 2. 1.25 a 2	}dut.	Hisfs 4-4 black Levant	ine } 28	13. 5.20. a 6.30		Whampon, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship revenue are regions and high.—Small invoices of Bose, seek, seek, confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c., for foreigness constitution, are sold at Auction duty paid.			
cloths white40 yds. 36 in	31. a 44.	1	Hkfs. 7-N cross barred -	} .15	4.50 a 5.60		tion, are sold at Auction duty paid.			
grey - 40 ,, 38 in ,,	34. a 4.	Large stock	Sarsnet, Nankin si	lk S	5.50 n 6. 5.20 6.30	,	Note. Alum, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Marao. Ac. Rossilk, Sit piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro the latter P vaoid double duties, chargealie on those goods, if more than 100 Fc			
rown Cots. 30 36 in	7. 48. 2.10 a 2.50 22 # 30	Laige stock and		0 ,, 16	5.80 8.10 a 8.50	``	required for the ship when at Whampos.			
tta , 18 @ 24 1. LLENS. cloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in Y'	30 a 36	little demand.	Levantines col'd 30 yds. 2	0 , 18	7.20 a 7.50 11.50	8	RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTO On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of the 10th Canton and Union Offic			
Cloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in Y'. Span' Stripes 60@62 in Span' Stripes 60@69 in	90 a 2.80. 1.90 a 1.40.		,, 30 ,, 2	1 ,, 27	15. a 15.50 11. 14. a 15.					
	80 4 90. 60 me.		Satu Jer. 1 es 30 9	9 ,, 39	14 50 a. 15.	50 C 2 S S S S	Cools Takasum Goods Takasum Go			
Sun's Selet. Cutgslarge P'.		No. volte	Pongers white 30 , 8	10 , 58	9.50 h 9:75	Officeria . Is stolking oft, a	Mauritius Gt. Britain via Sg 3 24 E.coasto Chica			
late double 55 vits, 30 in Pec	}	dull.	,, ,, 80 n 9	29 ., 29	9.75 11.		Reagons Batavia 1 Market 1 Mar			
ingles	22 a 24 20 a 22	1	Sarsuots black N. 80 9	9 , 27	3.60 a 3.75 9 70 8.		maining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on are \$9 per Cent per annum, \$ 4\frac{1}{2} for 6 months, \$ 2\frac{1}{2} for 3 months			
azets	7 a 8		,, ,, C.,, ,, s	29 ,, 29	7. 14.25 a 14.5		## Af per month. The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Ca. and Bombay, or in Canton.			
en yarn - · · · · ,,	70 a 90	Limited deman	,, colored 30 ,, 2	9 ,, 21	11.80 a 12. 9.20 a 9.30		WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES &c.			
ron. dold or inf' P'. sup" and fine ',	Tael. } 8.7 à 10 \$		Satins black 18 ,, 9	29 ,, 36	15 a 15.20 11. a 11.50 16.		1st class ves measo 1600 cubits & paragle use 0 7074756 of Ti			
ay old or int'.	7. a 9.8		" iigh " 18 " s	29 ,, 36	17. 17 a 17.50		2nd , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
ALS.	7.5 a 10	None.	Sensl rws Nank blk 29 s		16. a 16.50 14.50 15.50		tractine for the Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are mul			
er Shea's, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. Pr.	8 34½. 20.	None.	Sensl ws Nank blk 29 s	29 ,, 36 29 ,, 33	16.20 8.90 a 9.40		togener for the above projuncts—The largest class pay from # 4300 to Φ. 2d class from # 5700 to # 5730, 3 rd class from # 5700 and under. The ha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacks or # 2223. Linguil 4 773 and Comprador's fees # 50. Also Pilotage # 60, invarids at class the same. A sum of from #5 6 600 is also instally required from protections, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges			
nails assorted ',,	40. 18.		Sewi g silks assort, colo	ors. 1st Pl.	440 a 450 885. 3.40	According to	wards the same. A sum of from \$5.9 600 is also usually required Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are:			
English Pig "," Spanish ,, "," Bar 1 @ 8 in ","	} 6 a 6½ 3	, ;	,, 55 @ 58 i	n 56	2.90 1.80	embroidery.	varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships a			
Rod & in ',,	} 44 a 5	Very small stop	k. ,, 7-4 ,, , , 5 ,, ,, damasked silk & Water silks col'd.18 y.	8 4	1.50		be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of \$250—pair Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, \$1189.50—besides I inwards and outwards.			
Hoop. 1 @ in	4à a 5 1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.	BLACK TEAS.	Pi	14.50 a 15 Tael.		RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.			
Swedish Pi	51 a 51	Small stock.	, Bohea Canton - Fokeen - , Congou Soug. k'd		None.	n .	On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills 5.			
Plates Box ksilver P'. VS Rabbit 100	8½ a 9 85 60. a 65.	Little demand. Nominal.	,, Campoi	,,	38 a 42		Government Bills 10 @ 30 days			
Fox eacl			" Hung inuey		22 a 32 40 a 62	No fine remaining				
-Sea	40. a 55 2.50 a 3		,, Ning Yong		19 a 20 15 18 a 20		Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves & 23.75 per Tael weight.			
Land	5. a 7. 2. a 2.50		Orange l'ekoe	, ,	20 a 40 20 a 22		Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium small 96 a 98 , 64 per Cent , Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, . 1 per Cent , Old Carolus IV 3 @ 4 per Cent , N			
new - 1837		1	GRE IN TEAS.	,	20 a 31		South American Republics par.			
res old 1837 - ,, new va old	-	>No trade.	,, Skin		19 a 30 38 a 70 28 a 42	Canton Tea.	Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 N			
new P		Little demand	Gunpowder	,,	42.a 65 45 a 68	30 a 32 80 a 32	to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.			
E Bengal ;;	None. 1.50 a 1.60		RAW SILK. Canton	No. 1 ,,	T. 280 270 250 a 255		DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN. FROM 1st APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.			
Manila	1.50 a 1.60		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, 4 ,	250 H 250		IN FEBRUARY. TO JANUARY			
's nest, fine white C'	11. a 16.	No doma	Nank Tsatlee Taysaam	- 0 ,,	510 a 550 T. 5.3		Chests. Price. Value in Chests. Value in Sta			
Wax P	4. a 41.	1	" KAW. Can	2d. ,,	4.8 a 5. 6.2		Patna Oll. 4			
cs Manrinus 22 (c. 24 -)		Welson and	Gand Satos		. 6.8 a 6.8:	-	Benares 954			
negs	. ° 2≱. a 3.		Anised star	",	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.	Malwa 39 7,533 <u>4</u> 4,338,048 63 <u>4</u> 15,121 <u>4</u> 8,250,028			
negs	64 a 64. 3. a 34.	In demand.	Cassi at Whampoa]] "	33 a 34 10. a 101	None.	Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April=15,185			
Banca Singapore &c CELLANEOUS.	22. 21.	First quality.	Lintin - , buds Cane hamboo	100		.tout.				
per large 1st quality Cr			Chin. Root Cubes	Pi						
œtida P	4½. 6. a 25.	1	Galatasis	: : : ",	80 a 100 3½ a 3½		COMMERCIAL REMARKS 24			
nineal	25. 4 36.	. *	- Gaml - ze	;;	65 a 70 17 a 22	None good.	The state of the s			
fragments P	10. a 50.	No demand.	ass cada	Cat	se 8 a 5 d	*				
ch Pegue P	12. 4. a 4½. 70. a 100.		d hite	"	9 a 10		Since the stoppage of the trade we have			
,, cuttings - ,,	60. a 65. 25 a 55.	1,	blue edg sk ('erranted- ike ns, blue 101 yd	ad emall	45 a 60	No demand.	not altered our quotations, which			
seng crude ''	40 cents 65.		ike ns, blue 101 yd 91 yds. 12 in (anton made	ls. 13 in 10	92	P	must however be considered			
her of Pearl Shell "	9. a 10. 3. a 4.	1.	, ,, large	, ,	79 82 65	None.	as altogether nominal.			
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PRESS PRICE	t.) Chett. (Yrd.) Yard. (&) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels. 14 11 14 15 27 1 1 15.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 880 Grains Troy.—1 15 24 (yrs.)	on, Saturday, 4th May, 1839.	EXPORTS.	WT. PRIOF REMARKS.	CFACTURES, 4 19 4 19 19 4 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	silk } 11 5.50 a 6. 6.20 892 in 18 6.30 80 , 16 5.80 81 20 8.10 a 8.50	30 31 18 7.20 a 7.50 d 30 yds. 24 324 11.50 30 3, 29 3 39 15. a 15. a 15. b	30 29 3, 30 14. a 15. 30 29 3, 33 1450 a. 15. 3 24 3, 30 13.	80 , 29 , 29 9.75	32 1. 3.60 a 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75	10 , 29 , 22 7. 10 , 29 , 34 14.25 a 14.5 0 , 29 , 21 11.80 a 12.	18., 24., 18 9.20 a 9.30 18., 29., 44 15 a 15.20 18., 29., 36 11. a 11.50 3 18. 99. 96 11. a 11.50	38 17.50 38 17.417.50 39 16.4.16.50	40 14.50 38 16.50 38 8.90 a 9.40	. ist Pl. 440 a 450 885. - 7 3.40 According to	- 54 2.90 f embroidery. - 6 1.80 - 6 1.80	32 14.50 a 16 Pl Tael." " } None.		ucy
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E. Directors Bills 60 das sight, and private 30 das. C. Rs. 222. E. L. Directors Bills 60 das sight, and private 30 das. C. Rs. 222. Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves # 22.75 per Tael weight. Syce at Linit &c. large logots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent "" Scal " Syce at Linit &c. large logots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent "" Scal " Spanish Dollars Fillar Fedinand, "" 3 da per Cent "" Nomin to foreign Europe, American Nepublics "" 3 da per Cent "" Nomin to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. "" 25 d DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN. FROM 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY FROM APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE. Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE. Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL 1839 Room 1ST AFRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 100 APRIL 1839 Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April = 15,1854 chests COM MERR CIAL REMARK REMARK 20,028 10,390 Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April = 15,1854 chests	Since the stoppage of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal.
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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO OPIUM, &c.

No. 1.

Memorial to the Emperor, proposing to legalize its importation.

Heu Naetse, vice-president of the sacrificial court, presents the following memorial in regard to opium, to show that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, the more widely do the evils arising therefrom spread; and that it is right urgently to request, that a change be made in the arrangements respecting it; to which end he earnestly intreats his sacred majesty to cast a glance hereon, and to issue secret orders for a faithful investigation of the subject.

I would humbly represent that opium was originally ranked among medicines; its qualities are stimulant; it also checks excessive secretions; and prevents the evil effects of noxious vapors. In the Materia Medica of Le Shechin, of the Ming dynasty, it is called Afooyung. When any one is long habituated to inhaling it, it becomes necessary to resort to it at regular intervals, and the habit of using it, being inveterate, is destructive of time, injurious to property, and yet dear to one even as life. Of those who use it to great excess, the breach becomes feeble, the body wasted, the face sallow, the teeth black: the individuals themselves clearly see the evil effects of it, yet cannot refrain from it. It is indeed indispensably necessary to enact severe prohibitions in order to eradicate so vile a practice.

On inquiry I find that there are three kinds of opium: one is called company's; the outer covering of it is black, and hence it is also called 'black earth;' it comes from Bengal: a second kind is called 'white-skin,' and comes from Bombay: the third kind is called 'red skin,' and comes from Madras. These are places which belong to England.

In Keënlung's reign, as well as previously, opium was inserted in the tariff of Canton as a medicine, subject to a duty of three taels per hundred catties, with an additional charge of two taels four mace and five candareens under the name of charge per package. After this, it was prohibited. In the first year of Keäking, those found guilty of smoking opium were subject only to the punishment of the pillory and bamboo. Now they have, in the course of time, become liable to the

Preamble.

Qualities and effects of opium.

码的质量树的

Different kinds of the drug.

新。好别类

Laws in relation to opium.

与鸦片相关的埃让

Nature of the trade in opium.

ABH 的复数整路外线

severest penalties, transportation in various degrees, and death after the ordinary continuance in prison. Yet the smokers of the drug have increased in number, and the practice has spread throughout almost the whole empire. In Keënlung's and the previous reigns, when opium passed through the custom-house and paid a duty, it was given into the hands of the hong merchants in exchange for tea and other goods. But at the present time, the prohibitions of government being most strict against it, none dare openly to exchange goods for it; all secretly purchase it with money. In the reign of Keäking there arrived, it may be, some hundred chests annually. The number has now increased to upwards of 20,000 chests, containing each a hundred catties. The 'black earth,' which is the best, sells for about 800 dollars, foreign money, per chest; the 'white-skin,' which is next in quality, for about 600 dollars; and the last, or 'red-skin,' for about The total quantity sold during the year amounts in 400 dollars. value to ten and some odd millions of dollars; so that, in reckoning the dollar at seven mace, standard weight of silver, the annual waste of money somewhat exceeds ten millions of taels. Formerly, the barbarian merchants brought foreign money to China; which, being paid in exchange for goods, was a source of pecuniary advantage to the people of all the sea-board provinces. But latterly, the barbarian merchants have clandestinely sold opium for money; which has rendered it unnecessary for them to import foreign silver. Thus foreign money has been going out of the country, while none comes into it.

During two centuries, the government has now maintained peace, and by fostering the people, has greatly promoted the increase of wealth and opulence among them. With joy we witness the economical rule of our august sovereign, an example to the whole empire.

Right it is that yellow gold be common as the dust.

Always in times past, a tael of pure silver exchanged for nearly about 1000 coined cash, but of late years the same sum has borne the value only of 1200 or 1300 cash: thus the price of silver rises but does not fall. In the salt agency, the price of salt is paid in cash, while the duties are paid in silver: now the salt merchants have all become involved, and the existing state of the salt trade in every province is abject in the extreme. How is this occasioned but by the unnoticed oozing out of silver? If the easily exhaustible stores of the central spring go to fill up the wide and fathomless gulf of the outer seas, gradually pouring themselves out from day to day, and from month to month, we shall shortly be reduced to a state of which I cannot bear to speak.

Is it proposed entirely to cut off the foreign trade, and thus to remove the root to dam up the source of the evil? The celestial dynasty would not, indeed hesitate to relinquish the few millions of duties arising therefrom. But all the nations of the West have had a general market open to their ships for upwards of a thousand years; while the dealers in opium are the English alone; it would be wrong, for the sake of cutting off the English trade, to cut off that of all the

Arguments:
1. Effects of the trade on currency.

争作: 电影响 图

2. To cut off all the foreign trade would be wrong,

be wrong, 或此情外国的 贸及诺没统

other nations. Besides, the hundreds of thousands of people living on the sea-coast depend wholly on trade for their livelihood, and how are they to be disposed of? Moreover, the barbarian ships, being on the high seas, can repair to any island that may be selected as an entrepot, and the native sea-going vessels can meet them there; it is then impossible to cut off the trade. Of late years, the foreign vessels have visited all the ports of Fuhkeën, Chěkeäng, Keängnan, Shantung, even to Teëntsin and Mantchouria, for the purpose of selling opium. And although at once expelled by the local authorities, yet it is reported that the quantity sold by them was not small. Thus it appears that, though the commerce of Canton should be cut off, yet it will not be possible to prevent the clandestine introduction of merchandise.

and is, in fact impracticable. 本品上加多不切

It is said, the daily increase of opium is owing to the negligence of officers in enforcing the interdicts? The laws and enactments are the means which extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants employ to benefit themselves; and the more complete the laws are, the greater and more numerous are the bribes paid to the extortionate underlings, and the more subtil are the schemes of such worthless vagrants. the first year of Taoukwang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Yuen Yuen, proceeded with all the rigor of the law against Ye Hăngshoo, head of the opium establishment then at Macao. consequence was, that foreigners having no one with whom to place their opium, proceeded to Lintin to sell it. This place is within the precincts of the provincial government, and has a free communication by water on all sides. Here are constantly anchored seven or eight large ships, in which the opium is kept, and which are therefore called 'receiving ships.' At Canton there are brokers of the drug, who are called 'melters.' These pay the price of the drug into the hands of the resident foreigners, who give them orders for the delivery of the opium from the receiving ships. There are carrying boats plying up and down the river; and these are vulgarly called 'fast-crabs' and 'scrambling dragons.' They are well-armed with guns and other weapons, and are maned with some scores of desperadoes, who ply their oars as if they were wings to fly with. All the custom-houses and military posts which they pass are largely bribed. If they happen to encounter any of the armed cruising boats, they are so audacious as to resist, and slaughter and carnage ensue. The late governor Loo, on one occasion, having directed the commodore Tsin Yuchang to cooperate with Teen Poo, the district magistrate of Heängshan, they captured Leäng Heënnee with a boat containing opium to the amount of 14,000 catties. The number of men killed and taken prisoners amounted to several scores. He likewise inflicted the penalty of the laws on the criminals Yaoukow and Owkwan (both of them being brokers), and confiscated their property. This shows that faithfulness in the enforcement of the laws is not wanting; and yet the practice cannot be checked. The dread of the laws is not so great on the part of the common people, as is the anxious desire of

3. The illicit introduction of optime is not solely owing to negligence of officers, and cannot be prevented.

一、トルルンのはなり刊

gain, which incites them to all manner of crafty devices; so that sometimes, indeed, the law is rendered wholly ineffective.

4. Evil consequences of this illicit introduction.

非法引进的那

5. Worthless character of opium smokers.

鸦片吸露的 不复文利的 7年格

Inference - that the opium trade should be legalized.

> 有新业为**被** 是外法化计

Officers, &c., not however to be allowed to smoker it.

音员和巴列允 许吸食 There are also, both on the rivers and at sea, banditti, who, with pretence of acting under the orders of the government, and of being sent to search after and prevent the smuggling of opium, seek opportunities for plundering. When I was lately placed in the service of your majesty as acting judicial commissioner at Canton, cases of this nature were very frequently reported. Out of these arose a still greater number of cases, in which money was extorted for the ransom of plundered property. Thus a countless number of innocent people were involved in suffering. All these wide-spread evils have arisen since the interdicts against opium were published.

It will be found on examination that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful puspose before them, and are unworthy of regard, or even of contempt. And though there are smokers to be found who have over-stepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other men. But new births are daily increasing the population of the empire; and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein; while, on the other hand, we cannot adopt too great, or too early, precautions against the annual waste which is

taking place in the resources, the very substance, of China.

Since then, it will not answer to close our ports against [all trade], and since the laws issued against opium are quite inoperative, the only method left is to revert to the former system, to permit the barbarian merchants to import opium paying duty thereon as a medicine, and to require that, after having passed the custom-house, it shall be delivered to the hong merchants only in exchange for merchandise, and that no money be paid for it. The barbarians finding that the amount of duties to be paid on it, is less than what is now spent in bribes, will also gladly comply therein. Foreign money should be placed on the same footing with sycee silver, and the exportation of it should be equally prohibited. Offenders when caught should be punished by the entire destruction of the opium they may have, and the confiscation of the money that may be found with them. regard to officers, civil and military, and to the scholars and common soldiers, the first are called on to fulfill the duties of their rank and attend to the public good; the others, to cultivate their talents and become fit for public usefulness. None of these, therefore, must be permitted to contract a practice so bad, or to walk in a path which will lead only to the utter waste of their time and destruction of their property. If, however, the laws enacted against the practice be made too severe, the result will be mutual connivance. It becomes my duty, then, to request that it be enacted, that any officer, scholar, or soldier, found guilty of secretly smoking opium, shall be immediately dismissed from public employ, without being made liable to any other penalty. In this way, lenity will become in fact severity towards them. And further, that, if any superior or general officer be found guilty of knowingly and willfully conniving at the practice among his subor-

dinates, such officer shall be subjected to a court of inquiry. Lastly, that no regard be paid to the purchase and use of opium on the part

of the people generally.

Does any suggest a doubt, that to remove the existing prohibitions will derogate from the dignity of government? I would ask, if he is ignorant that the pleasures of the table and of the nuptial couch may also be indulged in to the injury of health? Nor are the invigorating drugs footsze and wootow devoid of poisonous qualities: yet it has never been heard that any one of these has been interdicted. Besides, the removal of the prohibitions refers only to the vulgar and common people, those who have no official duties to perform. long as the officers of government, the scholars and the military are not included, I see no detriment to the dignity of government. And by allowing the proposed importation and exchange of the drug for other commodities, more than ten millions of money will annually be prevented from flowing out of the central land. On which side then is the gain, on which the loss? It is evident at a glance. still idly look back and delay to retrace our steps, foolishly paying regard to a matter of mere empty dignity, I humbly apprehend that when eventually it is proved impossible to stop the importation of opium, it will then be found that we have waited too long, that the people are impoverished, and their wealth departed. Should we then begin to turn round, we shall find that reform comes too late.

Though but a servant of no value, I have by your majesty's condescending favor been raised from a subordinate censorship to various official stations, both at court and in the provinces; and filled on one occasion the chief judicial office in the region south of the great Ten years spent in endeavors to make mountains (Kwangtung). some return have produced no fruit; and I find myself overwhelmed with shame and remorse. But with regard to the great advantages, or great evils, of any place where I have been, I have never failed Seeing that the prohibitions now in to make particular inquiries. force against opium serve but to increase the prevalence of the evil. and that there is none found to represent the facts directly to your majesty, and feeling assured that I am myself thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, I dare no longer forbear to let them reach your majesty's ear. Prostrate I beg my august severeign to give secret directions to the governor and lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, together with the superintendent of maritime customs, that they faithfully investigate the character of the above statements, and that, if they find them really correct, they speedily prepare a list of regulations adapted to a change in the system, and present the same for your majesty's final decision. Perchance this may be found adequate to stop further oozing out of money, and to replenish the national resources. With inexpressible awe and trembling fear I reverently present this memorial and await your majesty's commands.

Objections answered: the dignity of government not injured by the proposed change.

6

Conclusion.

杨沧

No. 2.

Imperial edict in reply to the foregoing memorial.

The provincial government is directed to deliberate and report on the subject.

HEU NAETSE, vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial in regard to opium, representing that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, so much the more widely do the evils, arising from it spread; and that of late years, the foreigners, not daring openly to give it in barter for other commodities, have been in the habit of selling it clandestinely for money, thus occasioning an annual loss to the country, which he estimates at above ten millions of taels. He therefore requests that a change be made in regard to it, permit-被方文 比 ting it again to be introduced, and given in exchange for other commodities. Let Tang Tingching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then report to us. Let a copy of the original memorial be made for their perusal, and sent with this edict to Tang Tingching and Ke Kung, who are to enjoin it also on Wan. Respect this.

No. 3.

Report made to government by the hong merchants

Report made by the hong merchants, under four heads.

1. Exportation of sycee silver.

白银的即

In obedience to the commands of his excellency the hoppo to deliberate on certain particulars, we now present for perusal the result of our deliberations, arranged under [four] distinct heads.

We received directions "to examine in regard to the following statement - contained in a memorial presented to the emperor (whereof a copy was previously transmitted), namely, 'that foreign merchants dare not openly take goods in barter for opium, but always clandestinely sell it for sycce silver.' Now the exportation of sycce silver (it was remarked) has long been interdicted; and the said merchants surely do not presume to contravene the regulations in the least degree. Yet it may be difficult to aver, that not a single illegality is committed by them; and still more difficult would it be to stand answerable, that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce."

It is not exported by the hong merchants, but by others, clandestinely.

How to prevent this. 旅楼防止这

In reply hereto, we the hong merchants would humbly represent, that it is really owing to the strictness of the governmental regulations that foreigners are prevented from openly taking goods in barter for In regard to sycee silver, we, every year, severally and voluntarily enter into bonds, that we will on no account aid and abet the foreigners in exporting it, which bonds are presented to your excellencies. How can we possibly contravene the regulations, and so render ourselves criminal? Yet it is indeed, as his excellency the hoppo says, difficult to stand answerable that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce. To watch against such an illicit commerce is, however, beyond our power; and it therefore behoves us to request that the rule, in regard to seizures of smuggled commodities, may be brought into operation, this rule, namely, that the capturers shall be liberally rewarded. In pursuance of this a certain proportion of all sycee silver, that may hereafter be captured,

should be given for an encouragement to the capturers, and thus those who receive such rewards will be induced to exert themselves in an extraordinary degree; and the smugglers, knowing that such

rewards are held out, will at once become intimidated.

Secondly. We received the following inquiries to direct our deliberations: "The foreign merchants have need of teas, rhubarb, cassia, sugar, silk, &c., which articles must have been heretofore kept in store by the hong merchants, so as to be in readiness to be exchanged for imported goods. Should the amount of imported commodities become hereafter too great, how can ware-house room be afforded, in order to retain such commodities for gradual sale? And can it be so arranged, that, when it is impossible to effect an immediate sale, and the foreign merchant finds himself unable to wait longer, he may be allowed to return home leaving his goods with the hong merchant to sell for him as opportunities offer, and on his return receiving such an amount of merchandise as is due to him in exchange? Let these questions be well considered."

In answer hereto, we would humbly point out, what has been hitherto the practice: On foreign vessels coming to Canton to trade, their cargoes are sent up to our hongs; and then a list is given by each foreign merchant of the native commodities required in return, which commodities we purchase for them from the various dealers therein. We never keep a stock of each article on hand. And of late years our means have been very much reduced, so that often we are unable to pay in due season the duties accruing: how then can we possibly lay in a store of ready purchased articles? If it happen that too great a quantity of any article is introduced, so that it cannot be sold off at once, and the vessel is to sail immediately, the security merchant in that case applies to the foreigner for the amount of duties due, that The unsold goods remain in our hongs to he may pay them for him. be disposed of as opportunities offer; and when the foreign merchant returns to Canton, he then takes out the value thereof in native com-This is the way in which the trade has hitherto been conducted, and we would request that it may continue to be conducted in the usual manner.

Thirdly. We received directions to deliberate on the following questions: "Whether, if opium should be imported through the usual channel for other commodities (the hongs), any hong merchant being at liberty to land and enter it at the custom-house, it will not be found difficult to guard against illegalities in the trade? Whether it will not rather be requisite to make one of the most opulent of the senior merchants responsible,—namely, one in whom entire confidence can be placed, and one in whom the foreigners habitually place implicit trust; and to require him alone to enter the cargoes of opium for examination at the custom-house, and to pay the duties; still, however, allowing the foreigner to sell it, at its market value, to whichever hong merchant he may choose, in order to prevent a monopoly? Also, whether the hong merchants should not still be required to give

2. Inquiries in regard to interchange of commodities.

Mode in which such interchange is now effected.

这样交换的处处

This mode should be still adhered to 3. Toprevent illegalities, should not one merchant. be mad€ alone answerable for all duties on opium ? periodical statements berequired from; each merchant.

期别所姓不必为

bonds as formerly, and to state the persons to whom they have sold opium, the places whither it has been transported, and what amount (if any) of silver, sycee or foreign, has been given for it, -each separate transaction to be reported at the time, and a monthly statement to be made out, and presented at the offices of the governor and hoppo, in order to enable them to make their reports to the Board of Revenue."

In answer, it is shown that the exportation of silver must not be wholiy forhidden.

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That the fooften avoid exporting bullion.

reigners may

But that, as shown by themselves, they cannot always do so.

然而,1800 加出展的那样

In reply to this, we would humbly notice some particulars of the mode in which we have heretofore conducted our traffic with the We have indeed exchanged one commodity for another; but often, when the value of the imports and exports has been unequal, the balance has been paid, both by native and foreign merchants, to And when, in consequence of the one another, in foreign money. commodities of a country being saleable but to a very small extent, at Canton, large sums of foreign money have been imported for the purpose of purchasing a cargo, and no restriction has been placed on the reexportation of any remaining sum. Hence the "exportation of three tenths,"* has received the sanction of government. Again, there are cases in which full cargoes are imported, while - in consequence of the prices of native commodities being too high, or the commodities themselves not calculated for sale in the places from whence the ves-The surplus foreign sels come—the exported cargoes are small. money, then, being greater in amount than the "exportable three "whatever exceeds that amount is either left here for the purchase of other goods, or is lent to other foreigners. This is a thing of common occurrence. For instance, of the rice-laden ships which now enter the port, the largest bring cargoes of somewhat above 10,000 peculs, amounting in value to but twenty or thirty thousand dollars; and the smaller ones bring cargoes of, it may be, 5000 or 6000 peculs, the value of which is no more than ten thousand and odd dollars. Yet these same vessels return with export cargoes of the value of two or three hundred thousand dollars, or at least of from one to The money required to purchase two hundred thousand dollars. these cargoes is therefore frequently borrowed from foreigners, who have a balance in money, in excess of that portion of the price of their import cargoes for which they have taken goods. This then is a clear proof that, in the instance of rice-laden vessels, the unemployed balance possessed by other foreigners is borrowed, in order to purchase exports wherewith to send them back to their country.

Now, in reference to the question, at present under consideration, whether permission shall be given to import opium, paying a legal duty thereon, we have, as a provision in case that such permission should be given, inquired of the foreign merchants, if they can export goods to such an amount as to equal in value their importations of opium, so that they need not have any occasion for exporting money? Their answer was of the following tenor: "That it is right and proper that

That is, 30 per cent of the excess of the value of the imports over that of the exports.

they should comply with the arrangement to take cargo in exchange for the proceeds of their opium; but that the ports to which they return are not all alike, and that our native commodities are not every where equally saleable; that were the merchants who bring opium to Canton to make their returns in merchandise purchased here, such merchandise would be unsaleable,-and therefore the arrangement that goods are to be taken in return for opium cannot be universally adopted; that, however, they can in such cases lend their money to other foreigners to purchase cargoes with, which will be the same thing as if the foreign merchants who import opium applied all the proceeds to the purchase of goods themselves; lastly, that, in case they should be unable to lend out the whole of the proceeds, they are willing to act in accordance with the regulation hitherto existing, by which they are allowed to export in foreign money three tenths of the excess of imports over exports; but that to require each several ship to take export cargo in exchange for imports will, they really apprehend, be found inapplicable, injurious, and impracticable; on which account they deem it their duty to request that the regulation heretofore existing, as above mentioned, may continue in full force." the hong merchants, would here suggest, that, although there be no duty charged on exported silver, yet as it is required to report at the custom-house the sums shipped, it will be impossible that any very considerable amount should be clandestinely exported. Whether such an arrangement in regard to the importation of opium, the grand question now under consideration, shall be adopted or not, must depend on your excellencies' decision.

It has been for a long time past the rule, when a vessel reaches Canton, to permit the foreigner himself to select the hong merchand who shall secure his vessel: this is left entirely to the will of the foreigner, and no compulsion may be exercised in the matter. All goods that are to be entered at the custom-house for examination and assessment are so entered by the security merchant, on application made by the foreigner; and the charges on the vessel, on entering the port and when discharging cargo, are also paid by the security But any of the hong merchants may have a portion of the cargo, and it is the rule, that the merchant who so receives cargo shall pay all the duties thereon into the threasury of the custom-house. In this way, there can be no monopolizing. Should opium be admitted for importation in the same manner as piece-goods, cotton, &c., the arrangements in regard to the sale of it by hong merchants to minor dealers, and the transport of it from Canton to other places, should also be the same as with regard to those commodities. Such as is transported to other provinces by an over-land route should be entered at the eastern and western custom-houses, where a pass should be obtainable on examination. And such as is transported by sea on board native trading vessels should be entered outwards, at the chief customhouse, through the medium of the merchants of Fuhkeën and Chaouchow. The laws on these points being very precise, it seems needless to report each separate transaction of sale, or to present any monthly statements.

The present regulations are sufficient.

It is shown, also, that no one merchant need be made respossible.



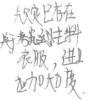
And that no periodical statements are necessary to prevent illegalities.



4. Transit of opium, and coasting trade in it.

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The regulations already existing in regard to cotton woolens, &c., imported should be enforced.



Fourthly. We received directions to deliberate carefully on this question: "When opium is transported to other provinces for sale, should not those precautionary regulations which have been enacted in regard to foreigners trading at Canton be put in practice, and communications be sent to the authorities in all the sea-board provinces, informing them, that whatever opium has not the stamp of the custom-house on it is to be regarded as smuggled, and both vessel and cargo therefore confiscated, and the parties subjected to legal investigation? And, if any vessels proceed to the receiving ships, which are anchored on the high seas, to trade with them, should not the hong merchants be required to take measures against their so doing?"

In reply, we would humbly point out, that in the regulations enacted last year for checking foreigners engaged here in trade, there occurs the following passage: "In respect to all native trading vessels, from whatever province they may be, any foreign goods that may be purchased for shipment on them shall be entered at the chief custom-house at Canton, and there, having been stamped, a pass for the same shall be granted, specifying in detail the amount of goods, in order that no clandestine transactions may be suffered to take place. And communications shall be sent to the authorities in all the provinces, that they may act in compliance with this regulation, and may give orders accordingly to the officers of the maritime customhouses, to examine all trading vessels carrying cargoes of foreign merchandise, and, if they find any articles not marked with the stamp of the Canton custom-house, to regard such articles as smuggled, and to subject the parties to a legal investigation and confiscation of both vessel and cargo." These percautionary measures are sufficiently precise, and should undoubtedly be acted on. But should any vessel, in the course of her passage on the high seas, happen to traffic with the receiving ships, it is indeed beyond our power to prevent it. It behoves us therefore to request, that, as enacted in the above-named regulation, the officers of all cruising vessels along the coast be held responsible; that they be directed, to cruise about in constant succession; and, should any traders approach a foreign ship to purchase opium, immediately to apprehend such traders, and send them to meet their trial; and lastly, that both the vessel and cargo of such traders shall be confiscated, and the proceeds thereof given as a reward to the capturers. We would also humbly request that an edict be issued for the information of all native merchants, that they may know these things and be restrained by fear. At the same time we will continue earnestly to instruct and admonish the foreigners, and make them understand that they must indeed bring their goods into port, and pay duty thereon, and must not, as heretofore, clandestinely Thus may the amount of duties be sell them on the high seas. increased.

No. 4.

Report of the governor, and lieut-governor. Sept. 7th, 1836.

Preamble.

subject of repealing the regulation now in force in regard to the importation of opium, and of permitting it to be sold in barter for other commodities; and we herein present a draft of regulations, that we have sketched, comprising nine sections, on which we humbly solicit your sacred majesty to cast a glance.

On the 19th day of the 5th month (2d July), we received a letter from the grand council of ministers, enclosing an imperial edict dated

the 29th day of the 4th month. (12th of June.)

Beholding our august sovereign's tender solicitude for the livelihood of the people on this remote frontier, and the anxious desire manifested to remove all evils, we, as on bended knee we perused the edict, were deeply affected, and bowed in profound reverence. We immediately transmitted the edict to the superintendent of maritime customs, your majesty's minister Wan, and also read in council the copy forwarded to us of the original memorial. While we ourselves gave the subject our joint and careful consideration, we at the same time directed the two commissioners (of finance and justice) to discuss it thoroughly and faithfully. These officers, the financial commissioner, Altsingah, and the judicial commissioner, Wang Tsingleen, have now laid before us the result of their joint deliberations, and we have considered their suggestions.

We are humbly of opinion, that in framing regulations it is of the first importance to suit them to the circumstances of the times; and that to govern well, it is essential in the first place to remove existing evils. But if in removing one evil, an evil of greater extent is produced, it then becomes the more imperative to make a speedy change suited to the circumstances of the occasion.

Now in regard to opium, it is an article brought into the central empire from the lands of the far-distant barbarians, and has been imported during a long course of years. In the reigns of Yungching and Keënlung, it was included in the tariff of maritime duties, under the head of medicinal drugs, and there was then no regulation against purchasing it, or inhaling it. But in the 4th year of Këaking (1799), the then governor of this province, Keihking, of the imperial kindred, regarding it as a subject of deep regret, that the vile dirt of foreign countries should be received in exchange for the commodities and the money of the empire, and fearing lest the practice of smoking opium should spread among all the people of the inner land, to the waste of their time and the destruction of their property, presented a memorial, requesting that the sale of the drug should be prohibited, and that offenders should be made amenable to punishment. This punishment has been gradually increased to transportation, and death by strangling. The law is by no means deficient in severity. But the people are not so much influenced by the fear of the laws as by the desire of gain. Hence, from the time that the prohibition was passed, the crafty schemes and divices of evil men have daily multiplied. On the one hand, receiving ships are anchored in the entrances from the outer seas. On the other hand,

Principle laid down.

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Arguments: Evils arising out of the prohibition of opium.

brokers, called melters, are everywhere established in the inner land. Then again 'fast crabs' and 'scrambling dragons'—as the boats are called—are fitted out for clandestine commerce: and lastly, vagabonds, pretending authority to search, have under this pretext indulged their own unruly desires. Thus, what was at first a common article, of no esteem in the market, either for smoking or eating, and also of a moderate price, has with the increase in the severity of the regulations increased in demand, and been clandestinely and largely imported, annually drawing away from the pecuniary resourses of the inner land, while it has done nothing to enrich it.

The prohibition should therefore be removed.

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We your majesty's ministers, having examined the original memorial, and considered the details therein contained respecting the evils to be removed, regard the whole as true and accurate. The request for a repeal of the prohibitions and change in the system, and a return to the former plan of laying a duty on opium, is also such as the circumstances of the times render necessary; and it is our duty to solicit your majesty's sanction thereof. In case of such sanction, any foreigner, who in the course of trade may bring opium, must be permitted to import and pass it at the custom-house, paying the duty on it as fixed by the maritime tariff of Keënlung, and must deliver it to the hong merchants, in the same manner as long-ells, camlets, and other goods, bartered for native commodities, but on no account may he sell it clandestinely for money.

Effects to be expected, from such a change.

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If this plan be faithfully and vigorously carried into effect, the tens of millions of precious money which now annually go out of the empire will be saved, the source of the stream will be purified, and the stream itself may be eventually stayed. The amount of duties being less oncrous than what is now paid in bribes, transgressions of the revenue laws will cease of themselves; the present evil practices of transporting contraband goods by deceit and violence will be suppressed without effort; the numberless quarrels and litigations now arising therefrom at Canton, together with the crimes of worthless vagrants, will be diminished. Moreover, if the governmental officers, the literati, and the military, be still restrained by regulations, and not suffered to inhale the drug; and if offenders among these classes be immediately dismissed from the public service; while those of the people who purchase the drug and smoke it, are not at all interfered with, all will plainly see that those who indulge their depraved appetites are the victims of their own self-sacrificing folly, persons who are incapable of ranking among the capped and belted men of distinction and learning. And if in this way shame be once aroused, strenuous exertion and self-improvement will be the result, - for the principles of reform are founded in shame and remorse. Nor, as it is truly said in the original memorial, will the dignity of government be at all lowered by the proposed measure. Should your majesty sanction the repeal, it will in truth be attended with advantage both to the arrangements of the governments and the wellbeing of the people.

But in passing regulations on the subject, it is of great importance that every thing should be maturely considered, and that the law should be rendered perfect and complete; and it is of the very first consequence that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the exportation of sycee silver. If the regulations be in any way incomplete, the consequence will be that in a few years fresh evils will spring up and spread abroad: such is not the right way to accomplish the purpose in view. We have, therefore, fully discussed the subject together, and have also in concert with the financial and judicial commissioners examined and considered it in all its bearings, and after oft-repeated deliberations, have determined upon nine regulations which we have drawn up, and of which we present a fair copy for your majesty's perusal. The result of our deliberations, made in obedience to the imperial mandate, we now jointly lay before the throne, humbly imploring our august sovereign to instruct us if our representationsbe correct or not, and also to direct the appropriate Board to revise them.

The following are the regulations which we have drawn up in reference to the change of system called for in regard to the importation of opium, and which we reverently present for your majesty's

The whole amount of opium imported should be paid for it mer-1. chandise: in this there must be no deception. The object in repealing the interdict on opium, is to prevent the loss of specie occasioned by the sale of the drug for money. When optum is brought in foreign vessels, therefore, the security and senior merchants should be held responsible for the following arrangements being carried into effect: the value of the opium to be correctly fixed; an amount of native commodities of equal value to be apportioned; and the two amounts to be exchanged in full: no purchase to be made for money-payments. The productions of the celestial empire are rich, abundant, and in universal demand; its commodities, are many-fold more than those of foreign barbarians, so that in an exchange of commodities the gain and not the loss must be on its side. But should it at any time perchance occur, that the quantities imported being somewhat greater than the amonut of native commodities required, an exact balance cannot be struck, while it is necessary for the foreign ships immediately to return; in such case, the whole amount of duties having been paid through the security merchant, and the barter of commodities having been made, the surplus opium not yet bartered may be laid up in the merchants' warehouses, and an account of it, taken under the inspection both of the security and foreign merchant, may be registered in the office of the superintendent of customs. Then the opium may be sold as opportunities occur; and when the whole has been disposed of, the hong merchant and the consignee of the opium may jointly report that it is so, and have the register canceled. When the foreign merchant returns to Canton, he may receive payment for the opium thus sold, in some merchantable commodity; but may not be

Nine regulations proposed.

1. Opium to be sold only in barter for merchandise.

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allowed to give the value a pecuniary designation, and under coverof this receive payment in money. Some substantial and opulent
senior merchant should be strictly required to watch over the enforcement of these regulations. And when a foreign ship is about leaving,
the security and senior merchants should sign a bond that she carries
away no sycee silver on board of her, this bond to be delivered into
the hands of government. If they know of any clandestine purchases
being made on condition of money-payments, or of any money being
paid, they should be required immediately to report the facts, and the
parties should be severely punished, and the opium confiscated and
sold for government; or, if it have been already delivered to the purchaser, the price should be recovered from the latter and forfeited to
government. If the senior and security merchants be found guilty
of any connivance at such offenses, they also should be severely
punished.

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2. Naval officers to be restricted.

The naval cruising vessels, and all the officers and men of the custom-house stations, should be required diligently to watch the entrances and passages of rivers; but at the same time, to confine their search to such entrances and passages; they should not be allowed to go out to sea-ward, and under cover thereof to cause annoyance. Even though the interdict on opium be repealed, there is vet cause to fear that the mercantile people, who in their mad search for gain are, as it were, bewitched, will still resort to foreign merchants (out of the port) to purchase it, so that sycee silver will continue secretly to ooze The naval-cruising vessels, therefore, and all those who are attached to the custom-house stations, should be required to search diligently and faithfully. And whenever any discovery shall be made of silver being smuggled out, and the same shall be seized, and the offending parties apprehended,—then the whole amount of money in such case taken, with the value of the smuggling boat, should be given as a reward to the captors, in order to encourage their exertions, and thus to destroy smuggling. But if sycee silver be exported, there is necessarily a place where, and a way by which, it is carried out: that place must be near the foreign factories; the way must be through the important passages and entrances of rivers. It is only needful then to watch faithfully at such places; for by so doing, the export of silver may be stopped without any trouble. But if the smugglers once get out into the open roads, they soon spread themselves abroad in various directions, and leave no trace by which to find If the soldiers, or vagabonds feigning to be soldiers, frame pretexts for cruising about in search of them, not only can they effect no good, but they may also give occasion to disturbances, attended with evil consequences of no trivial character. They should, therefore, be strictly prohibited so doing.

3. Amount of specie that may be exported.

3. In regard to foreign money, the old regulation, allowing three tenths to be exported, should be continued; and to prevent any fraud, a true account of the money imported should be given (by each ship) for arrival. Formerly, much foreign money was brought to Canton in

the foreign ships, in order to purchase commodities in excess of those obtained by barter, and to pay the necessary expenses of the vessel on her return. Whenever the imported goods were in larger quantity than those exported, there was then a surplus of foreign money, of which it would not have been reasonable, under such circumstances, to prohibit the reëxportation. In the 23d year of Keäking, (1818,) the then superintendent of maritime customs, Ah, finding that the barbarians took away foreign money without any limit or restriction, addressed a communication to the then governor of this province, Yuen, in consequence of which it was decided to limit the exportation by each vessel to three tenths (of the surplus of import), allowing the remainder to be lent to any other foreigner to enable him to purchase goods, to pay the duties, &c. This has continued to be the rule down to the present time. Now it is probable, that sometimes, when opium is imported in not very large quantities, money will also be imported with it, for the purpose of paying the price of goods in excess of what may be purchased by barter. It will be right in such cases to conform to the existing regulation. But the amount of foreign money so imported in foreign ships, may vary considerably. If the balance be 100,000 dollars or upwards, it will then be very well to permit the exportation of 30,000 dollars; but if the balance should exceed 200,000 dollars, a further limit to the permission to reexport becomes We deem it our duty, therefore, to request, that hereafter when the surplus of silver imported, does not considerably exceed 100,000, permission be still given to reëxport three tenths of that surplus; but if it amounts of 200,000 dollars, whether the merchandise brought with it consist of opium, or of any other goods, that the permission to reexport in that case be limited to 59,000 on each This amount should not be exceeded. With respect to the examination and report made by the security merchant, on a ship's arrival, of the total amount of silver imported by her, this examination and report should still be required, in order that, the expenditure of the vessel having been deducted therefrom, the proportion to be reëxported may be accurately calculated. A senior merchant also should be required faithfully to join the security merchant in the investigation. If the officers of the customs make feigned examinations and false reports, they should be subjected to severe punishment; and if the senior and other merchants connive at any illegality, they also should be punished.

4. The traffic in opium must be conducted on the same principle as the traffic in foreign commodities; it is unnecessary to place it under a separate department. The first principle of commerce is, to adopt those measures which will yield the greatest possible amount of gain. Each one has his own method of doing this, and what one rejects another may seek for; nor is it possible to bring all to one opinion. Now if the importation of opium be permitted, as formerly, and it becomes an article of commerce, as a medicinal drug, the traffic in it will in no wise differ from the traffic in other articles of commerce;

4. Sale of opium how to be regulated.

and if a special department be created for it, there is reason to fear that monopolizing and underhand practices will gradually result therefrom. It is right therefore to let the foreign merchants make their own election, and engage what hong merchants they will to pass their cargoes at the custom-house and pay their duties for them. To establish one general department for the purpose is unnecessary. By this arrangement crafty individuals may be prevented from taking advantage and extorting exorbitant profits, and benefit may accrue to both the foreign and the hong merchants.

 Duties to be levied.

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This amount of duties should be continued the same as formerly; no increase is called for; and all extortionate demands, and illegal fees should be interdicted. In the tariff of matitime customs for Canton, opium is rated at a duty of three taels per hundred catties; to which we must add ten per cent. or three mace, for loss in melting; and as peculage fee, and fee per package, according to the report formerly made of public and legal fees, eight candareens and six Although there are three kinds of opium, the 'black earth,' the 'white skinned,' and the 'red skinned,' differing in value, yet the duty per catty may be the same on all. These arrangements are made on the principle that if the duty be heavy it will be evaded, and smuggling will ensue; whereas if it be light, all will prefer security to smuggling; and that if a fixed charge be imposed, the officers of the customs will be unable to intermeddle. The same clear views were entertained by our predecessors, when they established these regulations; and it will be well to conform to the amount of duty fixed by them, without any addition. But there is reason to fear that when the prohibitions are first taken off, the servants of the custom-house, hunting for petty gains, may under various pretexts lay on illegal fees, making heavy by their exactions what as a legal duty is light: and thereby losing sight of the principle that they are to show kindness to men from afar. If this take place, the natural result too will be, that the means of legal importation will be avoided, and contrivances to import clandestinely will be resorted to. Perspicuous and strict proclamations should therefore be issued, making it generally known, that, beyond the real duty, not the smallest fraction is to be exacted; and that offenders shall be answerable to the law against extortionate underlings receiving money under false pretexts.

fi. A price not to be fixed.

6. No price should be fixed on the drug. It is a settled principle of commerce, that when prices are very low, there is a tendency to rise; and when high, a tendency to fall. Prices then depend on the supply that is procurable of any article, and the demand that exists for it in the market: they cannot be limited by enactments to any fixed rate. Now, though the prohibition of opium be repealed, it will not be a possible thing to force men who buy at a high price, to sell at a cheap one. Besides, it is common to men to prize things of high value, and to underrate those of less worth. When therefore opium was severely interdicted, and classed among rarities, every one had

an opportunity to indulge in over-reaching desires of gain; but when once the interdicts are withdrawn, and opium universally admitted, it will become a common medicinal drug, easily to be obtained.

> · The gem, when in the casket, prized, When common, is despised!"

So the price of opium, if left to itself, will fall from day to day; whereas if rated at a fixed value, great difficulty will be found in procuring it at the price at which it is rated. It is reasonable and right, therefore, to leave the price to fluctuate, according to the circumstances of

the times, and not to fix any rate.

All coasting vessels of every province, when carrying opium, should be required to have sealed manifests from the custom-house of Canton. By the existing regulations of commerce, all commanders of coasting vessels, without exception, are required, whenever they have purchased any foreign goods, to apply at the chief custom-house at Canton and obtain a sealed manifest, stating the amount of each kind of goods, so as to prevent any clandestine purchases. also to be provided from thence with a communication addressed to the authorities in every province and at all sea-ports, calling on them to search closely; and if they find any foreign goods, not having the stamp of the Canton custom-house on them, to regard such goods as smuggled, to try the offenders according to law, and to confiscate both vessel and cargo. The law on this point is most precise. when the interdict on opium is repealed, it will become an article of ordinary traffic, like any other foreign commodity, and subject therefore to the same regulations. All commanders of coasting vessels, wishing to purchase opium, should therefore be required to report their wishes to the hong merchants, bringing goods to barter for it, and should then apply at the custom-house for a manifest and for a communication from the superintendent of customs to the authorities in all the provinces aforesaid. Thus there being documents for reference, both in this and the sea-board provinces, the native coasting vessels may be prevented from having any clandestine dealings with the foreign ships at sea, and from smuggling away silver.

The strict prohibitions existing against the cultivation of the poppy, among the people, may be in some measure relaxed. 'Opium possesses soothing properties, but is powerful in its effects. Its soothing properties render it a luxury, greatly esteemed; but its powerful effects are such as readily to induce disease. The accounts given of the manner in which it is prepared among the foreigners are various; but in all probability it is not unmixed with things of poisonous quali-It is said that of late years, it has been clandestinely prepared by natives, by boiling down the juicy matter from the poppy; and that thus prepared, possesses milder properties, and is less injurious, without losing its soothing influence. To shut out the importation of it by foreigners, there is no better plan than to sanction the It would seem cultivation and preparation of it in the empire.

Regulations of the coasting trade.

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The poppy may be cultivated.

right therefore to relax, in some means, the existing severe prohibitions, and to dispense with the close scrutiny now called for to hinder its cultivation. If it be apprehended, that the simple people may leave the stem and stay of life to amuse themselves with the twigs and branches, thereby injuring the interests of agriculture, it is only necessary to issue perspicuous orders, requiring them to confine the cultivation of the poppy to the tops of hills and mounds, and other unoccupied spots of ground, and on no account to introduce it into their grain-fields, to the injury of that on which their subsistence depends.

9. Officers not to smoke opium.

9. 常处沙 吸食鸦片-

All officers, scholars, and soldiers should be strictly prohibited 9. and disallowed the smoking of opium. We find in the original memorial of Heu Naetse, the vice-president of the sacrificial court, the following observations: "It will be found on examination that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful purpose before them. And though some smokers are to be found who have overstepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other But new births daily increase the population of the empire, and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein. With regard to officers, civil and military, and to the scholars and common soldiers, the first are called on to fulfill the duties of their rank and attend to the public good; the other, to cultivate their talents and become fit for public usefulness. None of them, therefore, should be permitted to contract a practice so bad, or to walk in a path which will only lead to the utter waste of their time and destruction of their property." If the laws be rendered over-strict, then offenders, in order to escape the penalty, will be tempted to screen one another. This, assuredly, is not then so good a plan as to relax the prohibitions, and act upon men's feeling of shame and self-condemnation. In the latter case, gradual reformation may be excepted as the result of conviction. Hence the original memorial also alludes to a reformation noiselessly effected. The suggestions therein contained, are worthy of regard and of adoption. Hereafter no attention should be paid to the purchase and use of opium among the people. officers, civil or military, scholars, or common soldiers, secretly purchase and smoke the drug, they should be immediately degraded and dismissed, as standing warnings to all who will not arouse and renovate themselves. Orders to this effect should be promulgated in all the provinces, and strictly enjoined in every civil and military office, by the superiors on their subordinates, to be faithfully obeyed by every one. And all who, paying apparent obedience, secretly transgress this interdict, should be delivered over by the high provincial authorities to the Civil or Military Board, to be subjected to severe investigation.

Memorial from the counceller Choo Tsun, against the admission of opium. Oct. 1836.

Choo Tsun, member of the council and of the Board of Rites, kneel-

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Preamble.

ing, presents the following memorial, wherein he suggests the propriety of increasing the severity of certain prohibitory enactments, with a view to maintain the dignity of the laws, and to remove a great evil from among the people: to this end he respectfully states his views on the subject, and earnestly intreats his sacred majesty to cast a

glance thereon.

I would humbly point out, that wherever an evil exists it should be at once removed; and that the laws should never be suffered to fall into desuetude. Our government, having received from heaven, the gift of peace, has transmitted it for two centuries: this has afforded opportunity for the removal of evils from among the people. erning the central nation, and for holding in submission all the surrounding barbarians, rules exist perfect in their nature, and well-fitted to attain their end. And in regard to opium, special enactments were passed for the prohibition of its use in the first year of Keaking (1796); and since then, memorials presented at various successive periods, have given rise to additional prohibitions, all which have been inserted in the code and the several tariffs. The laws, then, relating thereto are not wanting in severity; but there are those in office who, for want of energy, fail to carry them into execution. Hence the people's minds gradually become callous; and base desires, springing up among them, increase day by day and month by month, till their rank luxuriance has spread over the whole empire. These noisesome weeds, having been long neglected, it has become impossible to eradicate. And those to whom this duty is intrusted are, as if handbound, wholly at a loss what to do.

When the foreign ships convey opium to the coast, it is impossible for them to sell it by retail. Hence there are at Canton, in the provincial city, brokers, named 'melters.' These engage money-changers to arrange the price with the foreigners, and to obtain orders for them; with which orders they proceed to the receiving ships, and there the vile drug is delivered to them. This part of the transaction is notorious, and the actors in it are easily discoverable. The boats which carry the drug, and which are called 'fast-crabs' and 'scrambling-dragons,' are all well furnished with guns and other weapons, and ply their oars as swiftly as though they were wings. Their crews have all the overbearing assumption and audacity of pirates. Shall such men be suffered to navigate the surrounding seas according to their own will? And shall such conduct be passed over without investigation?

The late governor Loo having, on one occasion, sent the commodore Tsin Yuchang to coöperate with Teën Poo, the magistrate of Heängshan, those officers seized a vessel belonging to Leäng Heënneë, which was carrying opium, and out of her they took 14,000 catties of the drug. Punishment also was inflicted on the criminals Yaoukew and Owkwan, both of them opium-brokers. Hence it is apparent, that, if the great officers in charge of the provinces do in truth show an example to their civil and military subordinates, and if these do in sincerity search for the drug, and faithfully seize it when

Progress of the trade in opium. 鸦片硬带比较

Mode of carrying it on. 运送管的方式

Possibility of preventing it. - 下科学的方符

found, apprehending the most criminal, and inflicting upon them severe punishment, it is, in this case, not impossible to attain the And if the officers are indeed active and strenuous in their exertions, and make a point of inflicting punishment on offenders, will the people, however perverse and obstinate they may be, really continue fearless of the laws? No. The thing to be lamented is, instability in maintaining the laws-the vigorous execution thereof being often and suddenly exchanged for indolent laxity.

Occasional all the gument, against them. 個片海的好

It has been represented that advantage is taken of the laws against opium, by extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants, to benefit themselves. Is it not known, then, that where the government enacts a law there is necessarily an infraction of that law? And though the law should sometimes be relaxed and become ineffectual, yet surely it should not on that account be abolished; any more than we would altogether cease to eat because of diseased stoppage of the When have not prostitution, gambling, treason, robbery, and such-like infractions of the laws, afforded occasions for extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants to benefit themselves, and by falsehood and bribery to amass wealth? Of these there have been frequent instances; and as any instance is discovered, punishment is inflicted. But none surely would contend, that the law, because in such instances rendered ineffectual, should therefore be alerogated! The laws that forbid the people to wrong may be likened to the dykes which prevent the overflowing of water. If any one, then, urging that the dykes are very old, and therefore useless, we should have them thrown down, what words could express the consequences of the impetuous rush and all-destroying overflow! Yet the provincials, when discussing the subject of opium, being perplexed and bewildered by it, think that a prohibition which does not utterly prohibit, is better than one which does not effectually prevent, the importation of the drug. Day and night I have meditated on this, and can in truth see no wisdom in the opinion.

by levying a duty.

Impropriety The It is said that the opium should be admitted, subject to a duty, the of sanction importers being required to give it into the hands of the hong mering the trade chants in harter only for merchandise without being allowed to call it chants, in barter only for merchandise, without being allowed to sell it for money. And this is proposed as a means of preventing money from secretly oozing out of the country. But the English, by whom opium is sold, have been driven out to Lintin so long since as the first year of Taoukwang (1821), when the then governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse discovered and punished the warehousers of opium: so long have they been expelled, nor have they ever since imported it Having once suppressed the trade and driven them into Macao. away, shall we now again call upon them and invite them to return? This would be, indeed, a derogation from the true dignity of govern-As to the proposition to give tea in exchange, and entirely to prohibit the exportation of even foreign silver, I apprehend that, if the tea should not be found sufficient, money will still be given in exchange for the drug. Besides, if it is in our power to prevent the

exportation of dollars, why not also to prevent the importation of opium? And if we can but prevent the importation of opium, the exportation of dollars will then cease of itself, and the two offenses will both at once be stopped. Moreover, is it not better, by continuing the old enactments, to find even a partial remedy for the evil, than by a change of the laws to increase the importation still further? levying a duty on opium, the thing sounds so awkwardly, and reads so unbeseemingly, that such a duty ought surely not to be levied.

Again, it is said that the prohibitions against the planting of the poppy by natives should be relaxed; and that the direct consequences will be, daily diminution of the profits of foreigners, and in course of time the entire cessation of the trade without the aid of prohibitions. Is it, then, forgotten that it is natural to the common people to prize things heard of only by the ear, and to undervalue those which are before their eyes,—to pass by those things which are near at hand, and to seek after those which are afar off, - and, though they have a thing in their own land, yet to esteem more highly such as comes to them from beyond the seas? Thus, in Keängsoo, Chekeang, Fuhkeën, and Kwangtung, they will not quietly be guided by the laws of the empire, but must needs make use of foreign money: and this foreign money, though of an inferior standard, is nevertheless exchanged by them at a higher rate than the native sycee silver, which is pure. And although money is cast in China after exactly the same pattern, under the names of Keängsoo pieces, Fuhkeën pieces, and native or Canton pieces, yet this money has not been able to gain currency among the people. Thus, also, the silk and cotton goods of China are not insufficient in quantity; and yet the broadcloths, and camlets, and cotton goods, of the barbarians from beyond the pale of the empire are in constant request. Taking men generally, the minds of all are equally unenlightened in this respect, so that all men prize what is strange, and undervalue whatever is in ordinary use.

From Fuhkeën, Kwangtung, Chĕkeäng, Shantung, Yunnan, and Kweichow, memorials have been presented by the censors and other officers, requesting that prohibitions should be enacted against the cultivation of the poppy, and against the preparation of opium; but while nominally prohibited, the cultivation of it has not been really stopped in those places. Of any of those provinces, except Yunnan, I do not presume to speak; but of that portion of the country I have it in my power to say, that the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and the open campaign, and that the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests. And yet we do not see any diminution in the quantity of silver exported as compared with any previous period; while, on the other hand, the lack of the metal in Yunnan is double in degree what it formerly was. To what cause is this to be ascribed? To what but that the consumers of the drug are very many, and that those who are choice and dainty, with regard to its quality, perfer always the foreign article?

Impolicy of sanctioning 恶 the growth of the poppy. The importation of opium not stopped by it. The **罂粟城**(

通过它较十

The out going of money not hindred thereby.

And the cultivation grain, &c., will be injured by it.

Those of your majesty's advisers who compare the drug to the dried The tobacco leaf does not leaf of the tobacco plant are in error. destroy the human constitution. The profit too arising from the sale of tobacco is small, while that arising from opium is large. Besides, tobacco may be cultivated on bare and barren ground, while the poppy needs a rich and fertile soil. If all the rich and fertile ground be used for planting the poppy; and if the people, hoping for a large profit therefrom, madly engage in its cultivation; where will flax and the mulberry tree be cultivated, or wheat and rye be planted? To draw off in this way the waters of the great fountain, requisite for the production of food and raiment, and to lavish them upon the root whence calamity and disaster spring forth, is an error which may be compared to that of a physician, who, when treating a mere external disease, should drive it inwards to the heart and centre of the body. It may in such a case be found impossible even to preserve life. And shall the fine fields of Kwangtung, that produce their three crops every year, be given up for the cultivation of this noxious weed-those fields in comparison with which the unequal soil of all other parts of the empire is not even to be mentioned?

tion and enervation of the people are the chief objections against opium.

And this is the object of its importers.

The corrup- & sum up the matter,—the wide-spreading and baneful influence of opium, when regarded simply as injurious to property, is of inferior importance; but when regarded as hurtful to the people, it demands most anxious consideration: for in the people lies the very foundation of the empire. Property, it is true, is that on which the subsistence of the people depends. Yet a deficiency of it may be supplied, 人价的数病行and an impoverished people improved; whereas it is beyond the power of any artificial means to save a people enervated by luxury. In the history of Formosa we find the following passage: "Opium was first produced in Kaoutsinne, which by some is said to be the same as Kalapa (or Batavia). The natives of this place were at the first sprightly and active, and being good soldiers, were always successful in battle. But the people called Hung-maou (Red-haired) came thither, and having manufactured opium, seduced some of the natives into the habit of smoking it; from these the mania for it rapidly spread throughout the whole nation; so that, in process of time, the natives became feeble and enervated, submitted to the foreign rule, and ultimately were completely subjugated." Now the English are of the race of foreigners called Hung-maou. In introducing opium into this country, their purpose has been to weaken and enfeeble the central empire. If not early aroused to a sense of our danger, we shall find ourselves, erelong, on the last step towards ruin.

The repeated instances, within a few years, of the barbarians in question having assumed an attitude of outrageous disobedience; and the stealthy entrance of their ships into the provinces of Fuhkeen, Chěkeang, Keangnan, and Shantung, and even to Teentsin,—to what motive are these to be attributed? I am truly unable to answer the inquiry. But, reverently perusing the sacred instructions of your majesty's all-wise progenitor, surnamed the Benevolent [Kanghe], I

find the following remark by him, dated the 10th month of the 55th year of his reign (1717):—" There is cause for apprehension, lest, in centuries or millenniums to come, China may be endangered by collision with the various nations of the west, who come hither from beyond the seas." I look upwards and admiringly contemplate the gracious consideration of that all-wise progenitor, in taking thought for the concerns of barbarians beyond the empire, and giving the distant future a place in his divine and all-pervading foresight. And now, within a period of two centuries, we actually see the commencement of that danger which he apprehended. Though it is not practicable to put a sudden and entire stop to their commercial intercourse; yet the danger should be duly considered and provided against; the ports of the several provinces should be guarded with all strictness; and some chastisement should be administered, as a warn-

ing and foretaste of what may be anticipated.

Under date of the 23d year of Keäking (1818), your majesty's benevolent predecessor, surnamed the Profound, directing the governor of Canton to adopt measures to control and restrain the barbarians, addressed him in the following terms: "The empire, in ruling and restraining the barbarians beyond its boundaries, gives to them always fixed rules and regulations. Upon those who are obedient, it lavishes its rich favors; but to the rebellious and disodedient it displays its Respecting the English trade at Canton, and the anchorage grounds of their merchant-ships and of their naval convoys, regulations have long since been made. If the people, aforesaid, will not obey these regulations, and will persist in opposition to the prohibitory enactments, the first step to be taken is, to impress earnestly upon them the plain commands of government, and to display before them alike both the favors and the terrors of the empire, in order to eradicate from their minds all their covetous and ambitious schemes. notwithstanding, they dare to continue in violent and outrageous opposition, and presume to pass over the allotted bounds, for bearance must then cease, and a thundering fire from our cannon must be opened upon them, to make them quake before the terror of our arms. In short, the principle on which the 'far-traveled strangers are to be cherished' is this: always, in the first instance, to employ reason as the weapon whereby to conquer them; and on no account to assume a violent and vehement deportment towards them; but when ultimately it becomes necessary to resort to military force, then, on the other hand, never to employ it in a weak and indecisive manner, lest those towards whom it is exercised should see therein no cause for fear or dread." How clear and luminous are these admonitions, well fitted to become a rule to all generations!

Since your majesty's accession to the throne, the maxim of your illustrious house, that 'horsemanship and archery are the foundations of its existence,' has ever been carefully remembered. And hence the governors, the lt.-governors, the commanders of the forces, and their subordinates have again and again been directed to pay the strictest

Policy to be adopted towards them.

对它们新的游

Ruin caused in the army by opium. 科学文学人等人

attention to the discipline and exercise of the troops, and of the naval forces; and have been urged and required to create by their exertions strong and powerful legions. With admiration I contemplate my sacred sovereign's anxious care for imparting a military as well as a civil education, prompted as this anxiety is by the desire to establish on a firm basis the foundations of the empire, and to hold in awe the bar-But while the stream of importation of opium barians on every side. is not turned aside, it is impossible to attain any certainty that none within the camp do ever secretly inhale the drug. And if the camp be once contaminated by it, the baneful influence will work its way, and the habit will be contracted beyond the power of reform. the periodical times of desire for it come round, how can the victimstheir legs tottering, their hands trembling, their eyes flowing with child-like tears-be able in any way to attend to their proper exercises? Or how can such men form strong and powerful legions? Under these circumstances, the military will become alike unfit to advance to the fight, or in a retreat to defend their posts. Of this there is clear proof in the instance of the campaign against the Yaou rebels, in the 12th year of our soverign's reign (1832). In the army sent to Leenchow, on that occasion, great numbers of the soldiers were opium-smokers; so that although their numerical force was large. there was hardly any strength to be found among them.

Impossibility of stopping this, except by after prohibition.

不可能停战 除非根学

It is said, indeed, that when repealing the prohibitions, the people only are to be allowed to deal in and smoke the drug; and that none of the officers, the scholars, and the military, are to be allowed this liberty. But this is bad casuistry. It is equal to the popular proverb, "shut a woman's ears, before you steal her ear-rings"—an The officers, with all the scholars and the military, do not amount in number to more than one tenth of the whole population of the empire; and the other nine tenths are all the common The great majority of those who at present smoke opium are the relatives and dependents of the officers of government, whose example has extended the practice to the mercantile classes, and has gradually contaminated the inferior officers, the military, and the scholars. Those who do not smoke are the common people of the villages and hamlets. If then the officers, the scholars, and the military, alone, be prohibited smoking opium, while all the people are permitted to deal in and smoke it, this will be to give a full license to those of the people who already indulge in it, and to induce those who have never yet indulged in the habit to do so. And if it is even now to be feared that some will continue smokers in spite of all prohibitions, is it to be hoped that any will refrain when they are actually induced by the government to indulge in it?

Besides, if the people be at liberty to smoke opium, how shall the officers, the scholars, and the military be prevented? What! of the officers, the scholars, and the military, are there any that are born in civil or military situations, or that are born scholars, or soldiers? All certainly are raised up from the level of the common people. To

take an instance: let a vacancy occur in a body of soldiers; it must necessarily be filled up by recruits from among the people. But the great majority of recruits are men of no character or respectability, and, if while they were among the common people they were smokers of opium, by what bands of law shall they be restrained when they become soldiers, after the habit has been already contracted, and has so taken hold of them that it is beyond their power to break it off? Such a policy was that referred to by Mencius, when he spoke of "entrapping the people." And if the officers, the scholars, and the military smoke the drug in the quiet of their own families, by what means is this to be discovered or prevented? Should an officer be unable to restrain himself, shall then his clerks, his followers, his domestic servants, have it in their power to make his failing their play-thing, and by the knowledge of his secret to hold his situation at their disposal? We dread falsehood and bribery, and yet we would thus widen the door to admit them. We are anxious to prevent the amassing of wealth by unlawful means, and yet by this policy we would ourselves increase opportunities for doing so. A father, in such a case, would no longer be able to reprove his son, an elder brother to restrain his junior, nor a master to rule his own household. Will not this policy, then, be every way calculated to stir up strife? Or if happily the thing should not run to this extreme, the consequences will yet be equally bad: secret enticement and mutual connivance will ensue, until the very commonness of the practice shall render it no longer a subject of surprise. From this I conclude, that to permit the people to deal in the drug and smoke it, at the same time that the officers, the scholars, and the military are to be prohibited the use of it, will be found to be fraught with difficulties.

At the present moment, throughout the empire, the minds of men are in imminent danger; the more foolish, being seduced by teachers of false doctrines, are sunk in vain superstitions and cannot be aroused; and the more intelligent, being intoxicated by opium, are carried away as by a whirlpool, and are beyond recovery. Most thoughtfully have I sought for some plan by which to arouse and awaken all, but in vain. While, however, the empire preserves and maintains its laws, the plain and honest rustic will see what he has to fear, and will be deterred from evil; and the man of intelligence and cultivated habits will learn what is wrong in himself, and will refrain from it. And thus, though the laws be declared by some to be but waste paper, yet these their unseen effects will be of no trifling nature. If, on the other hand, the prohibitions be suddenly repealed, and the action which was a crime be no longer counted such by the government, how shall the dull clown and the mean among the people know that the action is still in itself wrong? In open day and with unblushing front, they will continue to use opium till they shall become so accustomed to it, that eventually they will find it as indispensable as their daily meat and drink, and will inhale the noxious drug with perfect indifference. When shame shall thus be entirely

Present state of morals among the people at the lowest ebb. destroyed, and fear removed wholly out of the way, the evil consequences that will result to morality and to the minds of men will assuredly be neither few nor unimportant. As your majesty's minister, I know that the laws of the empire, being in their existing state well fitted to effect their end, will not for any slight cause be changed. But the proposal to alter the law on this subject having been made and discussed in the provinces, the instant effect has been, that crafty thieves and villains have on all hands begun to raise their heads and open their eyes, gazing about, and pointing the finger, under the notion that, when once these prohibitions are repealed, thenceforth and for ever they may regard themselves free from every restraint and from every cause of fear.

Conclusion.
Measures recommended.

操论, 议的转旋

Though possessing very poor abilities I have nevertheless had the happiness to enjoy the favor of your sacred majesty, and have, within a space of but few years, been raised through the several grades of the censorate, and the presidency of various courts in the metropolis, to the high elevation of a seat in the Inner Council. I have been copiously embued with the rich dew of favors; yet have been unable to offer the feeblest token of gratitude; but if there is aught within the compass of my knowledge, I dare not to pass it by unnoticed. I feel it my duty to request that your majesty's commands may be proclaimed to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, requiring them to direct the local officers to redouble their efforts for the enforcement of the existing prohibition [against opium]; and to impress on every one, in the plainest and strictest manner, that all who are already contaminated by the vile habit must return and become new men,-that if any continue to walk in their former courses, strangers to repentance and to reformation, they shall assuredly be subjected to the full penalty of the law, and shall not meet with the least indulgence,—and that on any found guilty of storing up or selling opium to the amount of 1000 catties or upwards, the most severe punishment shall be inflicted. Thus happily the minds of men may be impressed with fear, and the report thereof, spreading over the seas (among-Submitting to my foreigners) may even there produce reformation. sovereign my feeble and obscure views, I prostrate implore your sacred majesty to cast a glance on this my respectful memorial.

No. 6.

Memorial from the sub-censor Heu Kew, against the admission of opium. Oct. 1836. 例 转序的

Preamble.

HEU KEW, sub-censor over the military department, kneeling, presents this memorial, to point out the increasing craftiness exercised by foreigners from beyond the seas, in their pursuit of gain, and the daily diminution of the resources of the empire; on which subjects he respectfully offers his views, and requests that the imperial pleasure may be declared to the ministers of the court, commanding them maturely to consider what means shall be adopted to stay the gradual efflux of money, and to enrich the national resources.

Our dynasty has cherished and nurtured the people in peace and Within the four seas, wealth and opuprosperity for two centuries. lence have reigned; and the central empire has been enabled from her own resources to supply her own necessities. Westward, to the new territory of Turkestan, and southward, to Yunnan and Kwangtung, there is not a place whither her merchants may not go; nor a spot where her treasures of silver do not circulate. In the reign of Keenlung the treasury was full and abounding, and even the cottage of the peasant enjoyed plenty. But, whereas a tael of pure silver then always passed for 1000 of the standard coin, an equal amount of fine silver now costs from 1400 to 1500 of the same coin. And this fine silver is daily lessening in quantity, and the price still rising from day to day, so that for want of it the officers of government and the people are both alike crippled. Some, in discussing this subject, represent that the change arises from the daily multiplication of births, in consequence of which money is daily more distributed, so that every day renders it in a greater degree inadequate. They forget that, if distributed over China alone, it may after distribution be regathered. But the true cause why silver has of late daily diminished in quantity is, that, having been clandestinely carried out beyond the seas, it has been impossible to gather it in again from the places of its distribution.

According to the information that I have obtained, the sale of opium is the chief medium through which money is drained off, and carried beyond the seas. In the first year of Keäking, the opium sold by foreigners in Kwangtung did not exceed a few hundred chests. The number has now increased to upwards of 20,000 chests. include three distinct kinds, the 'black-earth,' the 'white-skinned,' The price of each chest is from 800 to 900 and the 'red-skinned.' dollars for the best, and from 500 to 600 for the inferior quality. This applies to what is sold in the province of Kwangtung. With regard to the other provinces, the vessels of which carry on illicit traffic with the receiving ships at Lintin, it is difficult to obtain any full and complete statement respecting them.

The amount annually lost to the country is about ten and some odd millions of money. The money thus lost was, at first, the foreign money wherewith foreigners had previously purchased goods; now it is entirely the fine silver of the inner land, cast into a different form at Macao. Formerly the foreigners imported money, to purchase the merchandise of the country; but now it has all been carried back. In the first instance it was their practice to recast the foreign money, fearing lest any discovery should be made of their transactions; but now they openly carry away sycee silver. The ships which, as they bring commodities of all kinds, anchor at Whampoa, used formerly to have opium concealed in their holds. But in the first year of Taoukwang (1821), owing to a petition from one Ye Hangshoo, investigation was made, and the hong merchants have always since then been required to sign bonds, that no foreign vessel which enters the port of

Present scarcity and increased value of silver. 足前 白金配 白般价值的

True cause of this - its exportation.

Which is occasioned chiefly by the opium trade.

Annual loss to the country.

Canton has any opium on board: and from that period, the opiumreceiving ships have all anchored at Lintin, only going in the 4th or 5th month of every year (May or June) to the anchorage of Kapshuy Moon, and in the 9th month (October) returning to Lintin. In the 13th year (1833), the foreigners discovered that the anchorage of Kumsing Moon affords more perfect security; and since then they have removed their anchorage from Kapshwuy Moon to Kumsing Moon. The latter place is near to the villages Kepa and Tangkeä, pertaining to the district of Heangshan; and the anchorage of the ships there, inexpedient as it is for the people resident in those villages, is not the less convenient for such traitorous natives as are in combination with the foreigners.

Ways in which silver is exported.

One method employed to take away money from the country is this: to make out false names of ships that have been to China some years before, ships of which the captains do not exist, and the parties concerned in which are dead; and then to représent, that, at a time stated, such-an-one had deposited such an amount of money in the hands of so-and-so, and that the applicant now wishes to carry it away, on behalf of the party named. The hong merchants make artful petitions of this kind for the foreigners, and thus obtain permission for Another method is, to have money put them to carry away money. in the same packages with merchandise.

The officers guilty of remissness.

It is since the suppression of the pirates in the reign of Keäking that opium has gradually blazed up into notice. At first the annual sale of it did not exceed in value a few millions; but of late it has risen to nearly twenty millions; and the increase and accumulation of the amount, from day to day and from month to month, is more How can it be otherwise than that the silver of than can be told. China is lessened, and rendered insufficient, even daily! it has gone to this length is altogether attributable to the conduct of the great officers of the above-named province, in times past—to their sloth and remissness, their fearfulness and timidity, their anxiety to show themselves liberal and indulgent, - by which they have been led to neglect obedience to the prohibitory enactments, and to fail in the strict enforcement of the precautionary regulations.

How shall the exportation of silver be stayed?

Not by stoppage to trade.

Our empire is wise and good in all its laws and statutes. Regulations have been enacted, in regard to the opening and working of mines, with a view to their entire preservation, because this silver, possessed in China, is not to be found native elsewhere. If then the exhaustible stores of this empire be taken, to fill up an abyss of barbarian nations that never can be filled, unless measures be speedily adopted to prevent it, our loss will, within ten years, amount to thousands of millions, and where will be the end of this continual out-pouring? Some reasoners on the subject say, 'Cut off entirely commercial intercourse, and sacrifice one million of duties to retain in the country twenty millions of money: the loss will be small, the gain great.' They forget that the various countries of the west have had commercial intercourse here for many years; and that in one day to put an entire

stop to it would not only be derogatory to the high dignity of the celestial empire; but would also, we may fear, be productive of any but good results. Others say, 'Repeal the prohibitions against opium, let it be given in exchange for merchandise, and let a duty be levied Thus our money will be saved from waste, and the customs duties will be rendered more abundant, so that a double advantage will be gained.' These forget, that, since—even while the law tends to prohibit the drug, the fine silver is nevertheless drawn off, and opium abundantly imported - there is room to doubt whether merchandise will always be taken in exchange for the drug, when the sale of it shall be made public, and may be carried on with open eyes and unblushing boldness, and when the importation of it will consequently be greatly increased. A case in point is that of the ships bringing foreign rice to Canton: in consequence of a representation to the throne, these ships are freed from the tax called 'measurement charge,' only being required to take return cargoes of merchandise; and now the Spanish and other rice-laden ships have made it a practice to take their returns in specie. From this we may see, that, whenever the prohibition of opium shall be repealed, an increase in the clandestine drawing off of silver will be an inevitable consequence.

Moreover if the sale of the drug be not prohibited, neither can men be prevented from inhaling it. And if only the officers of government and the military be prohibited, these being all taken from the scholars and common people, what ground will be found for any such partial prohibition to rest upon? Besides, having a clear conviction that the thing is highly injurious to men, to permit it, notwithstanding, to pervade the empire—nay, even to lay on it a duty—is conduct quite incompatible with the yet uninjured dignity of the great and illustrious celestial empire. In my humble view of the case, the exportation of sycee silver to foreign regions, and the importation of opium, are both rightly interdicted. But local officers, having received the interdicts, have not strenuously enforced them, and hence the one coming in has produced the out-going of the other. If, in place of reprehending their failure strenuously to enforce them, these prohibitions be even now repealed, this will be indeed to encourage the vicious among the people, and to remove all fault from the local of-But how, when once this prohibition of opium is withdrawn, shall the interdict against the exportation of sycee silver be rendered It cannot be so; for we shall then ourselves have removed the barriers. It were better that, instead of altering and changing the laws and enactments, and utterly breaking down the barrier raised by them, the old established regulations should be diligently maintained, and correction be severely employed.

Now between the inner land and the outer seas, a wide separation exists. The traitorous natives who sell the opium cannot alone, in person, carry on the traffic with the foreign ships. To purchase wholesale, there are brokers. To arrange all transactions, there are the hong merchants. To give orders to be carried to the receiving

Nor by admission of opium.

个要员生华亚

Arguments against opiumon ground of morality and policy.

It is practicable to prevent the importation of opium.

阳上吸进剂

ships, that from them the drug may be obtained, there are resident barbarians And to ply to and fro for its conveyance, there are boats called 'fast-crabs.' From the great Ladrone island, at the entrance of the inner seas, to Kumsing Moon, there are all along various naval stations; and to bring in foreign vessels there are pilots appointed; so that it cannot be a difficult thing to keep a constant watch upon the ships. And even though from Fuhkeën and Chekeang, from the ports of Shanghae and Teentsin, vessels should repair directly to the receiving ships to trade with them, yet, situated as their anchorage is. in the inner seas, what is there to prevent such vessels from being observed and seized? And yet, of late years, there has been, only a solitary instance, namely during the late governor Loo's administration, when Teen Poo, magistrate of the district of Heangshan, in conjunction with the naval force, captured one single boat laden with opium. With this exception, we have seen but little of seizures. The reason is, that the men who are appointed to observe and watch for offenders receive presents to pass over all things, and observe nothing.

By first punishing the natives;

From times of old it has been a maxim, in reference to ruling barbarians, to deal closely with what is within, but to deal in generals with that which is without,—first to govern one's self, and then only to govern others. We must then, in the first place, establish strict regulations for the punishment of offenses; and afterwards we may turn to the traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions, the brokers who purchase wholesale, the boat-people who convey the drug, and the naval officers who receive bribes; and, having with the utmost strictness discovered and apprehended these offenders, we must inflict on them the severest punishments of the law. In this way, the inhabitants of the inner land may be awed and purified.

And then bringing the foreigners to account.

The resident barbarians dwell separately in the foreign factories. In the Eho (Creek) factory is one named Jardine, and who is nicknamed the iron-headed old rat; also one named Innes: in the Paoushun factory, is one named Dent; also one named Framjee, and one named Merwanjee: in the Fungtae factory is one named Dadabhoy: in the Kwangyuen (American) factory is one named Gordon: in the Maying (Imperial) factory is one named Whiteman: in the Spanish factory is one named Turner: and besides these there are, I apprehend, many others. The treatment of those within having been rendered severe, we may next turn to these resident foreigners, examine and apprehend them, and keep them in arrest; then acquaint them with the established regulations, and compel them, within a limited period, to cause all the receiving ships anchored at Lintin to return to their country:—they should be required also to write a letter to the king of their country, telling him that opium is a poison which has pervaded the inner land, to the material injury of the people; that the celestial empire has inflicted on all the traitorous natives who sold it the severest penalties; that with regard to themselves, the resident foreigners, the government taking into consideration that

they are barbarians and aliens, forbears to pass sentence of death on them; but that if the opium-receiving ships will desist from coming to China, they shall be indulgently released and permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual; whereas, if they will again build receiving vessels and bring them hither to entice the natives, the commercial intercourse granted them in teas, silks, &c., shall assuredly be altogether interdicted, and on the resident foreigners of the said nation the laws shall be executed capitally. If commands be issued of this plain and energetic character, in language strong, and in sense becoming, though their nature be the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep, yet, having a care for their own lives,

they will not fail to seek the gain, and to flee the danger.

Some think this mode of proceeding too severe, and fear lest it should give rise to a contest on our frontiers. Again and again I have revolved this subject in my mind, and reconsidered how that, while in their own country no opium is smoked, the barbarians yet seek to poison therewith the people of the central flowery land; and that while they bring to us no foreign silver, they yet would take away our native coin; and I have therefore regarded them as undeserving that a single careful or anxious thought should be entertained on their Of late, the foreign vessels have presumed to make their way into every place, and to cruise about in the inner seas. Is it likely that in this they have no evil design of spying out our real strength, or weakness? If now they be left thus to go on from step to step, and their conduct be wholly passed over, the wealth of the land must daily waste away and be diminished. And if when our people are worn out, and our wealth rendered insufficient, any difficulty should then, even by the slightest chance, as one in ten thousand, turn up, how, I would ask, shall it be warded off? Rather than to be utterly overthrown hereafter, it is better to exercise consideration and forethought now, while yet our possession of the right gives us such energy and strength, that those barbarians will not dare to slight and contemn our government; nor (it may be hoped) have any longer the means of exercising their petty arts and devices.

Regarding this as a subject of importance, I have given it the most attentive investigation: and having formed my own views thereon, it is befitting that I should delineate and clearly state them. To determine as to their correctness, or otherwise, it is my duty to request that your majesty's pleasure may be declared to the ministers of the court, requiring them with full purpose of heart to take into consideration these views. Laying them before your sacred majesty, I prostrate implore my sovereign to cast a glance upon them. A re-

spectful memorial.

Supplementary Statement.

Furthermore, in regard to the residence of the foreign barbarians at Macao, the prohibitory enactments are very full and clear. But I

On the latter point, there need be no scruple.

际研究前改落

Conclusion.

结论。

Illegalities of foreigners.

have heard that it has of late been usual for the barbarians to sit in large native sedans, and to hire natives to carry them: also to hire native females for purposes of prostitution, who are called 'ta-fan.' Moreover, their merchant ships are not allowed by the regulations to discharge their cargoes clandestinely at Macao; but of late it has become customary for only those ships to make their anchorage at Whampoa which have return cargoes of merchandise to take away; while the others never enter the port, nor announce their arrival. These last send their finer and lighter goods, on board the boats called 'fast-crabs,' from Kumsing Moon and other places, for sale. coarser and heavier goods, they unlawfully send in cargo beats direct to the Stadt-house (in Chinese Sta') at Macao; after which they call upon the hong merchants to hire chop-boats to convey them to the provincial city, and exchange them for other goods,—thus not only evading the measurement charge and duties, but also avoiding examination on the part of the native authorities.

Their vio-

lende.

But the extreme case is this:—at Macao, on the outside of the gate called the Ditch-gate, are very numerous graves of the natives. In the second month of the present year the foreigners made a wide road there, levelling entirely the graves. The sub-prefect stationed at the place reported this to his superiors; and, at his request, a deputy was sent to visit the spot in concert with him, and to reprehend the These, however, would not make acknowledgment of their offense; and when the officers sent men to repair the tombs, they even led on their barbarian slaves, and beat the native police and people. Afterwards a linguist was sent to admonish them authoritatively; and then only they sent an address to the officer, seeking to conciliate him. Such outrageous, overbearing, and lawless conduct arises wholly from this, that the local officers thinking forbearance to be the most quiet policy, seek only to obtain present freedom from disturbance, and hence give occasion for being treated with slight

Practicability of checking these illegalities and this violence.

Macao is within the jurisdiction of the district Heangshan, and on all sides of it there are naval stations. For all its daily necessaries,. it is compelled to look up to us. The compradors employed by the foreigners there, are natives to whom permits are granted by the government. Should, therefore, the least insubordination be shown by the foreigners, there would be no difficulty in immediately having their lives in our hands. I have been told that a former magistrate of that district, named Pang Choo, on account of the pride and profligacy of these barbarians, removed from among them all the native dealers and merchants, and allowed no commercial intercourse on the part of natives with them; till the barbarians, trembling with fear, were at once brought to order. This is yet in the recollection of the gentry of Heängshan. Since a district magistrate could effect thus much, would the barbarians dare even to move, if the great officers of the country would make a display of their power? Another instance occurs to me. The barbarians at Canton built a quay, out-

side the city, a work which went on for months without any hindrance being made to it. But when your majesty's minister Choo Kweiching was sent thither as lieut.-governor, he went to the spot, set down his sedan there, and commanded the instant destruction of the work; and the barbarians, subdued by his unostentatious firmness, dared not even to utter a word. Again, the year before last, when Lord Napier brought ships of war up to Whampoa, your majesty's minister Loo Kwan, the governor, stationed the naval forces so as to present a close unbroken line of defense; and the barbarians were at once filled with dismay, repented their error, and requested a permit to leave the port. We see from these instances that the barbarians

have never yet failed to succumb.

Now, to make ostentatious show of terrors is, it is true, calculated to ruin affairs: but to pass faults over in silence is, on the other hand, calculated to nourish depravity. If the old regulations be not render the lateral and the calculated to nourish depravity. ed conspicuous, and the prohibitions be not strictly enforced, these barbarians will end with doing whatever they please, imagining that there is no limit to forbearance. The barbarians, pluming themselves on their great wealth, extensively practice bribery and corruption, and have many traitorous natives for their agents, and many of the police in combination with them. Hence, if a talented, intelligent, and determined officer were, in the first place, to punish severely the Chinese traitors, we may hope that he would thus be able at once to overwhelm the spirit of the barbarians.

This further exposition of my feeble and obscure views, it behoves me to add to my previous representation, and, prostrate, lay it before your sacred majesty, hoping that my sovereign will cast a glance

thereon. A respectful memorial.

No. 7.

Imperial edict in reply to the two preceding documents. Real Literatory THE councillor Choo Tsun has presented a memorial, requesting that the severity of the prohibitory enactments against opium may be The sub-censor Heu Kew also has laid hefore Us a respectful representation of his views: and, in a supplementary statement, a recommendation to punish severely Chinese traitors.

Opium, coming from the distant regions of barbarians, has pervaded the country with its baneful influence, and has been made a subject of very severe prohibitory enactments. But, of late, there has been a diversity of opinion in regard to it, some requesting a change in the policy hitherto adopted, and others recommending the continuance of the severe prohibitions. It is highly important to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, surveying at once the whole field of action, so that such measures may be adopted as shall continue for ever in force, free from all failure.

Let Tang and his colleagues anxiously and carefully consult together upon the recommendation to search for, and with utmost strictness apprehend, all those traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong mer-

Importance.

of doing so.

Careful consideration requisite.

Strict investigation to be made.

chants who arrange the transactions in it, the brokers who purchase it by wholesale, the boat-men who are engaged in transporting it, and the naval militia who receive bribes; and having determined on the steps to be taken in order to stop up the source of the evil, let them present a true and faithful report. Let them also carefully ascertain and report, whether the circumstances stated by Heu Kew in his supplementary document, in reference to the foreigners from beyond the seas, be true or not, whether such things as are mentioned therein have or have not taken place. Copies of the several documents are to be herewith sent to those officers for perusal; and this edict is to be made known to Tăng and Ke, who are to enjoin it also on Wăn, the superintendent of maritime customs. Respect this.

No. 8.

Report in reference to the circulation of dollars in China. August, 1836.

Preamble.

REPORT, made by the commissioners of finance and of justice in the province Kwangtung, to the heads of the provincial government, requesting that their excellencies, when replying to his majesty, will recommend that the use of foreign money be still sanctioned, as being suitable to the position of foreign affairs here: but that all exchanges for, or clandestine exportations of, sycee silver be disallowed.

Necessity of retaining the foreign money in the eastern and southern provinces.

供留外国人的 代在朱钞钟 南部各准 的丛埃门往

Foreign money is brought from the lands of the distant barbarians; and is essentially necessary to the mercantile classes trading in all the provinces along the coast, who, for their daily supplies of food and other necessaries, are dependent on the facility of exchanging this money, and on its general circulation. It is not, therefore, to be dispensed with for a single monent. Its circulation, however, is confined to the provinces Keängnan, Chekeang, Fuhkeen, and Kwangtung, or, if it do occasionally extend, in the course of trade, to adjoining districts (for this is a circumstance not wholly to be avoided), yet it cannot circulate much farther inland than a few hundred miles. As to the provinces lying northwards, the two provinces of 'the Lakes' (Hoonan and Hoopih), Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow, this money does not at present circulate in any of them: and if perchance a few specimens reach those places, they are prized merely as curiosities; or, if it be attempted to force them on the market, they can be exchanged only at a discount, and even then with dif-How can it be supposed, therefore, that this money will immediately spread itself into universal circulation?

Doubts expressed by Shin Yung are to be met.

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Having taken this general view of the subject, we will turn to the representation made by the Censor Shin Yung. In this representation, he expresses his apprehension that the low standard of foreign money must render it difficult to be exchanged for sycee silver at a fair and regular rate; and on that account, he requests that the inhibition of the money may be made a subject of consideration. This recommendation is doubtless the result of anxious attention to the

policy of government, and serious regard for the interests of the people. But arguments are not wanting in favor of the circulation of money, so far as regards the eastern and southern provinces.

The places where foreign ships anchor are also the places where foreign money is scattered abroad. The supplies of provisions furnished to them comprise minute and multifarious details; their expences include numerous items of a very varied character; and many small sums are paid by them, as the hire of labor, or the price of articles. Not a day passes without money being used for one or other of these purposes. It becomes, then, a matter, of necessity that they should bring foreign money with them, to meet these various expences; and hence it happens that the market prices are regulated by dollars, it being found highly convenient to value goods by them. The people among themselves, also, gladly fall in with such an arrangement, finding it to be advantageous. From which it is clear that the inhabitants of the coast cannot well be deprived of the foreign money.

Again, native merchants, trading by sea along the coast, when they travel, carry their money with them. If these have to carry the governmental [copper] coin, the expense of so doing will be a heavy tax upon their small transactions; and if they carry gold or silver to sea with them, they have reason to fear lest they be found guilty of contravening the prohibitions of government. It is therefore impossible for them to do otherwise than carry foreign money with them, it being necessary that they should have such money in order to make purchases. And hence it is evident that the native mercantile classes along the coast cannot dispense with the use of foreign money.

Further, as to the foreigners, they import foreign money into Canton as a medium in which to pay the prices of commodities purchased by them. The amount of such importations is variable and uncertain; and whatever balance they may have remaining is either employed, on perceiving an advantageous state of the market, in making additional purchases, or is spent in a more abundant and luxurious supply of the daily necessaries of life. For in the love of much money, and of good prices, the flowery people and barbarians are altogether like-minded. We see, then, lastly that the foreign merchants of other countries are likewise unable to dispense with the use of foreign money.

We are informed that there are silver mines in England, and America, and Spain. Although the pattern after which the money of each country is made differs, yet the degree of purity is nearly the same with all, being above ninety per cent. touch, as compared with the sycee silver of China. We see, then, that though they be left to follow their own methods, yet the foreigners do not draw their materials from this country. And in commercial intercourse, so long as each holds its due place, the foreign money is the same as though it were issued from the mint of the palace itself.—Our empire is separated from the foreigners by ten thousand miles of sea, over which they

By showing that the money is necessary—1. To the inhabitants of the coast:

被是是第一)· 3各的每层

2, To traders along the coast;

2. 给部的

3, To foreign merchants in China:

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And that no injury is to be apprehended from its free circulation.

cross to present things of value and to offer tribute: and, for their doing this, established regulations exist. Since, then, to present themselves here, and to make offerings has been so long their practice. that time has rendered it equal to an ancient rule that they should do so,-what cause can there be for apprehension of any consequences that may arise from permitting them to bring such things as will be most advantageous and profitable to them ?-It is most truly said in his sacred majesty's edict, that the circulation of the foreign money in the east and south is not a thing merely of yesterday. The right mode of acting is, to establish rules and limits, so as to bring upon the same level the wishes both of our own people and of those from afar. But were the foreign money permitted to be circulated even in all the provinces, it would not be productive of the slightest injury to China.

The varying weight and standard of foreign morney alone objectionable.

外国铁顶的

Hence payments, though in new dollars,

dollar silver should alwayshe kept below that of sycee sil-国义分数 用新子的

should be by weight and

the value of

Precautions to be taken that sycee silver be not experted.

应该本生研究的们

The great objection to the use of foreign money is this, that with it no regard is paid to the weight of metal, or the degree of purity. In Canton this was formerly the case, also. But at a later period, as a precaution against fraud, foreign money began to be stamped-and chopped, to mark the degree of purity, - and to be weighed, in order to ascertain the quantity of metal. The money so stamped is in general-circulation in the markets, where it goes by the name of 'broken pieces;' and when it is exchanged for sycee silver, about 3 or 4 taels per cent. are added to make amends for the inferiority in touch. But in Keängnan and Chekeäng no money is in circulation but such as is bright with a new smooth face. At present the 'broken pieces' of Canton, when paid in exchange for new faced money, pay a premium of no less than 6 or 7 taels per cent. And crafty dealers, having many clever devices for obtaining gain, raise the price still higher, whenever the supply of this new-faced money is insufficient. — Of the manner in which the money circulates in Keängnan and Chekeäng, at the present time, we are ignorant.

Should the imperial pleasure be declared in favor of the circulation of foreign money, it ought to be required, in all the provinces, that the money be paid by weight, and that prices be no longer rated by the number of dollars; that foreign money, when exchanged for sycee silver, whether such money be in broken pieces, or in whole bright-faced coin, shall always pay a premium per cent. to make up the difference of purity between it and sycee silver; and that foreign money shall never be allowed, on the contrary, to bear a premium, when given in exchange for sycee silver. With regard to native counterfeits and adulterated pieces of money, the shroffs in the marketplaces are so expert in discovering and picking out such, that it is quite unnecessary to think for the people on this point, or to make

水流点 古被保护any rules or restrictions with reference to it.

The purity and weight of the silver being in this manner rendered subject to trial, the crafty deceitful character of the foreigners will have no room for exercising itself in petty arts. But the importance of the custom-house restrictions is such as to call, in a still greater degree,

for prohibitions, -prohibitions, namely, of the exportation of sycee silver. It is our duty to request, that, in all future commercial dealings with foreign merchants, no persons be permitted to mix up sycee silver in the payment of any balances due to such foreign merchants, or to sell any sycee silver to them for their every-day use; that voluntary engagements to this effect be filed by all the hong merchants, both the senior merchants and the others; that, if any of these infringe this regulation, they be rendered liable to severe punishment by fine or transportation; and that if any shopkeeper, or any other of the people, transgress it, such transgressor be made liable to a punishment one degree more severe. The officers and men in charge of customhouses and passes, as well as those in command of naval vessels at sea, should be required to keep guard in constant succession, the latter always cruising about. When the foreign ships are returning from hence, officers and men should be bound to search faithfully; and in case of their discovering and making seizure of any sycee silver, and sending the offenders to meet their trial, they should be rewarded by a gift of all the silver so seized. Should any dare to protect and wilfully connive at any transgression of the law, and should such connivance be discovered by the transgressor being elsewhere apprehended, inquiry ought to be made as to the places through which the transgressor had passed, and the officers and men at those places ought to be dealt with most severely. If regulations be made of this clear and determined nature, all will then be convinced that the purpose is to uphold them.

The luxuriance and splendor of this central nation are such, that its own native treasures are exhaustless, and it values not things of foreign and distant extraction. The would-be-clever arts of the outermost barbarians it reckons as nothing and of no worth. arts can therefore be productive of no detriment to the policy of the government, while to the people they appear not unattended by some It is our duty, therefore, to request, that your excellencies will implore his majesty, of his heavenly favor, to sanction the continuance of foreign money in circulation in the sea-board provinces, its circulation being suitable to the position of foreign affairs, and convenient for the people. As in duty bound, we have consulted together, and lay before your excellencies the result, awaiting your decision as to the correctness or incorrectness thereof, preparatory governer: 尊重鴉般易

to a full memorial to the emperor.

No. 9.

Inquiries from the governor, &c., respecting traders in opium.

Tang governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Ke lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, and Wan superintendent of maritime customs, issue these commands to the senior hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, have with deep hu-

mility received an imperial decree, commanding us,

Conclusion.

Extract from an imperial edict,

从新的布等职

"In reference to the memorial of the sub-censor Heu Kew, respecting the traitorous natives who deal in opium, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions, the brokers who purchase wholesale, the boat-people who carry the drug, and the marines who, being bribed, connive at their doing so—to examine closely, and strictly apprehend offenders in all these points, to deliberate on the subject with full purpose of heart, to endeavor strenuously to dam up the source of the evil, and to report on the whole subject fully and faithfully. Respect this."

We also, at the same time, received a copy of the sub-censor Heu Kew's memorial, in which we find the following passage:

And from the memorial of the sub-censor Heu Kew.

从Sub-Con Sor Heu kew 16年 总录中播取

"The traitorous natives who sell the opium cannot altogether carry on the traffic with the foreign ships in their own persons. To purchase wholesale there are brokers. To arrange the transactions there are the hong merchants. To take money, and give orders to be carried to the receiving ships, that from them the drug may be obtained, there are resident barbarians. The resident barbarians dwell severally in the foreign factories. In the Creek factory is one named * * , and who is nick-named the iron-headed old rat; also one named * * : in the Paoushun factory is one named * *; and one named * * : in the Fungtae factory is one named * * : in the American factory is one named * * : in the Imperial factory is one named * * : in the Spanish factory is one named * * : and besides these, I apprehend there are many others."

Measures heretofore taken against importation of opium.

欧新鱼的猪兔

Opium, we observe, is an article respecting which imperial decrees. have been repeatedly received, all commanding its prohibition, and directing that if any foreign trading ship presume to come hither with opium, such ship shall be immediately sent back and not suffered to have any traffic with Canton. And Yuen, formerly governor of these provinces, having taken up and investigated a case of four country ships, Hat and others, in which opium had been brought into the port, respectfully received the imperial commands to inflict punishment. He also presented a memorial, suggesting, that, on occasion of any foreign ship entering the port, the senior merchants should be required to examine and enter into securities for her, each in succession; and that, in concert with the several other security merchants, they should be required to examine each vessel, and then to sign a oond, purporting that the foreigners on board such vessel do not bring with them any opium. These voluntary bonds, given by the security merchants, are, according to the constant practice of the said merchants, continued for some time past, presented to the hoppe, by whom they are transmitted for preservation [in the governor's office].

Its direct importation prevented, but not so its sale outside the river.

While, however, the foreigners are thus prevented from bringing opium into the port, the receiving ships at Lintin bring the drug hither, and dispose of it only the more contumeliously. But, were it not for the crafty and artful devices of the said merchants, the encouragements they hold out to bring it, their cooperation and connivance, together with the arrangements, which they make in order that they may divide the spoil, how could the foreigners have it in their

power to carry into execution their petty designs? It is surely our bounden duty to inquire into this matter.

Forthwith, therefore, we issue these commands; on their reaching the said merchants, let them immediately ascertain if, the before named foreigners,

, do or do not severally reside in and the Creek, Paoushun, Fungtae, American, Imperial and Spanish factories; of what foreign nations they are; in what manner they continue stationary in this place, and store up and sell their opium; from what year they date their stay in Canton; from what year they date the commencement of their transactions in opium; what quantity of the drug they annually store up and dispose of; and whether they ordinarily insist on payment of the price of it in sycee silver. Let them particularly inquire on each of these points, and faithfully report to us, that we may thoroughly investigate the subject. Should the hong merchants think practically to set aside the laws, and afford aid and cooperation by disguising the subject under false colors, they will find, we apprehend, their criminality too heavy for them to bear. Let them one and all maturely consider and weigh this subject; and, with trembling and earnest diligence, let them obey these our special commands.

Order to inquire regarding the persons named in the above extracts.

命色要求考验在上文中

Taoukwang, 16th year, 9th month, 19th day. (28th Oct., 1836.)

No. 10.

The said traders are to leave Canton within half a month. 并为内部际政地之下 Tang governor of Kwangtung and Kwanse, Ke lieut.-governor of APPART Kwangtung, and Wan superintendent of maritime customs, issue these commands to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We have received from the said hong merchants a paper, purporting to be, 'A report made for our thorough investigation, in obedience to our commands, requiring them to ascertain the reasons why the foreign merchants, and others, remain so long in Canton. instead of returning home according to the regulations.

Having received it, we have again taken this case under our consideration. It is a case brought to our attention by an imperial decree, which we have respectfully received. The subject has been well and accurately laid open, in the statement of the original memorial: and how, in any way, can the fact of these foreign merchants, * * and the others, having made their quarters in Canton for many years, be spoken of as without a cause!

In this report, it is represented, that the receiving ships being anchored in the outer seas, much of the smuggling carried on by traitorous dealers is conducted by means of sea-going vessels, from various parts, approaching the receiving ships, and purchasing from them. Truly, if, as here represented, all such illegalities are committed without the port, how comes it, then, that the instances that have formerly occurred of seizures have continually been within the preA report received from the hong merchants.

This report inaccurate, and not to the point. 这份报告不住命

及如不提当

cincts of the capital? And, even assuming the truth of their present assertion, that the seizures outside are numerous, those in the capital but few, this only shows the rareness, not the entire want of such seizures. There being then some instances, consequently there must be men by whom the transactions are arranged, and individuals by whom a mutual understanding is brought about.-We, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, in our desire to preserve uninjured the property and lives of the said merchants, will not withhold maternal kindness, or spare any pains in advising and guiding them. If they acknowledge their offenses themselves, their punishment shall be re-But if they continue to report in this irrelevant manner, and turn thus away from the point, hereafter, when once discovery is made of an offense on their part, it will only remain for us to execute the laws and severely inflict the penalties thereof. And if they will not now care for the consequences, they will then be utterly without cause for murmuring against us.

As to the foreign merchants, * * and the others, it is wholly

needless to question their bare, proofless assertions, or at all to doubt, whether their long residence in Canton does indeed arise from the multitude of ships, the business of which they have to transact, and from the circumstance that not a month elapses without a trading ship coming to Canton,—or whether it is not rather owing to their desire to wait and observe the prices in the market in order to make their purchases. For, granting the first assertion to be perfectly true, and that not a day passes in which trade is interrupted, does it, therefore, follow that these foreigners are free to remain, and are never to return home? Or can such a principle as this be admitted? what a memorial, formerly sanctioned, says upon this point:

"If any foreigner, in consequence of its being impracticable for him at once to dispose of his merchandise, is unable to call in all his property, and has therefore no option but to remain in China, then he must, after the foreign ships have left the port, go and reside at Macao, and place his commodities in the hands of a hong merchant to be sold for him; which being done, the hong merchant is to pay him the whole price; and, in the following year, he must avail himself of one of the ships of his nation to return home. If the hong merchants and linguists suffer foreign merchants by degrees to take up their residence in Canton, they shall be severally subjected to strict inves-

There is, then, not only no permission for these foreign merchants to reside in Canton, but not even any law to permit their long conti-Do the hong merchants represent, that the trade nuance at Macao. of the foreigners needs the parties' own particular attention? what purpose then are the several hongs for foreign trade established, and of what use are the hong merchants? Are they, forsooth, established in order that the laws may be twisted to serve their private interests? It is, indeed, most unreasonable, that these men should thus frame their mouths to make pretexts and work out excuses for the foreigners.

No excuse admissible on the part of those foreigners who have stayed so long in Canton

The sum of the matter is this: These foreigners are richly imbued with the cherishing and protecting favors of the celestial empire; they ought at once to pay implicit obedience to its laws and statutes, and in all their intercourse, conform to its regulations: thus only may they preserve to themselves the path of commercial intercourse with The Royal Plant this country.

What is due from them is grateful obedience.

And they shall be compelled to pay

At the present moment, the investigations, ordered by the court, are exceedingly strict. If then these foreigners do not bestir themselves and quickly return home, even though it be admitted that they are not residing in the country to sell what is contraband, and though it be granted that the hong merchants do not combine with them and arrange their transactions, yet how can these last reconcile it even to their own minds, that they should suffer the said foreigners to remain here, Moreover, we the governor, lieut .daily exciting fresh suspicions. governor, and hoppo, hold the direction of this territory, and are bound to eradicate all that is evil, and to bring back to reason the depraved. In chastisements, we show no partiality or leniency; and, having recoived with reverence the imperial commands to investigate this matmer, it the more behoves us to take anxious precautions on every side, equally toward those within and towards those from without Though it be said, in regard to what is past, indulgence the empire. should be shown, yet how can we neglect to pay prudent attention to the future consequences? We desire to impress it on the minds of all, early to look to themselves, and to consider these things long and seriously.

We now issue these commands. When they reach the said hong merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same on the foreign mer-*, as also on those who have chants, resided but for a few years, or who have gone away and returned *, again, namely

, desiring them, in obedience hereto, to settle with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs. They are indulgently allowed a period of half a month, in which to pack up their effects, and remove out of the provincial city, and either avail themselves of some expect ed ships, or of some vessels about to sail, to return to their country They cannot be allowed to remain any longer. Should any of them be really unable to conclude their business in half a month, then they must go within that time to Macao; but even there, may remain only for a season: and all their goods and accounts they must put into the hands of the hong merchants, the one to be disposed of, the other to be settled, in order that they may speedily return home with all their effects. Nor must they be allowed, by remaining long at Macao, to disobey the fixed regulations. If they dare to continue their stay, it will then be seen, that the said foreigners will not listen to kind language, that they are irreclaimably sunk in folly, and that they are truly such as the celestial empire will not tolerate. And when the effects of the law are visited on them, then, though they have a country to return to, yet they may find it impossible to escape thither. The factories in

Halfamonth granted as the limit of their further stay.

Cautionary 2 admonitions.

which they are suffered to remain shall also, in such case, be closed; and the parties concerned in them shall be brought to investigation. Be careful then not to decide carelessly. Let the said merchants present to us, within three days, signed bonds, that the limited period will be carefully observed, in order that we may be enabled, after thorough examination of the subject, to report to his majesty. Let none oppose this, or delay obedience. A special order.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 10th month, 15th day. (23d Nov., 1836.).

The time for their departure extended.

Tang governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Ke lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, and Wan superintendent of maritime customs, issue these orders to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We, the governor, &c., have received the subjoined report from the said hong merchants:-

Your excellencies' commands were received, directing us immediately to communicate to the foreign merchants, * * and others, that they are severally to finish with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs; that they are indulgently allowed a period of half a month, in which to pack up their effects and remove out of the provincial city, after which they are either to avail themselves of some expected ships, or of some vessels on the point of sailing, and that, should any of them be really unable to conclude their business in half a month, they also must remove within the time prescribed, but may go to Macao, and remain there for a season; that, however, they must not be allowed by remaining long at Macao to disobey the fixed regulations. On the receipt of these commands, we examined our documents, and found, that in our former report we had already stated that there is no such person here as

* * . With the exception therefore of him, we, in obedience to the commands received, enjoined it on the said foreign merchants, * * and the others, that they should obey the same, should settle with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs, should within the prescribed period of half a month remove from Canton, and either return home, or go down to Macao; and that if there were any who really were unable to conclude their business in half a month, they should place their merchandise and their accounts in our hands, that we might dispose of the one and settle the other for them. We also desired them to give us written bonds that they would carefully observe the limited period, in order that we might present the

Repliesgiven thereto by foreigners.

A report re-

ceived from

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The last or-

der to them

was enjoin-

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merchants,

as under.

Having thus done, we received from '* * a note, stating, 'that as soon as he had concluded his sales and purchases, about the first month of next year, he will return home.' We received also a note from ing 'that he has determined to go home, and that at the end of this year, 外面以外的 ing 'that ne has determined to go home, he will avail himself of a vessel sailing back to his country.' ceived replies from * *, * *, * *, * We also re-

* * severally, stating, 'that at present ships are arriving in great numbers; that it is necessary that they should purchase cargoes for them before they can sail again; and intreating a delay until such time as they have concluded their sales and purchases, when they will go down and reside at

Macao.' Having reported these answers, we received your excellencies verbal commands, to the effect, that the language of the several foreign merchants bore marks of a desire to delay; and that they should therefore still be directed to move out of the provincial city, as before ordered, within the prescribed time. After we received these directions, we again enjoined the commands, and called on the foreigners to act in trembling obedience thereto.

"Having done this, we have now received a reply from * * , still intreating 'that he may wait until he has concluded his sales and purchases, and that about the first month of the next year he will return to his country.' we have also received a reply, still 'requesting that he may be allowed to clear up his accounts, and at the end of this year he will return home.' From * also we have received a reply, intreating that he may be allowed to stay until his commercial affairs are concluded; and then, in the third month of next year, he will return home.' has replied to us: 'I am now conducting my mercantile transactions with the utmost diligence. I beg that I may stop till the first month of next year, * when I will go down and reside at Macao.' replied: 'Many ships to my consignment still remain anchored at Whampoa; and it is requisite yet to purchase silk, and teas, and other goods for exportation. The teas this year are reaching Canton later than is ordinarily the case. I intreat that I may be allowed to remain till I have purchased all the goods required, and till the ships have all left the port; and then, in the fourth month of next year, I will go down and reside at Macao.' From * * and * *, we have received answers, 'that they have now ships at Whampoa to their consignment; that they have to purchase silks, teas, and other goods for them to export; and that they intreat, therefore, they may be allowed to stop till they have completed all their purchases, when, in the third month of next year, they will go down and reside at Macao.' Lastly, * * plied, intreating 'that he may be allowed to complete his sales and purchases, when, at the end of this year, he will go down and reside at Macao.' These all having reached us, it is our duty to report the particulars, and ask if your excellencies will deign to grant the requests of the several foreign merchants, which must proceed wholly from your excellencies' grace and favor."

This report having come before us, we, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, have again taken the subject into consideration. In the regulations there is no article permitting foreigners to abide in the provincial capital. Out of former chance-inadvertence has grown up a stay and continuance therein of several years' duration. It is, indeed, an infringement of the established enactments. Admit that these foreign merchants quietly attend to their commercial duties; grant that they and the hong merchants are not mutually drawn into acts of depravity; yet suspicions have arisen, in the place of their stay, that they have taken their quarters here for the purpose of combining with natives to dispose of contraband goods; and the expression of these suspicions has ascended even to the ninth heaven (the imperial presence), and has called down from the great emperor strict orders to investigate the subject.

Now, having received the above detailed report, we, the governor, the lieut.-governor, and the hoppo, look upwards, and would embody the extreme desire of the sacred intelligence to cherish strangers with

These replies deemed unsatisfactory 為美麗波子的、海龙。

A second series of replies.

第二次等

Report of hong merchants concluded.

Remarks by the governor, &c.. reasons why foreigners should leave.

povernor的型 加入外级复塞开始

Extension of the period. grantedthem.

战倒秦的强中

when they wish to make kef, i. e., enjoy "an undefinable sensation of pleasure." Accordingly, when a Turk wishes to make kef, he takes a drachm of opium; then adds a draught of water; and, throwing himself on his divan, is soon wrapt in Elysium.

Early notices of the poppy by the Chinese.



In very remote times, the Chinese seem to have known but little of either the poppy or its "inspissated juice." The latter they call á-fooyung, also ápeën, and vulgarly yápeën. They say, however, that the signification of the name is not clear: "by some it is said, that a, in certain foreign languages, is the pronoun of the first person, and that the plant, from its resemblance to the fooyung (hibiscus mutabilis), is named afooyung, 'our hibiscus.'" The same author, who by the by wrote more than two centuries ago (yet here centuries past are but as years), gives the following account of the cultivation of the poppy. "Opium was formerly but little known. Those who have employed the drug in modern times, say that it is the exuded juice of the poppy. It is procured in the season when the poppy produces a green head, by piercing the outer green skin, with a large pointed instruments, in four or five places, being very careful, however, not to injure the inner integuments. This is done in the afternoon. next morning, when the juice has exuded, it is scraped off, with a knife made of bamboo, placed in earthen pots, and dried in the Hence we see the reason why the drug, when brought to the market, often has pieces of the pericarp mixed with it. Wang, in his "Medical Collectanea," states, that it is procured from the red poppy of India, and that water must not be allowed to rest upon the heads, from which the juice is obtained, by piercing their green skin, which is done after the decay of the flowers, in the 7th and 8th months. But (continues the same author), the poppy having flowered and produced its fruit in the 5th month, how can there be any green skinned head to it in the 7th and 8th months? Perhaps, however, the period of flowering in India may be different from that in our own country."4

Modern accounts of it.

机代类论

In modern times, the cultivation of the poppy has been greatly extended in China; and memorials to the emperor, requesting that prohibitions might be enacted to prevent this, have been presented from the provinces of Fuhkeën, Kwangtung, Chékeäng, Shantung, Yunnan, Kweichow, &c. One of these memorials will serve as a specimen of the others, and afford some idea of the present mode and extent of cultivating the poppy and of manufacturing the drug in China. The memorial was written in 1830, by a censor, named Shaou Chinghwuh, a native of Chěkeäng. He names five departments, which probably include about one half of the province: they lie contiguous to each other, between the parallels of 27° 31' and 30° N. lat., and between 2° and 5° lon. E., of Peking. The following is the memorial.

Memorial respecting it.

"Shaou Chinghwuh, censor, superintendent of roads, &c., &c., in the province of Chekeang, presents this memorial, in order to obtain the imperial will on the subject of which it treats.

"Opium is a product of foreign countries, and at first was only occasionally included in the list of medicines. Subsequently, villainous people induced others to use it; and in this way the contaminating practice has passed from one to another, till it has spread over the whole country. It is, indeed, a flowing poison of no small influence. Traitorous natives have also, lately, engaged in planting the poppy and preparing the drug for sale. In Chekeang, my native province, the planters are the most numerous in the department Taechow foo; next to it, in the number of cultivators, are Ningpo foo, Shaouhing foo, Yenchow foo, and Wanchow foo. The mode of culture, as I have heard it described, is this; the seed of the poppy is sown in the 10th month of the year; in the 4th month of the following year, when the heads are formed, they are cut open and the white juice In this manner, may be obtained from one mow of land [about 6600 square feet] four or five catties [1\frac{1}{3}] lbs. per catty], which is boiled down to the consistency of soft clay. The article thus obtained in Taechow foo, is called the Tae juice, i. e., the juice of Tae-There are some also who obtain opium from species of the alcea and hibiscus; and hence it is named, the juice of the alcea, These two kinds of opium are quite like that or of the hibiscus. which is brought from beyond sea, and there are large companies of petty traffickers, who, going continually from place to place, sell the drug, and thus openly and knowingly violate the laws. If this now be considered a trivial matter, and is not interdicted, it will, eventually, become so general, that government will be afraid to interfere. said people, like flocks of ducks, run after gain; for it is supposed that from an acre planted with poppies, ten times as much profit can be gained as from one planted with rice. The people, therefore, presuming that government will not issue strict prohibitions, go to the utmost excess, without the least fear; and around all the cities, villages, hamlets, and markets, belonging to the departments named above, every place is covered with poppies; and all the inhabitants, both men and women, old and young, are employed in the production Thus, within less than ten years, the evil has and sale of opium. spread over a large part of this province, not only bringing injury on the good, but greatly retarding the work of the husbandman.

"I have heard, also, that in the provinces of Fuhkeën, Kwangtung, and Yunnan, the people produce and sell opium; and hence the drug is called the juice of Fuhkeën, the juice of Kwangtung, &c., ac-

cording to the province in which it is produced.

"Considering that your majesty has frequently issued interdicts against the introduction of foreign opium, in order to stop villainy and prevent calamity; that the people are in multitudes planting the poppy and selling the drug; and that, if this cannot be effectually stopped, there is reason to fear, lest the effects of the flowing poison, spreading over every province of the empire, will eventually become more ruinous than the effects of that brought from beyond sea; it is my bounden duty to request, that your majesty will be pleased to order

It came first from abroad, is now spread over the country,—

它值先开自外园,

Particularly in Chekeäng.

大发在

Mode of culture.

人工的方式

It is also cultivated in Fuhkeën, Kwangtung, and Yunnan. Call for its interdiction,

Fulkeen Kwangtung Dinnan the lieut.-governor of Chekeang, and the great officers of all the other provinces, carefully to examine the subject, and devise means for stopping the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium, faithfully carrying into execution your majesty's commands. Then the sources of the evil will be effectually closed up, and the people daily increase in affluence. Whether my humble views are right or

not, it is still my duty to lay them before your majesty."

In India its chief localities are Malwa, Benares, and Behar.

In Malwa its cultivation is free:

In Benares and Behar it is monopolized.

Its cultivation greatly extended, in place of other articles.

In India, the extent of territory occupied with the poppy, and the amount of population and capital engaged in its cultivation and in the preparation of opium, are far greater than in any other part of the world. Malwa, Benares, and Behar (Patna), are the chief localities; and nearly every chest of the drug, exported from India, bears one of their names, according to the part of the country in which it was produced. About one half of the whole product of India is obtained from Though the chiefs of Malwa are under British protection, the management of the soil is entirely beyond the Company's authority, and both the cultivation of the poppy, and the production of opium are free. The traffic in the drug is also free, excepting "transit duties," which are levied upon it when passing through the British territories,6 as most of it does, on its way to Bombay, from whence it is exported to China. But in Benares, Behar, and throughout all the territories within the Company's jurisdiction, the cultivation of the poppy, the preparation of the drug, and the traffic in it, until it is brought to Calcutta, and sold at auction for exportation, are under a Should an individual undertake the cultivation, strict monopoly. without having "entered into engagements with the government to deliver the produce at the fixed rate," his property would be immediately attached,7 and the ryot compelled either to destroy his poppies, or give securities for the faithful delivery of the product. cording to a late writer,8 "the growing of opium is compulsory on the part of the ryot." Advances are made by government, through its native servants; and if a ryot refuses the advance, "the simple plan of throwing the rupees into his house is adopted; should he attempt to abscond, the peons seize him, tie the advance up in his. clothes, and push him into his house. The business being now settled, and there being no remedy, he applies himself as he may to the fulfilment of his contract."

Vast tracts of land, formerly occupied with other articles, are now covered with poppies, which require a very superior soil in order to produce opium in perfection. Hence, its cultivation has not extended over waste and barren lands, but into those districts and villages best fitted for agricultural purposes, where other plants, "grown from time immemorial," have been driven out before it. But though poppies are now spread over a wide extent of territory, the cultivation is still, as it has long been, rapidly on the increase. In 1821, in the single district of Sarun, belonging to the province of Behar, there were, according to the testimony of Mr. Kennedy (many years collector of land revenue and deputy opium agent in that district), between 15,000

and 20,000 bigahs of land (about 1 of an acre per bigah) then under cultivation; in 1529, the amount was nearly or quite doubled.10 And the produce, in the mean time, had increased in a still greater degree. No plant, perhaps, depends so much on the soil, the season, and the mode of culture, as the poppy. In some districts, a bigah yields no more than one seer, or rather less than 2 lbs. While in others, ten, twelve, or more, times that amount is obtained. In the district of Sarun, the average was supposed to be five seers per bigah. Not only should the best soil be selected, and that which can be easily irrigated, but careful attention should be given to the plant, through every stage of its growth, in order to bring it to prefection. Owing to its structure, having a long slender stalk and a heavy head, it is easily destroyed.12 Sometimes the finest crops, covering the ground with white flowers like drifted snow, promising abundant produce, have been in an hour utterly ruined by hail-storms. Also the state of atmosphere, and the course of the winds, during the time the juice is being collected, greatly affect the produce. The best quality, and the greatest quantity, are obtained, when, with a very gentle breath from the north west, there are heavy dews, and the juice exudes freely, and so thick/that it will not fall to the ground.

The mode of cultivation pursued in the "Patna district," may afford a good idea of that which obtains in other places. 13 The ryot, having selected a piece of ground, always preferring (cæteris paribus) that which is nearest his house, encloses it with a fence. He then, by repeated ploughings, makes it completely fine, and removes all the weeds and grass. Next he divides the field into two or more divisions, by small dikes of mould, running lengthways and crossways, according to the slope and nature of the ground. He afterwards divides the field into smaller squares, by other dikes leading from the principal ones. A pit, or sort of well, is dug about ten feet deep at one end of the field, from which, by a leathern bucket, water is raised into one of the principal dikes, and in this way it is carried to every part of the field, as required. This irrigation is necessary, because the cultivation is carried on in the dry weather. The seed is sown in November, and the juice is collected in February and March, during a period, usually, of about six weeks. Throughout the whole process, the ryot is assisted by his family and servants, both women and children. As soon as the plants spring up, the weeding and watering commence, and are continued till the poppies come to maturity. Perpencidular cuts or scraches are then made in the rind of the bulbous heads, with a muscle shell, found in all the tanks of the country. From these cuts the juice exudes, and is daily collected and delivered to the local officers.14 This is a very tedious process, requiring constant attention. When the poppies are exhausted, their color changes from green to The seeds contain no opium, and the labors of the season are now closed. The cultivator receives about 3½ rupees (\$1.65) for each seer of the poppy-juice, which is required to be of a specified consistency.15 This must be such that a gomastah can take it out of the vessel in which it is brought for delivery by the ryot, and turn it over

The plant easily injur-

Mode of cultivation in the Patna district.

without its dropping off his hand: if it is not sufficiently dry to admit of this, it is either returned to the ryot for further evaporation, or an additional quantity must be delivered to make up the deficiency.

The lands cultivated. annually measured. The agency employed in the cultivation.

The lands under cultivation are measured every year, 16 and their boundaries fixed, in order to prevent collision among those to whom they are assigned. The government annually enters into an engagement with the cultivators, through an intermediate agency, constructed in the following manner: there is, 1st, a collector, who is a European; 2dly, there are gomastahs, a superior class of men, both in education and caste; 3dly, sudder mattus, a respectable class of landholders; 4thly, village mattús, the principal villagers, a little superior to the ryots; and 5thly, the ryots, the chief laborers in the cultivation of poppies.¹⁷ The "engagement," entered into with the government, is this: when the poppy is ripe, and immediately before the period of extracting the juice, the gomastah and his establishment make a circuit of the country, and form, "by guess," a probable estimate of the produce of each field. He then makes the ryot enter into an engagement with him to deliver the quantity thus estimated, and as much more as the field will yield, at the price previously fixed; if he fails to deliver the estimated quantity, and the col-Vector has reason to suppose he has embezzled the deficiency, he is empowered by law to prosecute the ryot in the civil court for damages.

The product in India, for the last year, it is said, amounts to about 35,000 chests. The Malwa averages about 134 lbs. per chest; the other, 116 lbs. 19 The weight of a chest, however, varies; and is sometimes 140 lbs. In Turkey, the product may be 2,000 or more chests, In regard to China, we have only the testimony of the counselor Choo Tsun, respecting his native province, Yunnan. The poppy, he says, is cultivated all over the hills and open campaign, and the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than

several thousand chests.20

From the foregoing statements, derived chiefly from official documents, the reader will be able to form some opinion, as to the extent of territory, and the amount of population and capital, now devoted to the production of opium. Taking into the account, the whole of Turkey, China, and India, it will be seen that, many thousands of acres, with millions of the inhabitants, are employed in the cultivation of poppies. The preparation of the drug for market, the traffic in it, its various uses, &c., are topics worthy of consideration, and may be noticed in subsequent numbers.

Notes. 1, Ainslie's Materia Indica, vol. 1, p. 275. 2, Encyclopædia Americana, vol. 9, p. 306. 3, Dr. Walch's Residence at Constantinople, vol, 2, p. 192. nese Repository, vol. 5, p. 393.

The probable amount of product, n India, Furkey, and China.

Conclusion.

No. 13.

On the preparation of Opium for the Chinese market, written in March 1835, and then communicated to the Benares and Behár Agencies. By D. Butter, M. D., Surgeon 63d B. N. I., late opium examiner of the Benares Agency.

In committing to paper, for the use of my successor in office, the following observations, I would beg, once for all, to disclaim the idea of their being infallibly correct: for, although they are the result of ten years' attention to their various subjects, I am aware of the disadvantages under which an individual labors, upon whom falls the task of first writing on any subject involving the discussion of obscure questions, and who is thus deprived of the benefit of the judgment of other persons; and am prepared to find my remarks hereafter greatly

modified by the progress of discovery.

The great object of the Bengal opium agencies is to furnish an article suitable to the peculiar tastes of the population of China, who value any sample of opium in direct proportion to the quantity of hotdrawn watery extract obtainable from it, and to the purity and strength of the flavor of that extract when dried and smoked through a pipe. The aim therefore, of the agencies should be to prepare their opium so that it may retain as much as possible its native sensible qualities, and its solubility in hot water. Upon these points depend the virtually higher price that Benares opium brings in the China market, and the lower prices of Behár, Malwa, and Turkey opium. Of the last of these, equal (Chinese) values contain larger quantities of the narcotic principles of opium; but are, from their greater spissitude, and the less careful preparation of the Behár and Malwa, incapable of yielding extract in equal quantity and perfection of flavor with the Benares.

It therefore becomes a question, how the whole process of the production of opium from the sowing of the seed to the packing of the chests for sale, should be conducted so as to preserve with the least

injury its native flavor and its solubility.

There can be no doubt that the quantity and richness of the milk obtained from each poppy-head depend greatly upon the geological and other physical conditions of the locality which produces it; especially the soil, sub-soil, manuring, and irrigation; and also upon the seed which is employed. But as these matters are, in the present circumstances of the Bengal agencies, little open to choice or control, the first practical inquiries which claim our attention relate to the extraction of the juice and its treatment while in the hands of the koérís.

Of the various processes for the preparation of sugar and medicinal extracts from vegetable juices, it is well known that distillation in vacuo is incomparably the most efficient in preserving unaltered the original taste of the sugar, and the taste, solubility, and therapeutic powers of the extracts. It is also known that this process owes its

By D. Butter, for roduction.

Object of the agencies is to furnish an article for the Chinese market.

代表的目标是为打石中国中场

Process of preparation—In regard to the soil, culture, and extraction of juice.

为各世程 接数据 和 提计

Distillation in vacuo,

superiority to the exclusion of the chemical as well as the physical agency of the atmosphere, to its rapidity of exsiccation, and to the comparative lowness of temperature at which it is performed. When sugarcane juice, after even half an hour's exposure to the air, is boiled in
a narrow deep vessel, and under the pressure of the atmosphere,
vaporization goes on so slowly that the sugar has time to undergo the
vinous and acetous fermentations, whereby a certain portion of it is
converted into vinegar, before the heat can be raised high enough to
check this change; and the high temperature, to which it is so long
exposed during this slow vaporization, chars another portion, and
converts it into melasses. Other vegetable juices, under similar circumstances, undergo analogous transformations: much of their substance is converted into vinegar; and the high temperature causes
a partial decomposition of the rest: oxygen also is largely absorbed
from the atmosphere, and greatly impairs the solubility of the dried
extract.

Advisable, and On the principles which flow from these facts, it would be, chemically speaking, advisable to prepare opium by distilling in vacuo, large quantities of the milk just as it has oozed from the capsules; and I have no doubt that opium thus prepared would possess in an unprecedented degree the desired qualities of solubility and strength and purity of flavor, as well as narcotic power; and can imagine, that under a system of open trade in opium, this process would be commercially profitable. It would, however, be inapplicable under a monopoly constituted as the present system is; and I have mentioned it only with the view of pointing it out as the acme of that perfection in the preparation of vegetable juices to which we can, with our present means, only approximate.

Profitable.

That the approximation may proceed as far as possible, it will be necessary, first, that the poppy juice shall, at the time of collection, contain a minimum of water; so that its reduction to the proposed degree of spissitude may be effected in the shortest time, and be therefore attended with the least exposure to the air at a high temperature, and with the smallest consequent loss of solubility and of specific qualities that may be practicable.

of poppyjuice.

Collection

How affected, by dews;

The goodness of the soil, and the management of the irrigation, are circumstances which powerfully affect the strength of the juice at the time of its collection: but a third agent, still less amenable than these to control, now comes into play, the precipitation of dew on the surface of the capsule. When a current of wind, or a cloudy sky, prevents the formation of dew, it is found that the scarifications made in the capsule about the middle of the preceding day are sealed up by the slight oozing of juice, which had immediately followed the incisions; and the quantity of opium obtained is small. When, again, the dew is abundant, it washes open the wounds in the capsules and thus facilitates the flow of the milk, which in heavy dews is apt to drop off the capsule entirely, and be wasted. But when the dew is in moderate quantity, it allows the milk to thicken by evaporation, and

to collect in irregular tiers, (averaging one grain of solid opium from each quadruple incision,) which on examination will be found to have a greater consistency, and a "rose-red" (Werner) color towards the external surface, while the interior is semi-fluid, and of a "reddish-white" color. This inequality of consistence constitutes the grain of

raw opium, of which I shall have to speak hereafter.

In the collection of these drops of half dried juice, it is very apt to get mixed with the dew, which, in the earlier hours of collection continues to besprinkle the capsules, and which here does a double mischief; first, by retarding the inspissation of the general mass of the juice; and secondly, by separating its two most remarkable constituent parts, that which is soluble, and that which is insoluble, in So little aware, or so reckless, even under the most favorable construction of their conduct, are the koéris of the injury thus caused by the dew, that many of them are in the habit of occasionally washing their scrapers with water, and of adding the washings to the collection of the morning: in Malwa, oil is used for this purpose, to the irremediable injury of the flavor of the opium. On examining the juice thus mixed with water, it will be found that it has separated, as abovementioned, into two portions, a fluid and a more consistent substance; the latter containing the most of the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, and other less soluble constituents of opium, with part of the supermeconiate of morphia; and the former containing the gum, some resin, and much of the super-meconiate of morphia, and much of the coloring principle, which, though pale at first, is rapidly affected by light, and acquires a very deep "reddish or blackish brown" color. Many koéris are in the habit of draining off this fluid portion into a separate vessel, and of bringing it under the name of pasewa', for sale, at half the price of opium, to the Benares agency, where it is used as léwá (paste for the petal envelops of the cakes). Others, after allowing the soluble principles to become thus changed into an acescent, blackened, sluggish fluid, mix it up with the more consistent part of their opium, and bring the whole for sale in this mixed state; the consequence of which is that they are subjected to a penalty, called batta upon paséwá, and regulated by the estimate of the opium examiner This penalty is the only effiof the quantity of paséwá contained. cient check upon this most pernicious practice of the koéris; for on the generality of the gomáshtas, it is difficult to impress the necessity of their looking after the koérís during the collecting season. Were gomáshtas in general fit for their offices, the name of paséwá might be banished from the Bengal agencies; all that is required for that purpose being that they should instruct all their mahta's and koéri's, to exclude dew as much as possible from the opium at collection, never to add water to their opium, then or at any other period, but at the end of their day's collection, to rub it together in a mortar or similar vessel, breaking down the grain of it abovementioned, so as to reduce the whole to a homogeneous semi-fluid mass, which should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade, in a current of air, free from

Or by any other substance collected with it.

Admixture of paséwá,

dust, by spreading it on any clean flat surface, and turning it over ten or twenty times. With this management, one afternoon in the dry collecting season would suffice for bringing to the spissitude of 70 per cent. the collection of each day, which could then be secured, along with the rest of the koérís opium, in a vessel of any form, safe from deterioration by internal change. It is a common belief, that all new opium must ferment:* but that is a fallacy occasioned by the low degree of spissitude at which opium is generally received at the Bengal agencies, and by the consequent fermentation and swelling up which almost constantly occur, when such opium is allowed to stand for some hours in large vessels.

But now less than formerly: So very large was formerly the admixture of pase wa in the opium brought to the Benares agency, that it was thought necessary, for the sake of its appearance, to draw off as much as possible of the black fluid, by storing it for weeks, in earthen vessels, perforated with a hole. Of late years, there has been a great amendment in this respect, and the draining system has therefore become unnecessary; an event which ought to be followed by the abolition of the inconvenient receptacles in which it was carried on, and by the general substitution of moveable wooden cases and drawers in their stead.

Its characteristics And effects.

Paséwa, in a pure and concentrated state, is a viscid, dark, reddish-brown fluid, transparent in thin plates. Its homogeneous physical constitution prevents its assuming to the eye that appearance of consistency which is presented by ordinary opium. In the former, all the ingredients are in a state of true chemical combination, with the water contained; while, in the latter, many of the ingredients are only in a state of mechanical mixture, a condition which almost necessarily gives an appearance of solidity beyond all proportion to the actual quantity of solid matter contained. Hence, pasé wá, and opium containing pa'sewa', are less consistent, and would, to the inexperienced eye, appear to contain much more water than pure opium of the same actual spissitude; a source of much perplexity to any one who tries for the first time to estimate, by the consistence, the real spissitude or dry contents of different samples of opium containing more or less of paséwá. A tentative process is the only one by which a person can qualify himself to estimate the spissitude with tolerable accuracy. He should, before allowing the parkhiyas to state their estimate of the spissitude, form one in his own mind, and make a memorandum of it, noting his reasons for assigning the degree of spissitude on which he fixed. The result of the steam-drying test, to which small samples of all opium are subjected in the Benares agency, will then enable him to judge on which side, whether under or over estimate, he has inclined to err, and to avoid the error in his subsequent operations.

^{*} Dr. Abel befreved that fermentation was necessary for the development of the narcotic principle, and considered the fermentation as of a panary species, in which the gluten played a principal part.

The constituents of pasevá are in a state of chemical combination; and the slcw addition of water will not subvert that condition. the sudden affusion of a large quantity of water on concentrated pase'wa, instantly resolves it into two portions, a dark colored fluid containing the gum, coloring matter, and super-meconiate and acetate of morphia, and a lighter colored powder, consisting of the resin and some gluten, and a minute portion of caoutchouc. In making léwá, therefore, from pase wa, or from inferior opium, the necessary quantity of water should be slowly added, and thoroughly mixed previously to the addition of more water. Pure opium is liable to the same resolution of its component parts, from the sudden affusion of water: if the latter be slowly added and thoroughly mixed, the gelatinous opium will absorb it, forming a species of hydrate, and will retain its tremulous consistence; but if the water be suddenly added in considerable quantity, an immediate separation of the more and less soluble constituents occurs, and the opium loses its gelatinous and adhesive character. When opium is dried up to a certain point, below the spissitude of 80 per cent., it loses the power of absorbing water without decom--position, and cannot be brought to the gelatinous state. It might be expected, that, by adding 30 parts of water to 70 of dry opium powder, we should produce a combination possessing the consistence and other physical characters of fresh standard* opium; but the compound has little consistence, and will be found to contain insoluble portions, which have lost their power of forming hydrates with water: yet its spissitude remains exactly that of standard opium, the precise quantity of dry opium employed in making it being recoverable from it, but in a darkened and deteriorated condition. The above observations have a practical bearing upon the manufacture of lewa, as has already been noticed, and upon the degree of spissitude which opium, either in the hands of the koeris or in the agency godowns, should be permitted to acquire: it should be limited to 66 or 67 per cent. for the former, and 70 or 72 for the latter; because, with every additional degree of spissitude above this, the solubility is impaired in an increasing ratio.

Among some thoughts on the subject committed to writing six years ago, I find the following remark and query: "The whole of the original milky juice will pass through a finer filter than that used by the Chinese in making the extract for smoking: is it possible to dry the opium, retaining its property of such minute division and diffusibility; or is it necessary for the complete separation of the water from the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, &c., that some absorption of oxygen should take place, and some consequent diminution of their solubility, or rather miscibility with water?" My reason for noticing this query is the subsequent solution of the proposed problem by M.

Its constitu-

Manufacture of léwá.

Problem of M. Previte.

^{*} So called, because this is the degree of spissitude required at the Bengal agencies for the full price allowed by government. On parcels of opium, inferior to this in spissitude, a penalty is levied, called battá upon consistence.

Previte of Calcutta, in the highly similar case of animal milk, which he appears to have succeeded in drying to a powder with no perceptible injury to the diffusibility of its curdy and oleaginous principles. This is the very result that should be aimed at in the preparation of anim for the Chinese market.

opium for the Chinese market.

Properties of poppy-juice when properly dried.

When the juice of the poppy has been properly dried, that is, rapidly, in a cool shade, and protected from dust, it possesses, at the spissitude of 70 per cent., (that is, containing 30 per cent. of water,) the following properties. It has in the mass a "reddish brown" color (Werner), resembling that of copper (the metallic lustre obstructed); and when spread thin on a white plate, shows considerable translucency, with a "gallstone yellow" color, and a slightly granular texture. When cut into flakes with a knife, it exhibits sharp edges, without drawing out into threads; and is tremulous, like jelly, or rather strawberry jam, to which it has been aptly compared. It has considerable adhesiveness, a handful of it not dropping from the hand inverted for some seconds. Its smell is the pure peculiar smell of opium, heavy and not unpleasant. In this condition it is said to be "standard" or "awwal" opium.

Its appearances when kept in deep vessels.

When the juice, again, instead of being thus exposed to the air, has after collection been kept in deep vessels, which prevent evaporation, it presents the following appearances. A specimen of it which has the spissitude of only 60 per cent. has the apparent consistence or substantiality of standard opium of 70 per cent. But on minuter examination, it will be found, that this apparent firmness of texture is a deception, resulting from the mechanical constitution of the mass; it being made up with but little alteration of the original irregular drops collected from the capsule, soft within, and more inspissated without; this outer portion, as long as it remains entire, giving the general character of consistency to the mass, just as the shells of a quantity of eggs would do. For, when the opium is rubbed smartly in a mortar, this fictitious consistence disappears, exactly as that of the eggs, if pounded, would do; and in point of apparent consistence, as well as of real spissitude, it is reduced to the proportion which it properly bears to standard opium. When opium thus retains the original configuration of the irregular drops, it is said to be "kachá" or "raw;" when these are broken down into the minute grain, mentioned in the description of standard opium, it is said to be "pakka" or "matured," whatever may be the actual spissitude of the opium, whether 50 or 70 per cent. An opinion has been entertained, but on what grounds I know not, that the breaking down of this large grain is an injury to the opium; to myself it seems plain, that, as the large grain always disappears before the opium attains the spissitude of 70 per cent., and as this vesicular constitution of the raw opium retards the evaporation of its superfluous moisture, the more inspissated shell of each irregular drop checking the evaporation from its more fluid interior, the object should be to reduce the whole with the least possible delay to a nearly homogeneous mass, in which state the inspissation of opium advances with much greater rapidity.

Connected with this subject, is a question which has been raised, whether the inspissation of opium stored in large quantities in the agency godowns is effected more quickly, by removing, from time to time, into another receptacle, the pellicle of thick opium which forms on the surface of the mass; or by turning over the mass frequently, and thus constantly mingling with it the pellicles successively formed. As agreeably to the general law of chemical affinity, whereby the last portions of any substance held in combination, and in course of gradual expulsion, are retained with increasing obstinacy, the inspissation of thin, is, cateris paribus, always more rapid in its progress than that of thick opium; it is clear that the removal of the pellicle, by which opium of mininum spissitude is constantly exposed to the air, must accelerate the inspissation more than the turning over of the whole mass would do; because the latter process exposes to the air opium which is gradually acquiring a greater degree of concentration, and from which the evaporation will gradually be slower and slower. As evaporation takes place from the external surface only, it may be proper here to advert to the propriety of making all reservoirs for opium below the standard spissitude as numerous and shallow as may be permitted by the means of stowage; every practicable method being at the same time adopted to facilitate ventilation across, and to exclude dust from, the extensive surfaces exposed; and as little light being admitted as may be suitable to the convenience of the people at work.

It might be expected, from the ingenuity of the natives of this country, and from their imperfect notions of fair trade, that they would resort to a great variety of means for increasing, by adulteration, the weight of such an article as opium, in which fraud might be made so difficult of detection. But in fact, it is seldom that they attempt any thing of the kind, beyond keeping their opium at a low spissitude; an act by which, under the present searching system of examination, they cannot profit; and which, from its occasioning a deterioration of their opium through fermentation, entails the levying of a battá upon its quality, and therefore, in those cases, an inevitable loss. It is impossible that opium left to itself in the open air, during the parching season of the hot winds, could remain at the low spissitudes of 50 and 60 per cent., at which it is frequently brought to Gházípúr towards the end of that season: and we must therefore conclude, that artificial means are resorted to, in order to maintain it in that condition; either the frequent addition of water, or the burying it in a damp piece of ground, which is said to be sometimes done for the sake of security. When these malpractices have been carried too far, the gluten undergoes in a greater or less degree the process of putrefaction; the mass of opium first becoming covered with mould, and acquiring an opaque " yellowish grey" color and a pasty consistence, in which every vestige of the translucency and grain of the opium is lost; and the smell becoming venous, sour, and at last abominably fetid; in which condition the deteriorated opium is fit for none of the purposes of the

Its inspissation, how effected.

Means of adulterating opium,

manufacture, and is always destroyed, and its original value forfeited, by the koć ris. It is to be hoped that their experience of the unvarying consequences of such folly, and the introduction of a superior class of gomáshtas, will in time convince them of the advantage, as well as the facility, of bringing in all their opium at very nearly the standard spissitude.

By adding water, by boiling, &c. In some cases it would appear, from the fluid state in which they bring it for sale, as if they expected every drop of water which they add to it, to be assimilated and converted into opium. Occasionally, it would seem that they had admitted some suspicions of its having been watered too much; and their only remedy is to drive off the superfluous water by boiling: an operation which speedily reduces the mixture to a blackened and charred condition, easily recognized.

A more ingenious fraud, but which is seldom practiced, is, that of washing out the soluble and most valuable part of the opium, and bringing for sale the residual mass. In this process, the opium loses its translucency, and the redness of its color: it loses its adhesiveness also, not adhering to the hand like opium which has not been robbed of its soluble principle; and by these marks, without going further, the fraud is detected. Sand is now and then added, to increase the weight, and is at once detected by its grittiness when rubbed between a plate and a spatula.

Soft clayey mud is also, but very rarely, used for the same purpose: it always impairs the color and translucency; and can, as well as sand, be detected, and its quantity accurately ascertained, by washing the opium with a large quantity of water, and collecting the sediment, which is the clayey mud.

Sugar and gur, or coarse molasses, are sometimes employed to adulterate opium: they invariably ferment and give it a sickly, sweet-

ish, venous, or acescent odor easily known.

Cow-dung, the pulp of the dhatúrá, or thorn-apple, and the gummy resinous juice of the bel, or Bengal quince, are seldom met with as fraudulent ingredients: the first may be detected by drying it to a powder, or by washing it with water, either of which processes brings under the eye the andigested shreds of vegetable matter, constituting the animal's food; but the two last are extremely difficult of detection, if not added in quantity sufficient to affect the color and smell of the opium, which generally happens in the few instances of their occurrence. The seeds of the dhatúrá are apt to get mixed with the opium, and afford a ready means of detection. A strange, but not uncommon, mode of adulteration is the addition of pounded poppy seeds: if reduced to a fine powder, the oleaginous seeds might enter into an imperfect chemical union with the kindred resinoid principle. of the opium; but the fraud is never so skillfully effected as to produce this result; and the hard particles of the seeds are perceptible to the touch and sight. Malwa opium, though less now than it was eight years ago, is in general largely contaminated with oil, which is easily separated by dissolving the opium in water; and I have seen, in a few

instances, the same fraud attempted within the Benares agency. As the oil is always in a rancid condition, its presence is betrayed by its odor, as well as by the glistening appearance which it communicates to the opium.

By long exposure to the heat of the sun, the texture of opium, whatever be its spissitude, undergoes a remarkable change, through the conversion of parts of its gluten into a species of birdlime. Its shortness, or property of exhibiting sharp edges, when cut into flakes

with a knife, disappears; and it draws out into long threads.

These two varieties of texture may almost always be recognized in cakes of Behar and Benares opium respectively; the former being exposed to the sun, in the process of drying the cakes, and the latter 'This diversity of treatment occasions a difference between the hygrometric properties of the cakes of the two agencies; the Behár cakes acquiring a more speedy but less permanent hardness than the Benares: whereby, though firmer in the shell towards the end of the hot winds, they are more liable than the Benares to soften and lose their shape during the rains. The immediate cause of this difference appears on making a clean section of the shells with a sharp knife. It will thus be found, that in the Benares shells, the lewd remains visibly interstratified with the petals, dark-colored, and tenacious; while in the Behar, it is in a great measure absorbed by the petals, which are apparently in intimate contact with each other, and is not to be distinguished from them; the combination being more easily effected by hygrometric changes of the atmosphere than the independent strata of leaf and lewa in the Benares cakes.

While, as at present, a considerable amount of inferior opium is produced, not safely applicable to any other purpose than the manufacture of le'wa', its sacrifice is no great loss. But if all the opium brought to the agencies were of a good quality, the substitution of some less expensive vegetable paste would be an important desideratum. Any strong cheap mucilage or farinaceous paste, or perhaps some indigenous imitation of bird-lime, would answer for the inner portion of the shell; and an exterior coating of a resinous, waxy, or oily nature, impervious to water, would defend this from the moisture of the air.

In cutting open a cake for examination, the above points should be attended to. It should also be observed whether the external and internal surfaces of the shell are smooth: the former not knotty or fissured, and none of the interior leaves of the latter detatched among the opium: there ought, also, to be no vacuities between the strata of the leaves, such as are sometimes found, lined with mould, in faulty cakes, and the shell altogether ought to be thin, compact, and of equal thickness throughout. The shape ought to be as nearly spherical as possible: that being the geometrical form which under the smallest surface contains the greatest quantity of matter, and which consequently affords the least scope for the extrication of air and ultimate injury to the shape of the cake when that air escapes

Affected by the heat of the sun.

Difference between the opium of Behar and Benares.

Examination of cakes:

Greater attention to having the earthen cups, in which the cakes are dried, perfectly hemispherical, instead of parabolical as they now are, would contribute to the desired sphericity.

Points of attention.

In opening a cake, the next thing to be attended to is the manner in which the two hemispheres of the opium separate; the Behár will be found to retain its shortness, while the Benares draws out into threads. The smell should then be attentively observed and noted down, being strongest immediately after the opening, and giving at that instant the fairest indications of the taste of the opium with respect to preservation; the pure narcotic, venous or accescent odor being then most strongly perceptible: in this respect the Benares will generally prove superior to the Behár. It is an important character; for the Chinese are great epicures in the flavor of opium, and object to it when it smells at all sour.

Surface of the cakes. The surface of the opium should then be narrowly inspected, and the tint and shade of color, both by reflected and transmitted light, noted down, in terms of Werner's nomenclature; also the apparent quantity of paséwa' if any be present, which is almost constantly the case with Behár opium, where it appears like dark glistening fluid, lining the little cells in the surface of the opium. As the depth of the color of opium in the caked state depends on the quantity of paséwa' in it, or the degree in which it has been deteriorated by exposure to the sun, the lighter the shade, the better is the opium.

The chemical analysis yet incomplete.

The chemical analysis of opium, after all the trouble that has been bestowed on it, is still in an unsatisfactory state. A perfect analysis, such as we possess of Peruvian bark, and of some other medicinal plants yielding vegetable alkalies, ought to eliminate the whole of the active principles, leaving nothing at its close but an inert mass possessed of no therapeutic power: and the essential principles thus obtained should equal (or, as in the case of quina freed from its bulky fibrous accompaniment, surpass) in activity, a quantity of the original substance equal to that from which it was extracted. But how greatly inferior are the powers over the animal economy, of a grain of morphia, in whatever state of purity or saline combination, to the quantity of opium that is required to furnish that single grain! Yet, for all that we can, chemically, see, we obtain by our analysis the whole of the morphia that is contained in opium. I suspect that the narcotic power is partly lodged in some unknown substance (not narcotic) insoluble in water: for I have, after careful and repeated washing until it ceased to color the water, found the insoluble residuum to act as an opiate with considerable energy. Although morphia, in a state of purity, can, like sulphur, be fused without change; yet, when in combination with the other constituents of opium, it is partly destroyed by a much lower degree of heat, greatly under that of boiling water; for the pharmaceutical and Chinese extracts are found to contain very little morphia; still, the former, as is well known, exerts great medicinal power, out of all proportion to the quantity of morphia, which analysis evolves from them. From all these considerations

it would result that the proportion of morphia obtained, by the analysis at present known, cannot be regarded as a true exponent of the total narcotic power of the opium which yelds it. An additional source of fallacy in comparing the produce of different countries exists in the varying proportions which they contain of coloring matter, or extraction; a principle for which morphia and narcotine have a strong affinity, forming insoluble compounds, with it; and which, as well as narcotine, is much more abundant in Indian than in Turkey opium. Hence a considerable loss in the purification of morphia from the former, and an apparent, and probably real, inferiority in its quantity; although we know that good India opium is equal to Turkey in

narcotic power.

Robiquet's process is the one employed by the opium examiner in Calcutta. The chief precautions necessary to ensure success and uniformity in its results are, not to use too much water at first; to see that the magnesia is brought to a red heat; not to expose any of the subjects of analysis to the sun, or to artificial heat, except in the washing and final solution in alcohol of the morphia; not to use too strong a spirit in washing the morphia and excess of magnesia; and to employ the strongest alcohol for its final solution before crystallization. tuerner's process is useful where it is not necessary to obtain the morphia in a separate state: and in practiced hands affords speedy and tolerably accurate information. It is probable that Robiquet's process will in time be superseded by that of the late Dr. Wm. Gregory, Edinburgh, which does not acquire the expensive use of alcohol, and yields more morphia, by 30 or 40 per cent.; affording in fact, the cheapest medicinal preparation known of Turkey opium. consists in the exhaustion of the opium with water under the temperature of 90°; concentration of the solution at a low temperature; precipitation by slight excess of ammonia; elutriation of the precipitate with cold water; exsiccation of it at a temperature below 213, and reduction to powder; solution in cold water by muriatic acid, slowly added in slight excess; filtration and concentration to the consistence of syrup; after which, the preparation on cooling, becomes a mass of crystals of muriate of morphia, moistened with a darkcolored solution of uncrystallizable muriate of narcotine and resinoid This solution is abstracted from the crystals by coloring matter. strong pressure between folds of bibulous paper; and the solution, crystallization, and expression repeated once or twice; after which the salt is obtained in radiated bunches of snow white silky crystals, containing 37 parts of muriatic acid and 322 of morphia. But for the unfortunate superabundance of narcotine, and comparative paucity of obtainable morphia, in Indian opium, the manufacture of the muriate on a large scale might advantageously be established, at one of the Bengal agencies, for the supply of the Indian medical department with this admirable preparation, the marc (?) of which would be available for the manufacture of léwá.

Robiquet's process to ensure success in its result, adopted;

and that of Dr. Gregory described and found less expensive.

^{*} This may partly account for the medical activity of the mass of opium above noticed.

Care requisite in the accuracy of the weights and balances.

Connected with the subject of analysis is another which claims some attention from the opium examiner, the accuracy and sensibility of the weights and balances used in his department. Neither of them should ever be allowed to be soiled with opium; and the former should occasionally be compared, to see that all weights of similar denominations mutually correspond within one-tenth of a grain, and that the larger and smaller weights are equally accurate multiples and sub-multiples of each other. The knife-edges of the balances should occasionally be sharpened, so that they may turn with as little friction as possible; and the three points of suspension, whenever deranged, should be brought into a perfectly straight line, by bending the beam with the hand: if the centre edges be too low, the balance will, when loaded with its proper weights, be in a state of unstable equilibrium, and will cause great mistakes; and if they be too low, the balance will lose its sensibility, and cannot be depended upon within perhaps two grains. Care should also be taken that the distance from centre-edges to armedges are exactly equal; from accidental violence, this element of accuracy is very apt to be deranged, and causes great confusion when overlooked.

Battá or paséwá not to be admitted in the godown, but into the receiver's aud koérís's, account. Were all the opium brought for sale unexceptionable in quality, free from paséwá, and liable to battá on account of deficient spissitude only, there would be, supposing the battá levied with tolerable accuracy little difference at the end of the manufacturing season, between the registered receipts and expenditure of opium: and, supposing it levied with strict accuracy, there would be a small loss, occasioned by accidental spilling of semi-fluid opium, adhesion to the persons and clothes of the work-people, and other unavoidable sources of waste. But as, in the present state of things, battá to a considerable amount is levied on quality, the effect of its deduction, if not kept separate from the battá on spissitude, would be to show, at the end of the year, a deceptive deficiency of receipt compared with expenditure. Battá upon quality, or paséwa, therefore, should not be admitted into the godown accounts; and should be confined to the account between the receiving-officer and the koéri's.

The specific gravity is the only means of ascertaining the quantity of paséwá in the opium. There are no satisfactory experiental means, except perhaps by the specific gravity, of ascertaining the precise quantity of paséwá in opium. It will hardly drain at all from opium of higher spissitude than 60 per cent., and not readily from opium of even that spissitude, unless assisted by a slight fermentation, which greatly facilitates its flow: the paséwa trickling down the sides of the air-vesicles thus formed. The only convenient rule for the adjustment of batta upon paséwa, or upon quality generally, is, that absolute paséwa, if not too thin, and the worst opium purchased for the Company, being paid for at half the price of standard opium; for different grades of inferierity in quality between those two conditions, as fair a gradation of penalties shall be fixed, as can be formed from an estimate of the sensible qualities.

It has been thought, that specific gravity might prove an accurate index of the spissitude of opium; which is, however, not the

case; its soluble principles, and that portion of its insoluble constituents which, slightly modified, unite with the soluble in forming paséwd, acquiring, in their transition to this altered state, a considerable increase of density. Opium, therefore, containing pase wa, is much heavier than an equal bulk, at the same spissitude, of pure opium. have found this condensation to bear the same proportion to the quantity of paséwá apparently contained: and it might, probably be found to indicate, with considerable accuracy, the proper amount of battá to be levied for paséwá, were such nicety desirable or conveniently attainable.

The regulation of government, which requires civil surgeons to report upon the relative value of parcels of confiscated opium, according to the quantity of foreign matter which they may contain, is obscure on two important points: first, whether, and beyond what degree of thinness, water is to be considered as foreign matter; and, secondly, whether and beyond what degree of deterioration, fermented and paséwá, converted opium, when contained in the contraband article, are to be considered as "foreign matter." I have been in the habit of regarding them as foreign, when the water exceeded 30 per cent., and when inferiority in quantity was palpable; because a different practice would defeat the end, for which the regulation was framed, of securing a fair reward to the informer. Under a less strict interpretation of the rule, he would be tempted to double the weight of the seized opium, and consequently his own reward, by adding to it, a sufficient quantity of water, or of bad opium, such as may at all times be clandestinely purchased for a trifle in the poppy districts.

The government regulation obscure in two points.

No. 14.

The traffic in opium carried on with China, AFB 1997

ENOUGH is known of the early history of this traffic to show that the China, is unprecedented in the annals of commerce. The plan of sending opium from Reputal to China sending opium from Bengal to China, was suggested by colonel Watson, and adopted by Mr. Wheeler, then vice-resident in council.1 Before the year 1767, says an Indian journalist,2 the import of "this pernicious drug," into China, rarely exceeded 200 chests: that year, it amounted to 1000; at which rate it continued for many years, in the hands of the Portuguese. In 1773, the British East India Company made a small adventure of opium from Bengal to China.3 About 1780, a depôt of this article was established by the English, on board of two small vessels, stationed in a bay to the southward of Macao, called Lark's Bay, where they often sold their opium for 500 or 600 dollars, the price in Bengal being about 500 rupees per chest.

In 1781, the product of opium for one year was lying unsold in the Company's ware-houses in Calcutta, their shipping being employed in supplying Madras with rice, and the seas being infested with French and Dutch cruisers. Under these circumstances the Bengal

Its early histo-

Plan of sending opium to China suggest-

Adventure by by the British E. I. Comp. 昌的歧息

Depôt in Lark's Bay 在 Lark? Two ship freighted by the Bengal government. government, unable to obtain "reasonable offers" for their opium in Calcutta, determined to export it themselves: accordingly, two ships were freighted, one to the Indian Archipelago, and one to China, their proceeds were to be paid into the Company's treasury at "The Bengal government drew against this for ten lacs, then for ten more; and issued to their civil and military servants, certificates on Canton, there to be exchanged for bills on London: this measure afforded a seasonable relief to the Company's finances."1 That part of the opium which was sent to China, was freighted in one of their armed vessels, which in those days appear to have been allowed to enter the river, within the Bogue, "free of measurement But the drug came to a bad market; and the supercargoes, after much delay and difficulty, were obliged to dispose of it at 210 head-dollars (which were at two per cent. discount, in reference to pillar-dollars). The opium was purchased by Sinqua, a hong merchant, who had previously conducted an extensive business at Macao. Sinqua, however, was very anxious that Pwankhequa, the senior in the cohong should take a share in the purchase; but the latter was unwilling to expose himself to his enemies in this way, as opium was then understood to be, and had long been, an interdicted article of trade. (?) The quantity purchased by Sinqua was 1600 chests; 1200 had already been imported; these 2800 chests so over-stocked the market, that Sinqua reshipped the greater part of his purchase for the Malay coasts. In 1791, the price of the drug ranged from 360 to 380 dollars per chest.5 In the reign of Keënlung, as well as previously, opium was inserted in the tariff of Canton as a medicine, subject to a duty of three taels per hundred catties, with an additional charge of two taels, four mace, and five candereens, under the name of charge per package.6

And in the tariff was inserted as a medicine, subject to duty

The opium

a hong mer-

chant;

purchased by

, -. p = Chinese authorities complain of the ships in Lark's

A ship exclusively, laden with opium comes to Whampoa.

Special laws enacted 1 against the importation and use of the

The Chinese authorities seem not to have taken any public notice of the vessels which imported opium until 1793, when they began to complain of the vessels lying in Lark's Bay.5 In 1794, after many ineffectual attempts to establish themselves under the sanction of the Portuguese government, and being constantly annoyed both by the Chinese government and pirates at Lark's Bay, the parties concerned in the trade where induced to bring one of their ships, laden exclusively with opium, to Whampoa, where she lay unmolested for more than fifteen months, wiht from 290 to 300 chests of the drug on board. This practice, of bringing opium to Whampoa in foreign vessels, continued till 1820, and without any interruption or molestation, except an attempt, in 1819, to search those vessels which were supposed to have Meanwhile, however, the Chinese government enacted it on board. special laws to prevent both the importation and the use of the drug. In the 4th year of Keäking (1799), Keihking, of the imperial kindred, and then the governor of this province, "regarding it as a subject of deep regret, that the vile dirt of foreign countries should be received in exchange for the commodities and money of the empire, and fearing lest the practice of smoking opium should spread among all

the people of the inner land, to the waste of their time and the destruction of their property, presented a memorial, requesting that the sale of the drug should be prohibited, and that offenders should be made amenable to punishment. This punishment has been gradually increased to transportation and death by strangling." In 1800, the Chinese prohibited the importation of opium, and denounced heavy penalties on the contravention of their orders. In consequence of this, the supercargoes of the East India Company recommended to the Court of Directors, to endeavor to prevent the shipment of the article for China, either in England or Bengal.1 Early in the 14th year of Keäking (1809), the governor of Canton, then holding the seals of the commissioner of maritime customs, published an edict, requiring the hong merchants, when presenting a petition for a ship to discharge her cargo at Whampoa, to give bonds that she has no opium on board. The governor than proceeded to declare, that, since it was well known to all parties to be a contraband article, in case of disobedience, the vessel should not only not be permitted to discharge her cargo, but should be expelled from the port, and the security merchants brought to trial for their misdemeanor. This edict was often repeated, by orders from Peking. In 1815, governor Tseang sent up a report to the emperor concerning some traitorous natives who had established themselves as dealers in opium at Macao: in reply, commands were given to carry the laws rigorously into execution. does not appear, however, that the commands were put in force. 1820, governor Yuen took up the subject, in conjunction with Ah, the commissioner of maritime customs. The following proclamation bears date of April 5th, 1820.8

"Yuen, the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ah, the hoppo of Canton, hereby issue a proclamation to the hong merchants, with the contents of which let them make themselves fully acquainted. Opium is an article which has long been most strictly prohibited by his imperial majesty's commands, and frequent proclamations have been issued against it, which are on record. But the passages on the coast of Canton being very numerous, Macao being the resort of foreigners, and Whampoa being the anchorage for foreign ships, should be more strictly watched and searched. It is found on record, that during the 20th year of Keäking, the then governor Tseäng, reported to court, and punished the abandoned Macao merchants, Choomeiqua and others, for buying and selling opium. The emperor's will was then most reverently received to this effect:

"When the Portuguese ships arrive at Macao, it is incumbent to search and examine each ship. And let the governor widely publish a proclamation, stating, that opium, being an article produced abroad, and from thence flowing into China, and as every region has its usages and climate proper for itself, and differing from others, the celestial empire does not forbid you people to make and eat opium, and diffuse the custom in your native place. But that opium should flow into the interior of this country, where vagabonds clandestinely purchase and eat it, and continually become sunk into the most stupid and besotted state, so as to cut down the powers of nature, and destroy life, is an injury to the manners and minds of men of the greatest magnitude; and, therefore, opium is most rigorously prohibited by law. Often have imperial edicts

The hong merchants required to give bonds that ships coming to Whampoa have no opium on board.

Traitorous anatives deal in opium at Macao.

Governor Yuen's proclamation to the hong merchants.

Macao merchants punished.

Portuguese ships required to be examined on their arrival.

Commercial transactions disallowed in case opium is found on board a ship.

been received, commanding a search to be made; and it is absolutely impossible to suffer you people to bring it, in a smuggling manner, and disperse it by sale. Hereafter, when your ships arrive at Macao, they must all and each be searched and examined. If one ship brings opium, whatever other cargo the said vessel may contain, will all be rejected; and all commercial transactions with her be disallowed. If every vessel brings opium, then the whole cargo of every vessel will be rejected; and none of the ships be permitted to trade; and the ships, in the state they come, will be driven out, and sent back to their country. As to you people, who live in Macao, since you occupy the territory of the celestial empire, you therefore ought to obey the laws and regulations of the celestial empire. If you persume, without public authority, to act and frame rules for yourselves, and cherish schemes of approaching near to grasp illicit gains, the laws are prepared to punish you; and just as in the case of those who in China clandestinely promulgate the Roman Catholic religion, they will assuredly severely punish your crimes, and will not show any indulgence. In this manner let an explicit and pointed proclamation be published to the said foreigners, and no doubt they will, every one of them, be afraid, and yield implicit obedience, and not dare to oppose the prohibition, and to sell opium. And hereafter let a true and faithful search be made, as before, and so the source from which the evil springs will be cut off. Respect this.' "Former proclamations were published, and stand on record; and since

that time, four or five years have elapsed; and it is feared, that remissness may have crept in by length of time. It is probable, though not certain, that, when the Portuguese ships anchor in Macao harbor, there may be avaricious vagabonds, who smuggle opium into the port, and therefore the Macao deputy custom-house officers have been ordered to search very strictly and faithfully.

With respect to Whampoa, it is the anchorage of all the foreign ships,

and although I, the governor, appoint to each ship an attending officer; and

I, the hoppo, also appoint tide-waiters, who watch the ship on each side, and

make due search, which seems as strict a guard as can be kept; still the seamen are not all good men; it is impossible to be surely, that they never

connect themselves with native vagabonds, and seize opportunities of smuggling. Therefore, strict orders are given to all the local military stations, to the deputy officer from the custom-house, and to the armed police at Whampoa, to be very strict in searching; and further, confidential soldiers are sent

in all directions to search and seize. Besides these precautions, the hong

merchants are required to promulgate to all foreign factory chiefs, resident at

Macao or Canton, our commands to them, to yield implicit obedience to former imperial edicts, which disallow the clandestine introduction of opium, and which require the sources from which it comes to be cut off. If they dare to disobey this order, as soon as a discovery is made, the ship concerned will be expelled, and not permitted to trade; and the security merchant will be seized and punished for the crime; if he dares to connive, he will most assuredly be broken, and prosecuted to the utmost, and without mercy. Be careful, and

Macao custom-house officers directed to search and prevent smuggling of opium:

The same to he done at Whampoa.

Conclusion.

Connivance of local offi-

do not view this document as mere matter of form, and so tread within the net of the law; for, you will find your escape as impracticable, as it is for a man to bite his own naval. Report the manner in which you execute these orders; and at the same time present a bond, engaging to abide by the tenor of this. Delay not! A special edict. "Keäking, 25th year, 2d month, 22d day." Hitherto, since the prohibition of opium, the traffic in it, had been carried on, both at Whampoa and Macao, by the connivance of local

gers.

officers, some of whom watched the delivery of every chest, and received a fee; whilst others, remote from the scene of smuggling. received an annual bribe for overlooking the violation of the imperial In September, 1821, "a Chinese inhabitant of Macao, who had been the medium of receiving from the Portuguese, and paying to the Chinese officers, the several bribes usually given, was seized by government for hiring banditti to assault an opponent of his, which they did; and, having got the man in their power, poured quicksilver into his ears, to injure his head without killing him; and having shaved the short hairs from the man's head, they mixed the hairs with tea, and forced him to drink the potion. The wretch who originated this cruel idea, and paid the perpetrators of it, had long been the pest and the terror of his neighborhood, by acting as a pettifogging lawyer, and bringing gain to the public officers; who, finding him useful, always screened him from justice. An enemy, however, at last, arose amongst his official friends, who contrived to have this man's character laid before the governor, with his influence or power in the neighborhood stated in an exaggerated degree, affirming that no police officer could apprehend him, for he had but to whistle and hundreds of men flew to his defence. The governor, alarmed and irritated by this declaration, ordered a party of the military to seize him forthwith; and then had him cast into the judge's The pettifogging lawyer now turned his wrath against his former official friends; and immediately confessed that he had held the place of bribe-collector; and that all the governmental officers in the neighborhood received each so much per chest, or so much annually (stating the exact sums), to connive at the smuggling of opium: these bribes were received, not only by the inferior attendants in public offices, but by the superior officers of the rank of blue buttons; and even by the admiral, who wore a red button.—The governor at no period could have been ignorant of what was going on in reference to opium; for it was very commonly used by clerks, secretaries, military officers, and other persons in his own establishment; but the exposition now laid before him brought it more fully to his notice, and risked more his own safety, than any previous occurrence: for, after being in the government of Canton for several years, to plead ignorance of such misrule would not be accepted as an excuse at the imperial court: nor would it have screened him from censure, and perhaps degradation, to have proceeded immediately to punish the officers against whom he had received information; for they being under his control, he was, in a certain degree, responsible to the supreme government for their good conduct. Instead, therefore, of punishing those who were directly guilty, he made up his mind to accuse the senior hong merchant, a timid rich man, nick-named by the Chinese "the timid young lady," and easily assailable, and charge him with a defective performance of the duties of his suretiship, in not pointing out to government every foreign ship which contained epium.

A Chinese of Macao, who had been bribe-collector, seized by government.

The man, a pettifogger, turns informer against the police, his former friends.

The senior hong merchant charged with the nonperformance of his duties.

It was in vain for the man to plead that he had never dealt in opium, nor had any connection with those who did deal in it; nor could be search the ships to ascertain what was in them; nor could be control the governmental officers who encouraged, and virtually protected, the smuggling of opium; the governor had determined to hold him

responsible."

The senior hong merchant is disgraced by the governor. and all the blame of the traffic thrown on foreigners.

His excellency having disgraced the senior hong merchant, next issued papers throwing all the odium of this traffic, not on the Chinese consumers, smugglers, and magistacy, "who certainly, in justice, should have borne a part of it," but on foreigners—the Portuguese, the English, and the Americans. In one paper, he tried to address the religious principles of hope and fear, by the promise, that the gods would conduct the fair dealers in safety across the ocean, whilst, "over the contraband smugglers, of a pernicious poison, the terrors of the royal law on earth, and the wrath of infernal gods in hades, were suspended." The American captains, he said, were embolden to bring opium, "because they had no king to rule them." Although the governor did not attack directly those who were in the service of his government, yet he sent an officer, as a spy, to watch the revenue cutters. This officer surprised a party in the very act of smuggling; and in the attempt to seize them, one or two men were killed. The consequence of these proceedings, against the several parties at Whampoa and Macao, "was, that foreigners, having no one with whom to place their opium, proceeded to Lintin." late years "the foreign vessels have visited all the ports of Fuhkeën, Chékeäng, Keängnan, Shantung, and even to Teëntsin and Mantchouria, for the purpose of selling opium." 6 Such is an outline of the history of this traffic; the mode of conducting it comes next to be noticed.

The seat of the traffic removed from Macao and Whampoato Lintin and the coast.

tion of opium to China.

Chests in Malwa, how packed.

The weight and value of

chests in Be-

nares and

Behár.

Thansporta. From the cultivators in India, the drug is quickly conveyed to the consumers throughout the Chinese empire. About two thirds of the opium from Malwa is, at present, transported directly to Bombay, and a transit duty of about 175 rupees per chest paid to the British government; and one third of it is carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Demaun, 10 whence it is exported for China in Portuguese ships only. That from Bombay is generally shipped in English vessels. Before being put on board, it is carefully examined, and repacked in chests, each containing about 400 or 500 cakes, of from three to four taels weight, averaging 101 catties per chest. The price paid to the cultivator in Malwa is about double that paid, for a given quantity, in Behår and Benares, the former being estimated at 600 rupees per chest. The pure opium alone is made into cakes which are covered with a thin coating of oil, and afterwards rolled in pulverized petals of poppy.

In Behar and Benares the inspissated juice is collected by the ryot and delivered to the government's agent during the months of February and March. The ryot formerly received 3 rupees 8 annas

per seer; but of late years, as the product has increased, the price, paid to the ryot, has decreased. The price has varied, at different times, and according to the quality of the article. In 1836 it was 3 rupees per seer, nearly; previous to 1819, it was sometimes sold for 1819 rupees. After it comes into the hands of the governmental agents, it is examined, made into balls, and packed in chests. A chest ought to contain two maunds, or eighty seers, equal to 160 lbs. It is brought as near as possible to the 'pecul chest,' containing 133\frac{1}{3} lbs., or 100 catties; but considerable allowance is made for 'dryage.' On its arrival in China, it usually weighs 115 catties; but in a few months, loses ten or twelve per cent. in weight.

The chests are made of mango-wood, and consist of two stories, in each of which there are twenty 'pigeon holes,' making forty small apartments in the chest. The drug is formed into solid balls and covered with a hard skin or shell, composed of the petals of the poppy, and a gum obtained from inferior opium juice. Being thus prepared, the balls are packed in the chests with dried leaves of the poppy-forty balls in each chest. In order to keep the chests and their contents secure, those in Patna are covered with the hides of bullocks. and those in Benares with the skins of gunnies.1 In this state, the drug is sent to Calcutta, where it is sold at public auction, "divided into four sales, at intervals of about a month, commencing generally in December or January, in lots of five chests,-under the following unusual conditions: one rupee is paid down to bind the bargain; a deposit of 30 per cent. in cash or Company's paper, to be made within ten days after the purchase, 'unless a longer period shall be allowed' by the opium Board; in failure of which, the opium is subject to be resold at the risk of the defaulter. The opium is to be paid for within three months from the day of sale, in default of which, the above deposit is forfeited to the Company, the opium disposed of and the proceeds taken by the Company."1

The whole product of India for 1836, has been estimated at 35,000 chests, nearly half of which goes off at auction in Calcutta, "probably yielding a net revenue to government of some two crores of rupees." The drug now becomes the property of individuals, and "most of the commercial houses in Calcutta are engaged" in its traffic; on the other side of India, the number of traders and the amount of capital are equally great; and together they have brought into their service some of the finest vessels that ever navigated the eastern seas. A few are constantly employed, while others are only occasionally freighted. Four or five vessels are stationed, as receiving ships, at Lintin; and an equal number drive the coasting trade. The manner in which the drug is received by the native boats and conveyed into the interior of China, is fully described by Heu Naetse, and the account need not be here repeated. Sometimes opium has been sold by foreign merchants for more than \$2,000 per chest. The present price (4th

Chests for packing.

The drug is formed into balls—how packed.

毒品 形成证 一知节Pad

It is sent to Calcutta, and sold at public auction.

Estimated quantity of the drug in India in 1836.

的下行3% 在7%的 多加热

Vessels employed in the traffic.

Value in China, Ap. 1837.

inst.) is, for Patna, old \$830, new 760; for Benares, old \$730, new 700; and for Malwa, both old and new, \$600. The stock at Lintin, April 1st, 1837, was 8364 chests. 15

R eferences.

Notes. 1. Phipp's China, and Eastern Trade, 1835. 2, Bombay Gazette, 30th 3, British Relations with Chinese empire, London, 1832. 4. of August, 1820. 3, British Relations with Chinese empire, London, 1832. 4. Horsburgh. 5, Private manuscripts. 6. Heu Naetse in Chi. Rep., vol. v, p. 139. 7. Report to the emperor of governor Tăng, &c. 8, Indochinese Gleaner, Oct. 1820, p. 401. 9, Narrative of the affair of the Topaze, p. 67. 10, Report to the House of Commons, 1832, p. 91. 11, Bayley's evidence, 1832, No. 1693. 12. Kennedy, Nos. 1097, and 1112. 13, Swinton and Magniac, in evidence, 1830, pp. 20, 419. 14, Thornton, p. 230. 15, Canton General Price Current, April 1837. of August, 1820. 4th, 1837.

No. 15.

Testimony as to the effects of using opium. 社界接受表现

It impairs 提等 organs, and destroys the mental energies.

你的体力。

Three drachms taken daily. = Adraching

奶奶 It produces intoxication. tremors, &c., like ardent spirits.

No. 1. "The use of opium for the purpose of exhitarating the spirits has long the digestive been known in Turkey, Syria, and China, and of late years it has been unfortunately adopted by many, particularly females, in this country (Eng). Russell says, that in Syria, when combined with spices and aromatics, he has known it taken to the amount of three drachms in twenty-four hours. Its habitual use cannot be too much reprobated. It impairs the digestive organs, consequently the vigour of the whole body, and destroys also gradually the mental energies. The effects of opium on those addicted to its use, says Russell, are at first obstinate costiveness. succeeded by diarrhea and flatulence, with the loss of appetite and a sottish appearance. The memories of those who take it soon fail, they become prematurely old, and then sink into the grave, objects of scorn and pity. Mustapha Shatoor, an opium eater in Smyrna, took daily three drachms of crude opium. The visible effects at the time, were the sparkling of his eyes, and great exhilaration of spirits. He found the desire of increasing his dose growing upon him. He seemed twenty years older than he really was; his complexion was very sallow, his legs small, his gums eaten away, and the teeth laid bare to the sockets. He could not rise without first swallowing half a drachm of opium." Phil. Trans. xix, 289.

No. 2. "In moderate doses, opium increases the fulness, the force, and the frequency of the pulse, augments the heat of the body, quickens respiration, and invigorates both the corporeal and mental functions, exhilarating even to intoxication; but by degrees these effects are succeeded by langour, lassitude, and sleep; and in many instances headache, sickness, thirst, tremors, and other symptoms of debility such as follow the excessive use of ardent spirits, supervene. In very large doses the primary excitement is scarcely apparent, but the pulse seems to be once diminished, drowsiness and stupor immediately come on, and are followed by delirium, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, convulsions, apoplexy, and death. The appearances on dissection are those which indicate the previous existence of violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels; but notwithtanding the symptoms of apoplexy which an overdose, when it preves fatal, occasions, no particular appearance of an inflammatory state or fulness of the

vessels of the brain is perceived." London Encyclopedia, p. 461.

No. 3. ("The opium eater) soon after having taken the opium perceives an unusual exhilaration and activity of spirits; his imagination revels in luxurious images, and he enjoys a feeling of more than common strength and courage; but this pleasing intoxication soon leaves him, and in its stead follow laziness, disgust at all kinds of occupation, and a certain imbecility of the senses, closely bordering upon insanity. To avoid the duration of this insufferable state, opium must again be taken, thus continually changing between the highest excitement and the lowest state of despondency, the consequence of which is an early derangement of the functions of the body, and a premature death. The Arabs are at present less addicted to this dangerous practice, since they have begun secretly to drink brandy, but its use all over Turkey is very general." Bohns Waaren lager.

The intoxication is followed by imbecility, bordering on insanity.

No. 4. "Their gestures were frightful; those who were completely under the influence of the opium talked incoherently; their features were flushed; their eyes had an unnatural brilliancy, and the general expression of their countenances was horribly wild. The effect is usually produced in two hours, and lasts four or five. The dose varies from three grains to a drachm. The debility, both moral and physical, attendant on its excitement, is terrible; the appetite is soon destroyed, and every fibre in the body trembles; the nerves of the neck become affected, and the muscles get rigid: several I have seen in this place who had wry necks and contracted fingers, but still they cannot abandon the custom. They are miserable till the hour arrives for taking their daily dose." Madden's Travels in Turkey.

No. 5. "The use of opium, it must be confessed and lamented, has struck deep into the habits, and extended its malignant influence to the morals of the people, and is likely to perpetuate its power in degrading their character and enervating their energies, as long as the European government, overlooking every consideration of policy and humanity, shall allow a paltry addition to their finances to outweigh all regard to the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the country. It is either eaten in its crude state as manta, or smoked as mandat or chadu. In the preparation of madat, the crude opium is boiled down with the leaves of tobacco. siri, or the like, and used in a sticky or somewhat liquid state. In chándu, the opium is merely boiled down without any admixture, to a still thicker consistency, and rolled into small balls or pills, in which state, when dry, they are inserted into bambus, and thus smoked. The crude opium is eaten principally by the people in the interior of the country, in the provinces of the native princes: the opium prepared for smoking is used along the coast, and generally in the other islands of the Archipelago; it is prepared by the Chinese. The use of opium, however, though carried to a considerable extent, is still reckoned disgraceful, and persons addicted to it are looked upon as abandoned characters, and despised accordingly. The effects of this poison on the human frame are so well described by the Dutch commissioners who sat at the Hague in 1803, and who much to their honor declared, 'that no consideration of pecuniary advantage ought to weigh with the European government in allowing its use,' that together with the opinion of Mr. Hogendorp, who concurred with them, I shall insert their statement here. The wish to do justice to authorities, whose views were so creditable to their country and their own character, and the importance of their opinions to an extensive population, will plead an apology for the length of the extract which I

now present.
"'The opium trade,' observe the commissioners, 'requires likewise attention. The English in Bengal have assumed an exclusive right to collect the same, and they dispose of a considerable number of chests containing that article annually at Calcutta by public auction. It is much in demand on the Malay coast, at Sumatra, Java, and all the islands towards the east and north, and particularly in China, although the use thereof is confined to the lower classes. The effect which it produces on the constitution is different, and depends on the quantity that is taken, or on other circumstances. If used with moderation, it causes a pleasant, yet always somewhat intoxicating sensation, which absorbs all care and anxiety. If a large quantity is taken, it produces a kind of madness, of which the effects are dreadful, especially when the mind is troubled by jealousy, or inflamed with a desire of vengeance or other violent passions. At all times it leaves a slow poison, which undermines the faculties of the soul and the constitution of the body, and renders a person unfit for all kinds of labor and an image of the brute creation. The use of opium is so much more dangerous, because a person who is once addicted to it can never leave it off. To satisfy that inclination, he will sacrifice every thing, his own welfare, the subsistence of his wife and children, and neglect his work. Poverty is the natural consequence, and then it becomes indifferent to him by what means he may content his insatiable desire after opimm; so that, at last, he no longer respects either the property or lives of his fellow creatures. If here we were to follow the dictates of our own hearts only, and what moral doctrine and humanity prescribe, no law, however severe, could be contrived, which we would not propose, to prevent at least that in future, no subjects

It takes effect in two hours, and lasts four or five. A dose, from three grains to a drachm.

Destructive to morals and prosperity.

温怀兴去和分

Different modes of using it.

Taken in moderation it intoxicates; in excess, it produces madness;

光生报注

and always leaves a slow poison. of this Republic, or of the Asiatic possessions of the state, should be disgraced by trading in that abominable poison. Yet we consider this as absolutely impracticable at present with respect to those places not subject to the state. Opium is one of the most profitable articles of eastern commerce: as such it is considered by our merchants; and if the navigation to those parts is opened to them (which the interest of the state forcibly urges) it is impossible to oppose trading in the same. In this situation of affairs, therefore, we are rather to advise, that general leave be given to import opium at Malacca, and to allow the exportation from thence to Borneo and all the eastern parts not in the possession of the state."

The trade, being the cause of many crimes, is most injurious and shameful.

thence to Borneo and all the eastern parts not in the possession of the state."
"'Opium," says Mr. Hogendorp, 'is a slow though certain poison, which the Company, in order to gain money, sells to the poor Javans. Any one who is once enslaved to it, cannot, it is true, give it no without great difficulty; and if its use were entirely prohibited, some few persons would probably die for want of it, who would otherwise languish on a little longer: but how many would by that means be saved for the future. Most of the crimes, particularly murders, that are now committed in that region, may be imputed to opium as the original cause. Large sums of money are every year carried out of the country in exchange for it, and enrich our competitors the English. Much of it is smuggled into the interior, which adds to the evil. In short, the trade in opium is one of the most injurious and most shameful things which disgrace the present government of India. It is, therefore, necessary at once, and entirely, to abolish the trade and importation of opium, and to prohibit the same, under the severest penalties that the law permits, since it is a poison. The smuggling of it will then become almost impracticable, and the health, and even the lives of thousands, will be preserved. The money alone which will remain in the country in lieu of it, is more valuable as being in circulation, than the profit which the Company now derives from the sale of it. This means will excite no discontent among the Javans, for the princes and regents, with very few exceptions, do not consume any opium, but, as well as the most respectable of their subjects, look upon it as disgraceful. The use of opium is even adduced as an accusation of bad conduct, and considered as sufficient cause for the removal or banishment of a petty chief." Raffles' History of Java, vol. i, pp. 102, 105.

Its extinction will preserve the lives of thousands.

No. 6. "Dr. Smith, while at Smyrna, took pains to observe what the doses of opium taken by the Turks in general were. He found that 3 drachms in a day were a common quentity among the larger takers of it, but that they could take six drachms a day without mischief. A Turk eats this quantity before him, three drachms in the morning, and three in the evening, with no other effect than its giving him great cheerfulness. But the taking it thus habitually greatly impairs the constitution; the persons who accustom themselves to it, can by no means live without it, and are feeble and weak; their legs are usually thin, and their gums eaten away, so that the teeth stand bare to the roots; they are also often of a yellow complexion, and look much older than they really are. Rees' Encyclopedia.

The Turk takes from three to six drachms daily.

No. 7. "There is another set of people, however, who live in a still cheaper way than the dervises: strangers to the pleasures of the table, an opium pill supports, intoxicates them, throws them into ecstasies, the delights of which they extol very bighly. These men, known under the name of theriakis, are mentioned by Monsieur de Tott and others, as being looked upon even in a more despicable light than the drunkards, though I know not that the practice betrays more dissoluteness of morals. They begin with taking only half a grain at a dose, but increase it as soon as they perceive the effect to be less powerful than at first. They are careful not to drink water, which would bring on violent colics. He who begins taking opium habitually at twenty, must scarcely expect to live longer than to the age of thirty, or from that age to thirty-six; the latter is the utmost age that, for the most part, they attain. After some years they get to take doses of a drachm each; then comes on a frightful pallidness of countenance, and the victim wastes away in a kind of marasmus that can be compared to nothing but itself: alopecia and a total loss of memory, with rickets, are the never-failing consequences of this deplorable habit. But no consideration,—neither the certainty of premature death, or of the infirmities by which it must be preceded, can con-

The theriakis more despicable than drunkards. rect a theriaki; he answers coldly to any one who would warn him of his danger, that his happiness is inconceivable when he has taken his opium pill. If he be asked to define this supernatural happiness, he answers, that it is impossible to account for it; that pleasure cannot be defined. Always beside themselves, the theriakis are incapable of work, they seem no more to belong to society. Towards the end of their career they, however, experience violent pains, and are devoured by constant hunger; nor can their paregoric in any way relieve their sufferings: become hideous to behold, deprived of their teeth, their eyes sunk in their heads, in a constant tremor, they cease to live, long before they cease

to exist." Pouqueville's Travels in the Morea, p. 297.

No. 8. "There is a decoction of the head and seeds of the poppy, which they call coquenar, for the sale of which there are taverns in every quarter of the town, similar to our coffee-houses. It is extremely amusing to visit these houses, and to observe carefully those who resort there for the purpose of drinking it, both before they have taken the dose, before it begins to operate, and while it is operating. On entering the tavern, they are dejected and languishing: soon after they have taken two or three cups of this beverage, they are peevish, and as it were enraged: every thing displeases them. They find fault with every thing, and quarrel with one another, but in the course of its operation they make it up again; - and, each one giving himself up to his predominant passion, the lover speaks sweet things to his idol-another, half asleep, laughs in his sleevea third talks big and blusters - a fourth tells ridiculous stories. In a word, a person would believe himself to be really in a mad-house. A kind of lethargy and stupidity succeed to this disorderly gayety; but the Persians, far from treating it as it deserves, call it an ecstacy, and maintain that there is something exquisite

and heavenly in this state." Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia.

No. 9. "In this country opium is much used, but seldom with the view of producing intoxication. Some, indeed, deny that it can do so, str. tly speaking. If by intoxication is meant a state precisely similar to that from overindulgence in vinous or spiritous liquors, they are undoubtedly right; but drunkenness merits a wider latitude of signification. The ecstacies of opium are much more entrancing than those of wine. There is more poetry in its visions—more mental aggrandizement—more range of imagination. Wine, in common with it, invigorates the animal powers and propensities; but opium, in a more peculiar manner, strengthens those proper to man, and gives, for a period amounting to hours, a higher tone to the intellectual faculties. It inspires the mind with a thousand delightful images, lifts the soul from earth, and casts a halo of poetic thought and feeling over the spirits of the most unimaginative. Under its influence, the mind wears no longer that black passionless aspect which, even in gifted natures, it is apt to assume. On the contrary, it is clothed with beauty "as with a garment," and colors every thought that passes through it with the hues of wonder and romance. Such are the feelings which the luxurious and opulent Mussulman seeks to enjoy. To stir up the languid current of his mind, satiated with excess of pleasure and rendered sluggish by indolence, he has recourse to that remedy which his own genial climate produces in greatest perfection. Seated perhaps amid the luxuries of oriental splendor-with fountains bubbling around, and the citron shading him with its canopy, and scattering perfume on all sides - he lets loose the reins of an imagination conversant from infancy with every thing gorgeous and magnificent. The veil which shades the world of fancy is withdrawn, and the wonders lying behind it exposed to view; he sees palaces and temples in the clouds; or the paradise of Mahomet, with its houris and bowers of amaranth, may stand revealed to his excited senses. Every thing is steeped in poetic exaggeration. The zephyrs seem converted into aerial music. the trees bear golden fruits, the rose blushes with unaccustomed beauty and perfume. Earth, in a word, is brought nearer to the sky, and become one vast Eden of pleasure. Such are the first effects of opium; but in a proportion as they are great, so is the depression which succeeds them. Languor and exhaustion invariably come after; to remove which, the drug is again had recourse to, and becomes almost an essential of existence.

"Opium retains, at all times, its power of exciting the imagination, provided sufficient doses are taken. But, when it has been continued so long as to bring

Decoction of the heads and seeds of the poppy coquenar:

effects produced by taking it.

Opium used in England; its effects on the human system.

Its exciting power.

disease upon the constitution, the pleasurable feelings wear away, and are sucseeded by others of a very different kind. Instead of disposing the mind to be happy, it now acts upon it like the spell of a demon, and calls up phantoms of horror and disgust. The fancy is still as powerful as ever, but it is turned in another direction. Formerly, it closhed all objects with the light of heaven; now it invests them with the attributes of hell. Goblins, spectres, and every kind of distempered vision haunt the mind, peopling it with dreary and revolting imagerv. The sleep is no longer cheered with its former sights of happiness. Frightful dreams usurp their place, till, at last, the person becomes the victim of an almost perpetual misery. Nor is this confined to the mind alone, for the body suffers in Emaciation, loss of appetite, sickness, vomiting, and a total disorganization of the digestive functions, as well as of the mental powers, are sure to ensue, and never fail to terminate in death, if the evil habit which brings them on is continued." Macnish's Anatomy of drunkenness, p. 51.

Theriakee or Teharte her. the great mart or the drugage resort of Cose daixon ov priva. Servens, Sec

No. 10. "As a last and desperate resource, I tried to drive away my frightful visions by gayer dreams, the children of drowsy opium. I found my way to the great mart of that deleterious drug, the Theriakee Tchartchee. elegant coffee-houses, adorned with trelliced awnings, the dose of delusion is measured out to each customer, according to his wishes. But lest its visitors should orget to what place they are hying, directly facing its painted porticoes stands the great receptacle of mental imbecility, erected by sultan Sulciman for the use of his capital. In this Tchartchee, any day might be seen a numerous collection of those whom private sorrows have driven to a public exhibition of insanity. There each reeling idiot might take his neighbor by the hand, and say: Brother and what ailed thee, to seek so dire a cure?" There did I with the rest of my familiars now take my habitual station, in my solitary niche, like an insensible motionless idol, sitting with sightless eye-balls, staring on vacuity. One day, as I lay these entire absence under the purple vines of the porch, admiring the majestic Suleimanye, as it shaded the Tchartchee, the appearance of an old man with a snow-white beard, reclining on the couch beside me, caught my attention. Half plunged in stupor, he every now and then burst out into a wild laugh, occasioned by the grotesque phantasms which the ample dose of madjoon he had just swallowed, was sending up to his brain. I sat contemplating him with mixed curiosity and dismay, when, as if for a moment roused from his torpor, he took me by the hand, and fixing on my countenance his dim vacant eyes, said in an impressive tone; "Young man, thy days are yet few; take the advice of one who has counted many. Lose no time; hie thee hence, nor cast behind one lingering look: but if thou hast not the strength, why tarry even here? Thy journey is but half achieved. At once go on to that large mansion before thee. It is thy ultimate destination, and by thus beginning where thou must end at last, thou mayest at least save both thy time and money." The old man here fell back into his apathy, but I was roused effectually. I resolved to renounce the slow poison of which my neighbor was so woeful a specimen; and, in order not to preserve even a memento of the sin I abjured, presented him, as a reward for his advice, with the little golden receptacle of the pernicious drug, which I used to carry. He took the bauble without appearing sensible of the gift; while I running into the middle of the square, pronounced, with outstretched hands, against the execrable market where insanity was sold by the ounce, an elaborate and solemn malediction. Hope's Anastacius, page 230, vol. 2. "And here, it may be mentioned, as a proof of Mr. Horsburgh's phi-

Horsburgh's opinion of the traffic.

Mamorial to the emperor, showing the evils of using

apium, &c.;

their lives." Asiatic Journal for Sept. 1836. No. 12. "A late memorial to the emperor from one of the censors laid open the evil in all its deformity, and showed its prevalence among the officers of government—"I have learned," says he, "that those who smoke opium, and eventually become its victims, have a periodical longing for it, which can only be assuaged by the application of the drug at the regular time. If they cannot obtain

tantrophy, that on its being remarked by a friend, that he was thereby [viz., by his chart of the east coast of China, 1835,] aiding the opium-smugglers in a traffic

which he abhorred, as repugnant to the laws of God and man, and destructive of the morals and lives of the Chinese people, he replied, 'Very true, but as they will carry on that vile trade, we may as well afford the means of preserving

it when that daily period arrives, their limbs become debilitated, a discharge of rheum takes place from the eyes and uose, and they are altogether unequal to any exertion; but, with a few whilfs, their spirits and strength are immediately restored in a surprising manner. Thus opium becomes, to opium-smokers, their very life; and, when they are seized and brought before magistrates, they will sooner suner a severe chastisement than inform against those who sell it. * * * Worthless subordinates in offices, and nefarious traders, first introduced the abuse; young persons of family, wealthy citizens and merchants adopted the custom; until at last it reached the common people. I have learned on inquiry, from scholars and official persons, that opium-smokers exist in all the provinces, but the larger proportion of these are to be found in the government offices; and that it would be a fallacy to suppose that there are not smokers among all ranks of civil and military officers, below the station of provincial governors and their deputies. The magistrates of districts issue proclamations, interdicting the clandestine sale of opium, at the same time that their kindred, and clerks, and servants smoke it as before. Then the nefarious traders make a pretext of the interdict for raising the price. The police, influenced by the people in the public offices, become the secret purchasers of opium, instead of laboring for its suppression; and thus all interdicts and regulations become vain." Davis' China, vol. 2, p. 454.

its prevalence among officers, &c. 声 设中分及方在

No. 16.

Premium for an Essay on the opium trade.

THE manner in which £100 were placed at our disposal, to be awarded "for the best Essay on the Opium Trade, showing its effects on the Commercial, Political, and Moral, Interests of the Nations and Individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the Course they ought to pursue in regard to it," was stated in our number for January. The following are the conditions on which that premium will be awarded.

1. The candidates for the premium will send their manuscripts, of not less than 40 nor more than 100 octavo pages, to the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in England, giving their names and address under a separate envelope sealed; of these envelopes only the one accompanying the successful essay will be opened by the arbiters.

2. All the manuscripts which shall have come to hand by the 1st of October 1838, will then be placed in the hands of two or more arbiters, whom the said Chairman will nominate, and by whom the premium will be awarded, and immediately remitted to the successful competitor.

3. The prize essay will be published immediately; and also the remaining ones, provided the Committee of the above named Society shall deem them worthy of publication.

4. The essays, addressed "To the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London," must be sent post paid, or delivered in such a manner as to be free from any charge.

By these conditions, each competitor is left to conceive of the plan of his essay, and to execute it, in the manner which, according to his own views of the case, is most conformable to those principles which ought to guide the conduct of mankind, both in their individual and national capacity. We have no permission, nor inclination, to intimate what ought to be the scope and bearing of the essays. When placed in the hands of arbiters, who will examine them with unbiased minds, that one which develops the whole subject most faithfully and forcibly will, doubtless, gain the award. Chi. Repos. vol. v., p. 573.

Premium for an essay on opium;

conditions on which it will be awarded.

No. 17.

Revenue derived by the British government from opium.

Revenue derived by the British government from its monopoly.

THE monopoly of opium in Bengal supplies the government with a revenue amounting to sicca rupees 84,59,425, or sterling money £981,293 per annum, and the duty which is thus imposed amounts to 3013 per cent. on the cost of the article. In the present state of the revenue of India it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue—a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted. Besides the present mode of collecting the duty by means of a governmental monopoly, four other methods have been suggested: viz. 1st, an additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation; 2d. a duty to be levied according to the value of the standing crop when ripe; 3d, an excise duty on the juice when collected; 4th, a custom duty on the exportation of the opium. * * * Although the governmental monopoly of opium. must in all probability, like all other monopolies, be disadvantageous, in consequence of the want of economy in the production, and the restrictions which it imposes on the employment of capital and industry, yet in does not appear to be productive of very extensive or aggravated injury; and unless it should be found practicable to substitute an increased assessment on poppy lands, it does not appear that the present high amount of revenue could be obtained in a less objectionable manner. At the same time it must be recollected, that the revenue thus derived is of the most precarious kind, depending as it does on a species of monopoly under which we possess exclusive control neither over the production nor the consumption of the article: it has already been materially affected by the competition of the opium of Malwa; and from the continued increase of supply from that district, as well as from its improved quality, which has enabled it to fetch an enhanced price in the foreign market, it would appear that the same cause must in all probability hereafter produce a still greater reduction in the revenue. It would be highly imprudent to rely upon the opium monopoly as a permanent source of revenue; and the time may probably not be very far distant, when it may be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom. to endeavor to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit. Another source of revenue under this head, is the duties collected on the transit of Malwa opium through Bombay: the government having for the twolast years abandoned their attempted monopoly of that article and substituted a permit or transit duty, which has been attended with satisfactory results. It is in evidence, that previous to this regulation, two-thirds of the opium of Malwa were carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, and only one-third brought to Bombay; but latterly, no more than one-tenth has been exported from Damaun, and the remaining nine-tenths have been shipped from Bombay, yielding to the government a revenue of £200,000 for the current year. Report Brit. Commons, 1832.

Revenue for 1837.

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The opium sold by the E. I. Company in Bengal, has cost them 250 rupees per chest—at least, this has been the usual estimate. The quantity sold this season (at four sales, Jan. 4th, Feb. 20th, March 30th, June 12th), as stated in the accompanying table No. I., is 16,916 chests, for 2,53,95,300 rupees. Allowing to the E. I. Company for cost, 300 rupees per chest, which is 50 above the usual estimate, leaves, 2,53,95,300—300 × 16,916 = 2,03,20,500 rupees; Spanish money, nine millions, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety dollars; or in English currency, 2,155,204 pounds sterling,—net revenue for 1837.

Statement of the sales of opium by the E. I. Company at Calcutta from 1798-99 to 1836-37.

Thirty-nine	Seasons.	Total Chests.	Total annual Sales in Sicca Rupees.
1.	1798-99	4,172	17,31,161
2.	1799-1800	4,054	31,42,591
3.	1800-1	4,570	31,43,035
4.	1801-2	3,947	37,19,748
5.	1802-3	3,292	45,55,728
6.	1803-4	2,840	39,44,595
7.	1804-5	3,159	62,03,805
8.	1805-6	3,836	58,94,919
9.	1806-7	4,126	40,77,948
10.	1807.8	4,538	68,54,157
11.	1808-9	4,208	51,05,760
12.	1809-10	4,561	80,70,955
13.	1810-11	4,968	80,88,330
14.	1811-12	4,891	79,96,870
15.	1812-13	4,966	62,76,705
16.	1813-14	4,769	88,71,475
17.	1814-15	3,672	89,14,290
18.	1815-16	4,230	90,93,980
19.	1816-17	4,618	90,79,972
20.	1817-18	3,692	,80,43,197
21.	1818-19	3,552	63,43,265
22.	1819-20	4,006	82,55,603
23.	1820-21	4,244	1,05,63,891
24.	1821-22	3,293	1,31,76,313
25.	1822-23	3,918	1,08,29,496
26.	1823-24	3,360	65,08,610
27.	1824-25	5,690	74,01,553
2 8.	1825-26	3,810	88,80,225
29.	1826-27	6,570	83,30,025
30.	1827-28	$6,\!650$	1,12,28,416
31.	1828-29	7,709	1,06,35,134
32.	1829-30	8,778	1,12,55,767
33.	1830-31	7,548	1,18,07,008
34.	1831-32	7,938	1,17,70,875
35.	1832-33	10,638	1,24,59,572
36.	1833-34	12,223	1,16,31,830
37.	1834-35	12,977	1,32,15,464
38.	1835-36	14,745	1,87,95,355
39.	1836-37	16,916	2,53,95,300 -

Sales of opium at Calcutta for 39 years.

N. B. This table is from Mr. Phipps's book, with additions (in the number of seasons) from other sources. It may not be perfectly correct in all the details, but is, doubtless, very near to the truth. We have omitted to insert the fractions in the average cost of each year. The value of the sicca rupee varies; it is about 46 hundreths of a dollar, or two shillings sterling.

Explanations.

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Statement of the Opium exported from Calcutta, to China, to the ports in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1835.

Exports of
opium from
Calcutta.

in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1835.											
Seasons.	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to the Wastern Ports.	Total Chests.							
1795-96	1,070	4,103	10	5,183							
1796–97	2,387	3,247		5,644							
1797-98	1,985	1,514	4	3,503							
1798-99	1,718	1,624		3,342							
1799-1800	1,867	2,059		3,926							
1800-1801	3,224	1,539	25	4,788							
1801–2	1,744	1,723	_	3,467							
1802-3	2,033	1,035	-	3,068							
1803-4	2,116	937		3,053							
1804-5	2,322	1,026	10	3,358							
1805-6	2,131	1,526		3,657							
1806-7	2,607	1,777		4,384							
1807-8	3,084	1,171		4,255							
1808-9	3,223	1,416	-	4,639							
1809-10	3,074	1,172		4,246							
1810-11	3,592	1,317		4,909							
1811-12	2,788	1,887	38	4,713							
1812–13	3,328	1,504		4,832							
1813–14	3,213	1,059		4,272							
1814-15	2,999	868	5	3,872							
1815–16	2,723	1,120	5	3,848							
1816–17	3,376	947	2	4,325							
1817–18	2,911	794	3	3,708							
1818-19	3,575	724		4,299							
1819-20	1,741	1,345	5	3,091							
1820-21	3,591	1,556		5,147							
1821-22	1,936	655		2,591							
1822-23	3,207	893		4,100							
1823-24	3,923	1,286		5,209							
1824-25	5,365	1,710	1,	7,076							
1825-26	4,627	536	$\hat{2}$	5,165							
1825-20 1826-27	5,861	707		6,568							
1827-28	7,341	562		7,903							
1827-28	4,903	1,651		6,554							
		2,235		9,678							
1829-30	7,443	4,200		7,069							
1830-31	5,672			7,427							
1831–32	6,815			9,408							
1832-33	7,598	•		9,518							
1833-34	7,808			10,107							
1834–35	10,207	1	1 -	10,10.							

Explanations.

N. B. The eastern ports are intended to include all those between the Capes (Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn), and the western, those beyond them. This estimate does not show the exact quantity brought to China, the table being very incomplete.

Quantity of Malwa opium exported from Bombay and Damaun to China, from 1821 to 1836.

Seasons.	Chests from	Chests from	Total amount	Average
seasons.	Bombay.	Damaun.	of Chests.	Bombay Rs.
1821	1,600	678	2,278	2,024
1822	1,600	2,255	3,855	2,007
1823	1,500	1,535	5,535	1,764
1824	1,500	2,063	6,063	1,288
1825	2,500	1.563	5,563	971
1826	2,500	2,605	5,605	1,877
1827	2,980	1,524	4,504	1,383
1828	2,820	3,889	7,709	1,765
1829	3,502	4,597	8,099	1,686
1830	3,720	9,136	12,856	1,202
1831	4,700	4,633	9,333	1,450
1832	11,000	3,007	14,007	1,250
1833			11,715	-
1834	8,985	2,693	11,678	
1835	7,337	5,596	12,933	1,093
1836	8,224	3,500	11,724	958

Exports from Bombay and Damaun.

"The foregoing statement may be looked upon as an authentic document, since it will be found as correct as it was possible to make it; and from its being a tabular history of the opium trade for so long a period, it will serve as a standard of reference hereafter, to judge of the future by the past, on a subject hitherto involved in mystery, not only as respects the capability of the Indian soil to produce an almost indefinite supply of the article, according to the demand for it, but in regard to the probable out-turn in China, where it is consumed with reference to the number of chests exported.—From Bombay Price Current, 23d March, 1833." See Phipps's China, p. 235.

N. B. The above applies to the statement down to 1832 only: the account of the subsequent years is taken from other sources. "The estimated quantity of Malwa opium to pass through Bombay this season is stated at 19,000 chests, of which 17,300 had arrived,—in addition to about 2.450 chests at Damaun, 450 of which had arrived." See Calcutta Courier, 29th of April 1837, as quoted in the Singapore Chronicle for June 17th, 1837. This account gives only 21,450 chests of Malwa for this season; but we are informed (by the Macaista Impartial of the 26th of July,) that passes have been granted at Bombay, for 19,754 chests, of which, on the 1st of June, 16,122 had been exported to China, in addition to about 2400 from Damaun, which have arrived.

From this note it appears that, at present, a larger part of the Malwa drug passes through Bombay, than was stated in a former article. By an order, dated at Bombay October 24th 1835, the duty was reduced from 175 to 125 rupees per chest: which on the 19,000 chests for 1837, gives another item of 23,75,000 to the E. I. Company's treasury; this added to the profits on the 16,916 chests sold in Bengal presents a grand total of 2,77,70 300 rupees of revenue to the British government in India: in Spanish dollars \$12,622,869; or sterling money £2,945.336.

"Under the convention between France and Great Britain, dated 7th March 1815, the French government are entitled to demand any quantity of opium, not exceeding 300 chests in each season, at the average cost: such requisitions have not been of frequent occurrence, the French authorities preferring to take from the Company, the difference, between its cost and sale rates, in money, which yields to the French an annual revenue of from three to four lacks of rupees." See Phipps's China.

Explanations.

Exports for the year 1837.

Total revenueto the British government.

French government is allowed 300 chests annually.

No. 18

Chinese method of preparing opium for smoking.

Series of experiments. Experimt. 1st. HALF a cake of Patna opium, weighing 26 oz. 19 dwts. having 2 oz. 3 dwts. 9 grs. of the outermost part of the skin laid aside, is put into a very thin hemispherical brass vessel, capable of containing twelve pints, with about six pints of spring water, and placed on a brisk fire. At first the mixture is seldom stirred, but when rather more than half the water has been evaporated, the stirring (by means of a wooden spatula) is without intermission. When in this manner the mass has attained about the usual consistency of soft extract, half of it is placed in another vessel, exactly like the first, and the evaporation is continued in the two vessels, by placing them alternately on the fire. The fire is now considerably damped by throwing over the charcoal the burnt ashes from below. The exsiccation is continued by spreading the mass over the inner surface of the pans, to within about an inch and a half of the rim, about the thickness of a fifth of an inch. continue to be alternately put on the fire, and the surface is often changed by mixing the whole well with the spatula, and carefully respread. At length, the fire having been diminished to a very low state, and being without smoke or flame, the pans are inverted for two or three minutes at a time, the drug pressed with the fingers, (to which it does not stick,) and allowed a few minutes to cool. Lastly, the masses are cut, by means of a knife, into lines similar to the meridi-The exsiccation is now finished: the mass, anal lines of a globe. after it has been allowed to cool, is broken up, and about eight pints of spring water are added, and the whole is allowed to remain at rest Next day the cold infusion is drawn off clear, for twenty four hours. by means of a piece of thick cloth (which is used to keep down the sediment), from the edge of which the liquor is poured by inclining the pans. This infusion appears about the consistency of syrup. The mass remaining is quite soft, upon which about three pints of boiling water are poured, and the warm infusion is allowed to remain about ten minutes. It is then filtered through coarse Chinese paper, but no pressure of the mass takes place. By the time this has been accomplished, the cold infusion, which had been placed over a brisk fire, begins to boil; and the filtered warm infusion is now added. The boiling is briskly continued, and a little scum is thrown up, which is removed by means of a feather. As the extract thickens, it is carefully stirred, and when the quantity of water is much reduced, the pan is placed on a smaller fire, and carefully stirred with three round sticks; from time to time, it is removed from the fire, and a circular motion given to it. When it has attained the form of a thin extract, it is taken from the fire, stirred gently, cooled by means of a fan, and placed in a jar for use. Its appearance is not unlike treacle, but rather of a reddish brown color. The scum was added to a small part of the warm infusion, which had now dropped from the filter,

and evaporated to about the same consistency as the first part; but its color is darker, and it is not of itself fit for smoking. The residuum, when dried, appears nearly as dark as charcoal.

					oz.	dwts.	grs.
The original opium weighed	-	•		.; 	13	14	23
The pure opium weighed	-	-	-		9	10	00
The second extract weighed		-	-	-	0	2	8
The outer shell	-	L	: 4	-	2	3	9
					25	10	16
Weight of the half cake	Ĭ.		*	-	26	19	0
-							
Loss	-	-		-	1	8	8

Thirty grains of the outermost part of the cover of the same cake of opium and exactly similar to what had been laid aside by the Chinese artist, was infused for a week in six drachms of proof spirit. It was then filtered, the residuum washed with fresh portions of spirit and dried, and the spirit evaporated by means of sulphuric acid, in Leslie's ice machine, to the same consistency as the Chinese extract, which weighed 9 grains: the residuum weighed 21 grains, equal to the quantity of skin employed. It may be remarked that the skin was perfectly dry, that at least two grains of fluid would be required to give the extract produced its proper consistency, and the hygrometer showing the air to be somewhat above the medium state of moisture, (65,) so that under different circumstances, the quantity of residuum might have weighed about one grain less. In this way I account for a quantity of extract, which could not be separated from the platina dish, in which the evaporation was conducted, and from the spatula employed to take it out. I am therefore disposed to rate the product of the outermost part of the rind at one-third. The matter left on the filter consisted of poppy leaves, very clean, weighing 18 grains; the remaining succulent matter was a gray powder, weighing

Forty grains of the inner part of the cover, lining the inner part of the portion of skin employed in the last experiment, and carefully freed from the pulp, was treated with the same quantity of spirits, and the process conducted in the same manner. The result was:—extract 21.50 grs.; residuum, in about equal quantities of leaves and powder, 13.75 grs.; total 35.25 grs.—Here four grains and three-quarters disappear, which may be accounted for by the great hardness of the extract, and some part adhering to a split in the wooden spatula; it should therefore, without doubt, be added to the product of extract, making 25½ grains in 40.

Having taken $14 \frac{12}{308}$ grs. of the pulp of the same cake as was employed in the preceding experiments, it was infused in 10 oz. of spirits, as before. The extract was made over a lamp in a platina dish, of the same form as the Chinese brass dish. The extract, of the same consistency as the Chinese, weighed 216 grs.; the residuum

Experimt. 2d.

Experimt. 3d.

Experimt. 4th.

was a gray powder, weighing 126.25 grs.; total 342.25 grs. Here and excess of 34 grs. appears, and had the residuum been equally moist with the opium employed, it must have weighed full 10 grs. more; but of this difference, say 4 grs. are necessary to account for the greater fluidity of the extract than the opium.

Experimt. 5th.

Eight ounces troy of Bombay opium was infused in 6 lbs. of proof spirit, and filtered after 12 days' digestion. The residuum, dried to about the same consistency as the opium, weighed 4 oz. 4 dwts. 16 grs., the extract, 6 oz. 19 grs.; total, 10 oz. 5 dwts. 11 grs. Now two ounces and a quarter appear to be gained, equal, probably, to the fluid contained in the extract.

Experimt. 6th.

Taking 1 oz. 11 dwts. 15 grs. of the residuum of the Chinese artist's experiment, it was digested for four days in 16 ounces of spirits 30 per cent. above proof, and filtered. The residuum on the filter was washed with a fresh portion of spirit, as long as the spirit appeared loaded, when the remaining part of the process was completed in the same manner as the former experiments. The result appeared, refuse, 1 oz. 4 dwts. 14 grs.; extract, 6 dwts.; total, 1 oz. 10 dwts. 14 grs.;—loss, 25 grs.

Experimt. 7th.

The residuum of experiment v. was infused in 30 oz. of alcohol, and after remaining two days, was made to boil, and strained in that state. Upon cooling, the filtered liquor deposited, on the sides of the bottle, regular crystals of the salt of opium, which, being soluble in 100 parts of spirits of wine, and the liquor being saturated, gave the following, $30 \times 480 = 14,400 = 100 = 144$ grs.

Requisite apparatus.

Three hemispherical brass pans of equal size; two or three bamboo baskets for filters; a large reservoir for spring water; two or three earthen pots to receive the straining; a large and a small stove (fogons); a wooden ladle for stirring; a chisel to scrape the particles that adhere to the pans; a square piece of woollen cloth for strainers; some pieces of common brown paper; a fan for cooling the extract; a feather; a knife; a small bamboo broom, to sprinkle water with while boiling; and three small round sticks for stirring. Having procured these articles of apparatus, then take, for experiment, half a cake of one year old Bengal (Patna) opium, weighing 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens.

Process of operation. Stage 1st.

The interior of the cake being extracted, is laid in one of the pans and set aside; then as much of the coat as is found to have any opium adhering to it or to be impregnated with it, is collected into another pan, which is first boiled slightly three several times—each time using a pint of spring water, at the end of each time it is strained through the bamboo basket into the earthen pot: some cold water is poured over the dregs after the third boiling. The liquid thus produced being about five pints, and the time occupied about an hour.

Stage 2d.

These five pints of thin liquid are poured into the pan containing the interior of the cake. The whole is boiled and stirred together on an active fire, till it has attained the consistency of paste, which, requires about another hour.

The paste thus produced is divided, half and half, into two pans, and being well spread out with the spatula is laid inverted on the now rather gentle fire, alternately (of and on) for two or three minutes at a time, till it becomes quite dry (i. e., divested of its water, and not the essential oil), to facilitate which, the paste is as often broken up during this stage, respread with the spatula and pressure of the fingers, and crossed with a knife, as the experience of the artist may suggest.

Stage 4th.

Stage 3d.

When become quite dry, the whole is put into one pan, spread out with the spatula, and sufficient water poured over to cover the opium, which was about six pints, and so allowed to remain till 9 o'clock the next morning, for digestion.

Stage 5th.

The next morning the piece of rag is doubled and applied to the edge of the pan, in the position of one triangle in, and the other out of, the rim; then by raising the opposite side of the pan, the whole digestion drips progressively through the rag (the inner triangle of which keeps the dregs down), into a basket with coarse paper laid within it, and from thence into another pan—both the basket and paper being previously well washed with cold water. The quantity of liquid thus drawn by the filtration is nearly as much as of water poured/over the opium on the preceding day, viz. six pints. Cold water is then poured over the dregs and filtered in the same way, till found to be nearly tasteless and without color; the whole water thus poured through them being found to be about six pints of much weaker extract. The dregs are again watered, and thrown into a pot to remain over till required.

Stage 6th.

The six pints of strong liquid are then boiled over a brisk fire, and in its course sprinkled betimes with cold water from the broom, to prevent the fermentation boiling over the pan, the scum produced round the edge being removed by means of a feather into a pan containing the pint hereafter mentioned. After boiling for 20 minutes, five pints of the other six of weaker liquid are then thrown into the pan and boiled with the former, which, when evaporated to about three pints, are strained through the brown paper into another pan, and the remaining one pint, above mentioned, is thrown into the pan just emptied, to wash the adhesive particles, and is boiled about five minutes, and strained again with the three pints; and while it is boiling down to that degree of consistency in which it is used, the pan is shifted to the small stove and there allowed to remain, till a perfect ring of about the fifth part of an inch thick is formed on the edge by the exhalation of the steam; then it is, at intervals, removed from the fire to prolong the evaporation, or to avoid miscarriage of the process; wherefore, during the course of the operation, the fanand the three round sticks are incessantly employed in cooling and stirring the extract (when off the fire), till it is fully completed, when it much resembles thick treacle; it is then taken off with the chisel, and deposited in a small pot for consumption.

Stage 7th.

The dregs, mentioned to be remaining over at the close of the fifth stage, together with the scum and washings of the pans, are strained through the rag and basket into another pot, and boiled on the large stove (much about the same time that the other pan was removed to the smaller stove), producing a thin brownish liquid of about six pints from the additional cold water poured on the dregs, and is boiled down to an inferior quantity of extract, which is sometimes used for smoking by the poorer classes, but more frequently reserved for another occasion to add strength to other opium. The whole of this process occupied about twenty-four hours.

The result was, that the 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens of original opium produced, of superior extract, 9 taels 1 mace; of second quality, from dregs and washings, 1 tael 3 mace 1 candareen; consumable opium, 10 taels 4 mace 1 candareen. If 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens yield 10 taels 4 mace 1 candareen, then 16 taels, or a catty, will yield 7 taels 8 mace 8 candareens. Reduced 51 per cent.

Note.

The outer coat of the cake is apparently never used in this process, as it seems to possess no fluid of the opium. Spring water alone is used throughout the process; as also charcoal, and not wood, for fire. It is stated in the third stage that, to facilitate the drying of the paste, it is crossed with a knife. The operation is performed but once, and in the last inversion of the pans, by cutting the surface of the paste in opposite lines.

No. 19.

Memorial for limiting the number of hong merchants.

A RESPECTFUL memorial, the sacred perusal of which is solicited, in relation to the merchants engaged in foreign trade, showing that they are now sufficiently numerous for the transaction of business, and requesting that the old regulations in regard to the appointment of such merchants be restored, with the view of clearly laying down a limit,

and of arresting wide-spreading evils.

Our humble opinion is, that, the port of Canton being open to a general commerce with foreigners, it is of the first importance, that the hong merchants, by whom the trade is conducted, should be proper men; in which case alone can the cherishing kindness of the To enable the ship-traveled people to be, unithrone be seconded. versally, recipients of joy and advantage, and to prevent smuggling Their relation and enrich the revenue, depend wholly upon them. to the affairs of the customs is not then at all trivial.

Formerly the hongs engaged in foreign trade were in all thirteen; but in length of days negligence having arisen, some among them became, in consequence, defaulters to the revenue, and fell into debt, on which account they absconded, or were subjected to punishment. Hence in the 11th year of Keäking (1806), the then superintendent of customs, Tihking, presented a memorial, wherein he requested that a senior merchant should be appointed to regulate all the affairs of the hongs; and that, in future, whenever a new merchant should be chosen, the senior and all the hong merchants should jointly bind themselves, by signing a security, for him. In answer to this memorial the following imperial edict was received:

"Tihking has presented a report of the results of his investigations of the state of the custom-house. The merchants engaged in foreign trade, in Canton, who enter into security for the payment of the duties, have hitherto been admitted to fill their places, upon the security of only one or two merchants being given for them. Then, when involved in distresses and reduced in circumstances, they have either become defaulters, or have fallen into debt and absconded; and thus, much evil and many illegalities have resulted. Let it be as the said superintendent of customs has requested. Let a careful selection be made, from among all the hong merchants, of one or two individuals, of wealthy and substantial connections, and of honest and sterling character, and let them be appointed to the general management of the affairs of the hongs engaged in foreign trade, to lead and direct all the other hong merchants, and with equity and justice to amend what is wrong: and let the names of the senior merchants thus selected be recorded in the public offices, and reported to the Board. Whenever a new merchant is to be chosen to fill up a vacant place, let the whole body of the hong merchants, seniors and others, enter into a joint and general suretiship for him, and let the matter be communicated, in a distinct form, to the Board. If any one be expelled or retire, let it be reported, that whatever relates to him may be erased. And every year, on the day when the custom-house is closed, let a complete list of the

Preamble.

Importance of having proper men for hong merchants.

The thirteen hong merchants.

A memorial requesting the appointment of a senior merchant.

Reply to the memorial of Tihking for selecting senior houg merchants.

hong merchants' names be made, and presented to the Board, for examination and reference. Let the Board of Revenue be made acquainted with these directions. Respect this."

Memorial of Sentending, respecting that fany opulent men, after trial, may be made hong merchants.

Edict in reply. granting the request of the governor's mequorial, abolishing the join becurityship, and requiring that of one or two only. Afterwards, in the ninth year of Taoukwang (1829), the then superintendent of customs, Yenlung, finding that none would come forward as hong merchants, and fearing that the senior merchants, having the responsibility of the suretiship, purposely made hindrances and objections, recommended for establishment some new and altered regulations, which having been laid before the throne, the following imperial edict was received:

"Yenlung has laid before us a memorial, requesting a change in the regulations in reference to the bringing in of new merchants. In the province of Kwangtung, hongs are established for carrying on foreign trade. Formerly, a man was allowed to become a hong merchant, on obtaining the security of one or two of their number: but in the reign of Keäking, permission was given to appoint senior merchants to conduct the general affairs, and to require of any one, being chosen as a new merchant, that he should have the jointly-signed security of the senior and all the other merchants. These senior merchants have continually been in the practice of purposely making objections, so that the new merchants are too few to complete the regulated numbers; and it is difficult to get the vacant numbers filled up. Hence, for several years past, while the foreign ships have been daily increasing in number, the number of hongs has been constantly diminishing; so that it is difficult for them to give due attention to all things, and illegalities rapidly spring up. It is certainly right, taking these things into consideration, to make a change. Let it be as is requested. Hereafter, if a man in opulent circumstances and of good connections prefer a request to be made hong merchant, and the superintendent of customs find that what he states of himself is correct, let him be put on trial for one or two years; and if he then be found really correct and upright in his dealings, and possessing the confidence of the foreign merchants, and have paid up all the duties without defalcation, let him, according to the old regulations, obtain the security of one or two hong merchants, and on so doing receive his appointment. Let the rule, that the joint security of the senior and all the other merchants is to be procured, be forthwith annulled. Respect this."

Thirteen hong merchants; and three of these on trial: These directions were respectfully recorded and obeyed; and from that time onwards, merchants have successively come forward to supply vacancies, so that the full number of thirteen hongs, formerly existing, is now again complete; and there is no cause for anxiety on the ground of there not being enough to pay due attention to business: among these, is Pwan Wanhae, of the new hong Jinho, who has been on trial seven years, and, though frequently urged to it, has never yet obtained securities, nor in consequence been reported to the Board; also, Yeih Yuenchang of the new hong Footae, Lo Futae of the new hong Tungchang, with Yung Yewkwang of the new hong Anchang — not yet entered on the list presented to the Board, who have been on trial from upwards of one, to about two, years. These persons we have commanded, in obedience to the last-established regulations, speedily to obtain the true and faithful securities of one or

two merchants, that their names may be reported to the Board, and they be duly appointed, in order to give weight to the principle of responsibility; and for doing this, we have limited them to a period of one month. If the period pass over, without their obtaining a merchant to give securities for them, we will immediately communicate with each other, and erase their names, at the same time making inquiry if there are any transactions commenced by them during their period of trial, and yet unfinished, and in that case strictly urging the

completion thereof, under governmental inspection.

In making regulations, however, the first and most important thing is, to ascertain what is most suitable; and in establishing laws, it is desirable to adopt such as may long continue unchanged. The new regulations, sanctioned on the representation of Yenlung, and now in force, we, your majesty's ministers, have found, after diligent and faithful examination, and joint discussion, to have been suited to the past, but to be unsuitable to the present state of things; and to have given rise to evils, which result in impeding their operation and rendering them ineffective. The full number of hongs engaged in foreign trade at Canton has, for a very long period, been thirteen: and even when the vessels have been numerous, and the amount of duties large, there has never been any anxiety in regard to their being unable But Yenlung, seeing that the hongs to attend to all their concerns. were weakened and reduced to half their number, and impelled by this temporary state of circumstances, effected the alteration - that any opulent person, applying of his own accord to become hong merchant, if his representations be found on inquiry to be true, should be permitted to enter on a course of trial. But what limit ought to be prescribed was not once made a subject of consideration. Thus the common people, striving together for gain, and snatching every opportunity - the appointments may go on gradually and endlessly increasing. Then the merchants being numerous, their characters must be various and often not free from alloy. In this way, it must indeed become difficult to pay due attention to all affairs.

During upwards of ten years past, silver bullion has been exported, and the poisonous opium has been spread throughout the empire, giving rise to a crowd of illegalities—smuggling contraband articles, and evading the lawful duties. While in this we see scoundrels who are without, entering into compact to do evil, it would be difficult to ensure that the contamination does not actually commence within. Thus, in the third month of the present year, a criminal, Leang Ake, was apprehended as a smuggler; and on his trial there appeared a letter, from the hong merchant Lo Futae to an escaped criminal Ching Yungping, wherein allusion was made to Lo Heaoufung, naval captain in the department of Shaouking, as concerned in the establishment of that hong. I, your minister Tang, in consequence, represented the circumstance against him to your majesty, and received your imperial pleasure to remove from Lo Heaoufung his rank,

One month allowed for them to obtain security.

The existing regulations, unsuitable to the present state of things?

since appointments may go on increasing indefinitely:

they give rise to smuggling, and other illegalities. and to bring him to the capital, to be tried. Although the trial of the case has not yet terminated, yet it is already plain that the said merchant, not being affluent, has connected himself with lawless people. If now, when investigation of this subject is being made with the utmost strictness and closest attention, the spread of the evil be not quickly arrested, it is truly to be feared that these illegalities will increase to a very great degree.

Objections to a course of trial for selecting good merchants.

Moreover, the plan of placing men on a course of trial was adopted as an important means of selecting good merchants. But how unfathomable is the human mind! How shall it be ascertained, that men are not, during the one or two years of trial, artfully patching up, to save appearances, in order that, after their appointment as merchants, they may pursue their law-subverting plans? Then, when the time has elapsed, and the necessary securities have been obtained, the leak in the patched kettle is, when too late, discovered; though the law pursue such a person, yet how is the loss already suffered to be made Hence it is perfectly clear, and beyond a doubt, that the plan of passing through a course of trial is not in the least to be depended on. But the old regulation, sanctioned at the desire of Tihking, that the securities given for a merchant shall consist of a joint bond entered into by all, being agreeable to the common and general sense of justice, how solid and substantial is the security it gives! By the framers of the new regulation, it was found fault with, as giving scope to make objections and present hindrances; and hence they altered it, deciding hastily to sanction an appointment on the surety of one or two merchants. They did not call to mind, that the result of such objections and hindrances—delay—is but the lesser evil: for these one or two merchants, if not his immediate relatives or intimates, are probably induced to secure him by presents; and when suddenly his affairs are upset, the injury that is thereby caused is indeed great.

The whole body of hong merchants are responsible for the debts of those who fail. Furthermore, in all cases of prosecution of these merchants, the property sequestered not sufficing to pay all demands, the whole body of the merchants has been directed to pay them by instalments. This practice has now by long usage become a rule; and, whether standing surety for the defaulter or not, none can in the least degree evade it. But when they have to pay for one whom they did not secure, the payers must indeed find it difficult quietly to submit. Is it not much better, that they for whom they pay should be secured by them, by which a remedy will be obtained for careless security, in the caution which each will observe?

New regulations requested— 1. That the number of hong merchants be limited: Our feeble and obscure views, we, your ministers, would humbly represent to be these:—That, as the number of the hong merchants has been filled up, and there is no deficiency, but the number is sufficient for conducting affairs, a limitation should at once be plainly prescribed: That it is our duty to request, that hereafter, when any of the thirteen hong merchants fails, or is for any cause expelled, or retires, then as each vacancy occurs, permission be given to supply

it; but that, except in such case, it be not permitted, without sufficient cause, to add a single merchant to the number: That it is unnecessary to prescribe a period for going through a course of trial, vainly adopting a nominal, but unreal, check; but that, at the time of appointing a merchant, the old rule should be reestablished, of giving a general security; the whole body of merckants, seniors and others, being required jointly and carefully to select an opulent, honorable, and upright man, and to sign their names together to a bond of security for him,—the whole to be laid in a separate form before the Board of Revenue, that the man may be fully appointed: That not the slightest evasion and hindrance be suffered, so that every monopolizing purpose may be disappointed: That, lastly, in all other respects the former regulations be retained, as the rule according to which all affairs are to be safely conducted. Thus a fixed limit will be laid down; and, it is hoped, the numbers will be properly circumscribed, and not in excess; those who become merchants will bring with them large property, so that there will be something on which the responsibility can rest; and those who secure them will, as a matter of necessity, seek for really and substantially good persons. It may be expected also to be not wanting in advantage, as enriching the revenue, and as tending utterly to put an end to all compacts in wrongdoing. We present our views before the throne, with the desire of reforming the affairs of the custom-house, and unite together in a joint memorial, respectfully awaiting the imperial decision as to their propriety or impropriety; and to this end we humbly solicit our sovereign to cast on them a glance, and to vouchsafe instructions. respectful memorial.

2. That a course of trial be abolished, and the whole body of merchants give joint security:

3. That there be no monopolizing:
4. That, in all other respects, the old regulations remain unchanged.

No. 20.

Imperial edict, requiring certain foreigners to leave Canton.

Wan, superintendent of maritime customs in Canton, &c., to the hong merchants, Howqua and others, for their full information. On the 22d of October, I received from the governor and lieut.-governor the annexed communication.

"We received, on the 19th of October, by an express of the Board of War, a dispatch from the Council of state, addressed 'to Tăng, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ke, lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, to be enjoined also on Wan, superintendent of customs,'—and containing, under date the 29th September, 1837; the following

"Imperial edict. 'A report has been laid before us, representing that, in the province of Kwangtung, remissness and illegalities increase daily; enumerating six particulars; and earnestly requesting that orders may be given for amendment thereof. The memorialist states, that of the multitudinous cases of plundering which occur in that province, the majority are attributable to associated banditti, bearing such names as the Teënte Brotherhood, the Triad Society, &c.; that these

Preliminaries.

Dispatch from the council of state addressed to the governor: plundering attributable to associated banditti.

District magistrates reduce the tribute of grain into money.

Cruising vessels receiving bribes, and allow smuggling.

Encroachments in the salt department.
Tolls and dutics neglected.
The foreigners in Canton and the Lintin fleet should be expelled.

These illegalities to be inrestigated.

club together in bands and fraternities, and are ever and anon injuring and troubling the people; and that every instance of complaint affords occasion for varied and numerous extortions. Again, he states, that the magistrates of districts in that province, when levying the tribute of grain, have sometimes, as it is said, reduced it into money at the extravagant rate of six or sever taels for a sheih [about eight or nine dollars for 130 catties]; that they are very lax towards their writers and police, receiving bribes to screen and shelter them. report then points out that the storing up of grain is a convenience to the people; and that there is nothing better than to establish free granaries, and to hold the grain, furnished to fill them by the people themselves, as a provision for the occasional wants of years of dearth, - a measure alike advantageous to the officers and the peo-In regard to governmental cruising vessels, the objects of their establishment are the apprehension of thieves, and the prevention of smuggling: but of late, the report states, the only thing aimed at by them is, to receive from the whole face of the country petty and unlicensed fees; they do not at all apprehend smugglers; and all the stations and posts of the maritime police have gradually come to be mere names, without any effective reality. In the salt department of that province, it is needful to put a stop to all clandestine encroachment; and it is essential, from time to time, to examine thoroughly, and adopt measures for making a full end thereof. With regard to all that relates to tolls and duties, it is still more needful to remove and cut away every evil and illegality. The depraved foreigners residing in Canton, —— and others, and the receiving ships already at Lintin, should all be forcibly expelled. Let Tang and his colleagues make faithful examination in regard to each of these six subjects spoken of in the memorial, and if there be such illegalities as are named, they must feel it imperative on them to lay aside levery consideration of pleasing others, and proceed with truth and fidelity to correct what is wrong. It is our sincere hope that the civil administration, and the military defenses, may all be really and practically useful. In that case all will be right and proper. Let a copy of the original address be sent, and these commands be made known, to Tang, and Ke, and by them enjoined on Wan. Respect

"The council of state having, in obedience to the imperial pleasure, forwarded the above, we the governor and lieut-governor have received the same. We will proceed accordingly, in distinct documents, to direct inquiry on the several points alluded to in the above clauses, beginning "in the affairs of the police, there must not be any remissness or procrastination allowed:" also, on the subject of the remaining clause, "that, in relation to tolls and duties, all illegalities should be removed, and correctness restored,"—we will forward a communication to the naval commander-in-chief, expressing our hope, that he will immediately drive away and send back to their country the re-

ceiving ships anchored in the seas about Lintin and Lantao, - and that he will, after careful consideration, write in answer, and inform us of the line of action adopted by him, to enable us to reply to the throne: we will still further instruct the judicial commissioner, to proceed immediately, in concert with the financial and territorial commissioner, to act in accordance with the instructions contained in our separate dispatches; and, on the several points noticed in the original memorial and in the imperial edict now received, to issue directions that the imperial pleasure may be respectfully obeyed and acted on; at the same time, also, to detail consecutively the measures adopted in reference to each clause, and report the same for our examination, so as to enable us to make our reply to the throne.

"Besides all this, it is our duty to forward to you [the hoppo] this communication, for your examination. We trust you will immediately command the hong merchants to expel with severity those depraved foreigners, — and others, residing in Canton; also, that you will examine and discover if any of your attendant officers have indeed sold to depraved natives the information of warrants being out against them, thus enabling them to procure others to take their place, and so giving rise to gross illegalities; furthermore, whether the number of officers deputed to act in the custom-houses of Canton and Macao should or should not be reduced. We hope that you will grant us a reply, that we may perform what is required of us; and that, as regards the other particulars of the memorial and imperial edict, you will act with respectful obedience, and enforce what is required. Annexed is a copy of the original memorial."

The above communication having reached me the hoppo, I, on the receipt of it, proceed to issue this order, to give information. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately pay obedience to it, by instituting inquiry concerning each of the foreigners unlawfully residing in Canton, namely ----, --, and by speedily, and with severity, expelling them. They must not allow them to linger for an instant. Let them also with the utmost speed report the period of the said foreigners' departure for This is an affair Macao, to enable a reply to be made to the throne. in which the imperial pleasure has been received, requiring examina-The said merchants must, therefore, by all means, act in obedience to it. If they dare to connive and screen the foreigners, they themselves shall be held solely responsible. Let each, then, tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special order. October 25th, 1837.

Communica. tion from the governor to the hoppo directing him to command the hong merchants to expell the foreigners.

The hoppo issues his order.

No. 21.

Estimate of the annual consumption of Opium in China.

Explanatory remarks _____ &

MUCH has been said, by our correspondents and others, respecting the amount of opium consumed in China, and the number of those who use the drug. With reference to both these topics, the tables on the opposite page contain valuable data; and, in connection with papers already published, will enable those who desire to investigate the subject, to draw tolerably accurate conclusions. The tables, (as far down as 1833,) have been kindly sent to us by one who, though now retired from his business in this country, was for many years extensively engaged in the traffic. On account of the manner in which the government treats the traffickers and smokers of the drug, it is quite impossible for us to gain that minute information, which the importance of the subject seems to require. Some fifty or sixty native traffickers and smugglers, it is said, have been seized within a few months. In the tables, the estimated amount of the drug and the given number of consumers, are too low; besides, the Turkey opium, and the native produce, are not brought into the account. The tables, therefore, must be regarded as only an approximation to the truth. The quantity daily used varies exceedingly in different cases: some consuming only one candareen or less; some three; some ten; some twenty or more. Whether three candareens per day, as assumed in the table, is a fair average, we are not prepared to say.

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Estimate of the annual consumption of Indian opium and of the stock remaining on hand at the close of each year, from 1828-29 to 1836-37.

YEARS.	Chests.	PAT:		B Chests.		l'aluc.	MALWA. Chests. Price. Value.			TOTAL. Chests. Value.		Remaining Stock on the 31st of March each year, including Macao				
1828-29 1829-30 1830-31 1831-32 1832-33 1833-34 1834-35 1835-36 1836-37	4831 5564 5085 4442 6410 7893 7558 9011 5280	866 876 953 798 631 60 750	4,234,815 5,115,126	1579 1575 1518 1886	848 848 954 774 653 582 702	1,407.510	6,857 12,100 8,265 15,402 11,715 9,982 15,002	861 588 704 570 676 599 599	7,110,237 5,818,574 8,781,700 7,916,971 5,962,930	14,000 18,760 14,225 23,693 21,250 20,089 26,018	12,533,115 12,057,157 12,900.031 11,501,584 15,352,429 14,006,605 11,758,779 17,106,903	239 781 552 1083 1265 921 555 1304 205 685 217 584 271 1211	176 65 92 137 202 84 94 185	41 261 272 129 192 138 342	704 1586 2117 2983 973 961 2658 1864	1302 2712 4060 5578 3163 2127 3691

Table showing the progressive increase in the number of smokers of Indian opium in China for eighteen years, estimating the consumption of each man at three candarcens, equal to $17\frac{40}{100}$ grains per day.

AVERAGE of three years ending on the 31st of March.	Chests of Pat- na and Bena- res.	in	Candarcens of pure ex- tract at 50 touch.	of		Candarcens of pure extract at 75 touch.				Value in Spanish Dollars.
31st of March, 1820, 31st of March, 1823, 31st of March, 1826, 31st of March, 1829, 31st of March, 1832, 31st of March, 1835.	2594 3002 4920 6588	259,400 300,200 492,000 653,800	228,000,000 207,520,000 240,160,000 393,600,000 527,040,000 744,880,000	2,479 5,450 6,160 9,074	545,000 616,000 907,400	297,480,000 654,000,000	5,073 8,452 11,080 15,662	894,160,000 1,132,800,000 1,615,920,000	461,187 816,584 1,034,520 1,475,726	8,234,773 7,913,310 10,856,058 12,J54,334

Be with Mr Snow's No 19

The import of Opium in the last five years has nearly doubled, there probably would have been sold this Season had no intemption to the trade taken place about forty thousand chests in value Twenty Millions of Dollars.

Notice to lityens of the United Glass

this day received by the underigned from the In parial Commissioner, through the Lucing-Chow go, requiring all Chium held by Citizens of the United States to be Lehrend what the Chinese Sovernment; in conformity thereby, I hereby call on all usedents in Canton, being Citizens as a foresaid, to render to me by or before woon this day, an account of all Chium in their possession, bring the property of Citizens of the United States, that the same may be surrendered to the Chinese Sovernment.

Canton March 29: 1839.

Canton March 29. 1839.

Sun by Russello who have promise to forward of the United States within the time about limited.

" by Metrones & do do do do do ... Ily should be from the stander of the standard of the stand

Meply to Visbal Commiguration To His Excellency Sin, high Impero al Commissioners or or In order to prevent any mistake I dum the for me to give , I feel myself at all times oby the laws of the Vation where this is the east and I a and punishment from my own Gormment myself it only remains for me if this is pursist it into this Empire by Am on other countries I will announce to the /Sil/ 9.

Canton March 25 1839 To His Excellency The Imperial High Commissioner Valious in Canton, have received with profound respect, the Edict of this Excellency the Junquial Commissioner, and now beglear to address his Ex-cellency, having sheady communicated throughthe Hong Merchants their intention of doing so with They beg to represent, that bring now made fully away of the Amperial Commands for the en the abolition of the traffic in Opium, the under signed Foreigness in Canton, hereby fledge themselos not to deal in Opinion, now to attempt to -duse it into the Chinese Empire. Having now recorded their solumn pledge they have only further, most respectfully, to State to Mis Excelling, that, as individual Fought Merchants, they do not possess the four of con -trolling such atensive and important matters, as alis Excellency's Edict embraces; and they trust His Exallerey will approve of their - nal settlement to be arranged through the Rep -usentativis of their respective nations. I de Gonza Fox Rawson & 6 Comasin Sapoon Dent V6 James Matheson for himself & flatines Well vo Russell v6 Daniell 4 to Melmourle D. A. M. Rustomin Drink +6 inacksaw Mustonje 95

Sibbaliningstoner of Aromaju Transju Dadablor Monte Brothers of Monange Samabiju Monange Byrange Pallange Vallange Dorabju Curselju Shaponju Dorabju Curselju Shaponju Dorabju Con asju Dallange v James Dorabju Dose Majuwanju Dorabju Curselju Bomanju Dose Majuwanju Dorabju Curselju Bomanju Dose Majuwanju Dorabju Ose Majuwanju Dorabju Ose Menjeb Dende Monange Statu Samuroden Steerych og Rendonju Sallanju Safungan Salt Menjeju Mananden Beldu Samuroden Beldu Samu

Droclamation to the Foregues of all Nations Enor, hevang chow foo, in se proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full informa lion. The following official communication has just bein because from Sin Simperial Commissioner to dated the 13 day of the 2 d Month. The foreigness of all nations have freund. Coming defore me the commissioner it appears by the festion that in obedience to my comme They dare no longer traffic in Opium - The reverential obedience is thus manifested . - It also earnestly enteat that as my will involves such important and heavy usulto- I will direct. the Sufurintendents and Consuls of their seval nations to manage the business-Here as ses wets the deliving up of the opium the Superintendent Elliot has today hand - ed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the Opicer, and I the Come in due course command ed that the most minute particulars in examin into and handed up in the form of a clear at report when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. this is on second - As respects Ellist therefore there is us for my again issuing my instructions, but the Consuls must forthwith clearly petition do

so as is enable me to act accordingly and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction. The Son for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong Mischants to transmit copies of it to be foreigness of all nations for their information of verseigness of all nations for their information of verseigness of this I, uniting the ansum stances issue this Edict on weight of it let the Said foreign Therehants in obedience therety fath with state in a clear fetition, the names and sur names of the Consuls. Do not offered Il spinist list.

Ediet Say

Any edict from the Surprised commissioner Sin, addressed to the foreign consuls, the Snow, and other, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Cauton.

An official communication has been user -ed from his excellency Sin, Invision of Hoo herang and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows. I the high commissioner, having receive -ed the emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make inquiries and act respecting the business of Epicen, did without delay, on my arrival him. ger commands to foreigners of wary nation to deliver up their opinion, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign con sul Gnow, the Dutch Consul Van Basel, and the thin Consul Loffet, must all han seen and heard these nds. Now on the 27 instant the foreign men chants of every nation presented an addiets, declar that herafter in coming to Conton to trade they will never more bring any opines, but intime www for referring buss ling that orders should be g ness of great importance to the control of their re - sheation consuls. Of such importance is widently we Opine . The said foreign different owners, declared it to be difficult to dele mine what ought to be done, unless the hisiness were referred to some responsible head. It is measury, therefore, to enjoin it on all the said foreign consule, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear onquery in des set

- white lists of all the Opinion; in side that it may be delivered up. There all will be safe Now the Endish his ho selsion 20.283 Chise my pushicuous reply, and have married a for it to be useed. This is on record a and other foreign merchants has not been that of the English Who is it, therefore, that to this conduct has been very remiss. Wherefore this edict is dispatched to the hwang chow for for frefet of Canton, on the would of it let him immediately instruct the Hong The amounts to convey the some to all the said a delay prepar full statement of in country and deliver up the same, till I a great minister of state confu with a heriod for its bring exa me time with that delivered up buts English. Set not the smallest que - by to these commands, and make and entire delivery, not only shall the past orgine, but it will be time but on me to -moscalise

to memorrales the Empuror, and to request the immeration may be made. But if there t arren up they will involve themselves en Haring secured these commands, I do on coming them to all the said Consuls, Grow, and others, that iny more without delay huhan ned up by the English. It not thismal conform implicitly to hast be forgiow, but it will tion may be made. But March 28

Reply to Edict Soil To this Trulling, Sin, Imperial Com missioned we se se indersessed, Consul of I he has received manding that all Ohim held by Citizens of the United States should be in in Canton, being Citizens of the United States is produced in the United States is unto to Ou the US Consul

Ediet No 2 . seg celest from Sin, imperial commissioner or to the American Consul, Grow communication by Whoo, prefect of Canton, An official communication has been received from Din, Lovernor of Hooker any and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows. "On the 16' day of the & a month of the 19'year of Laoukwang the 30 of March 1839, the American Consul presented an address as follows which is here quoted entire. This having some before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that aheady, be - fore this time, the English Superintendent Estist, presented an addiet, declaring that the opium belonging to English subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 28,283 Thests, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Ellists is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, comman -ed drow, the American Consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the openin of his country and present the same for delivery. But he somes forward in reply with this state ment, that already 1540 Chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot, to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Ellist's statement, and is a doubt pretist of communication obedience to the privious instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be freent ed for deliving . Let there be no consistment to involve quilt. Mhurfore

Therefore I send this despatch to the prefet, that he may immediately convey it to the home marchants, to be by the same with out offseiten!

Having received the above, I forthwith, without any delay transmit it to the said for eight Concert, Grow, in order that he may oby he same without offseiten. I special edict.

J. S. Jaouthourg quant month, 16 day.

[March 30 1839]

Reply to Edist No. 2. To Dis Excelling Sin Imperial Commis sioner ve ve ve She undersigned, Consul of the United Shales of America in China hereby represents, that he has received your Excellency' Edist. the 30 celling and now has the honor to rehely thereta. - tents of his official communication of the 30" ultimes addressed to your Excellency on the subject of Opium, and dislaw, as he now does, that the same was true in every particular. as to the 154 oblists of Opium they were delivered to charles Ellist Esq. the chief superin tendent of British trade breause they were Bis ish property. It is true as the chief Superintend - ent represented to your Excellency that he he entral over pursons who did not belong to his nation, but he had power to receive all property owned by British Gubjists, which are persons not of his nation chose voluntarily to deliver to him. The truth of this may be con firmed by the said Chief Superin " dent if your excelling will apply to him Gign under my hand and is first day Olhie to udud and thirty Signed S. M. Chow US Consul

